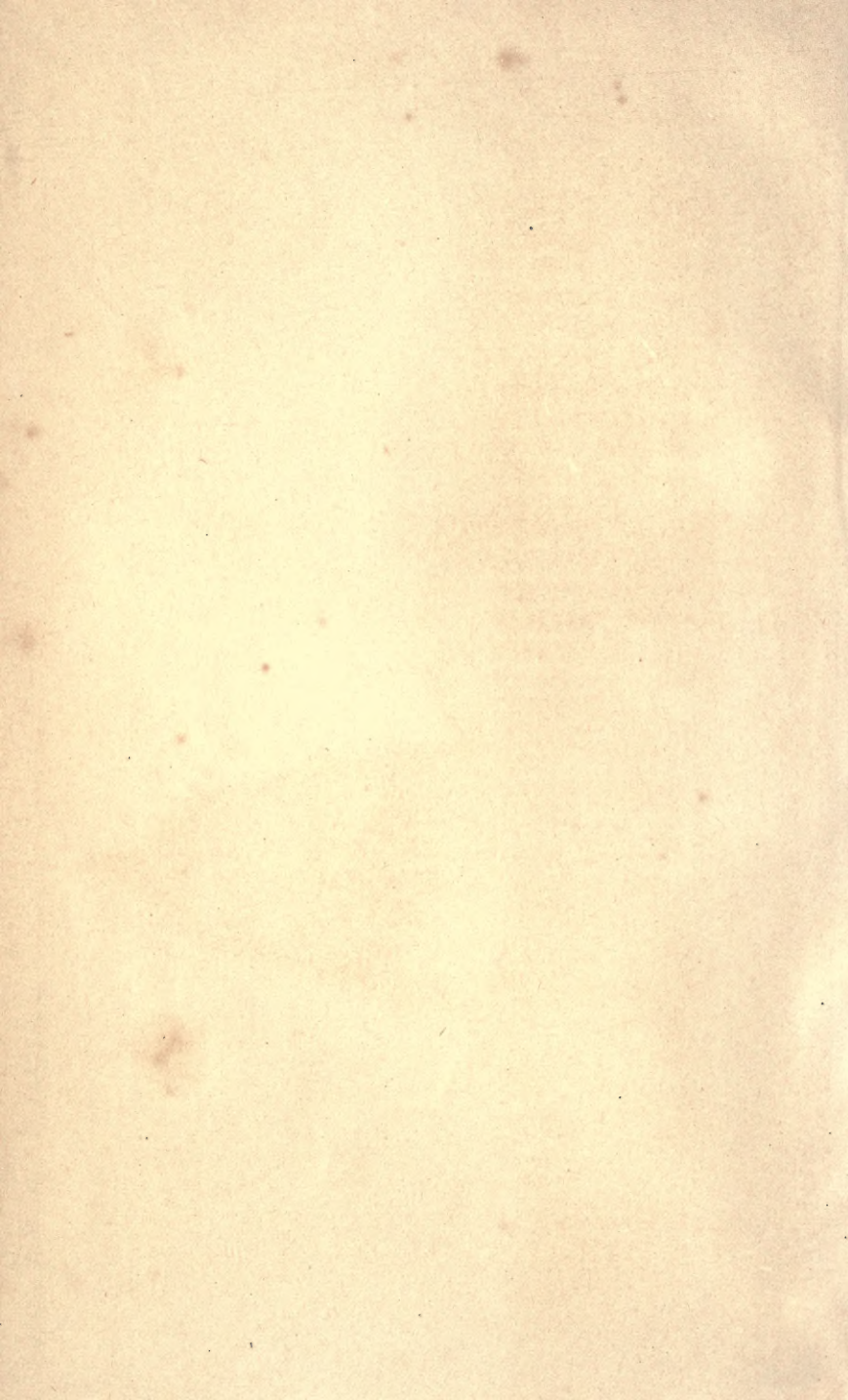


THE
AMERICAN CITIZENS
TREASURE HOUSE



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THE
MASTER SPIRITS OF THE WORLD,
—AND THE—
AMERICAN CITIZEN'S TREASURE HOUSE.

Being a Political and Statistical Mirror of the United States :

A COMPENDIUM OF AMERICAN HISTORY,

WITH A RECORD OF THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE UNION,
TOGETHER WITH THE LIVES OF THE PRESIDENTS, AND SKETCHES OF GREAT AND
REMARKABLE MEN OF AMERICA, AND OTHER LANDS AND AGES. TO WHICH
IS APPENDED THE PRINCIPLES AND PLATFORMS, AND LIVES OF THE
CANDIDATES OF THE POLITICAL PARTIES IN THE

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN OF 1872.

By J. WASHINGTON GOODSPEED.

ILLUSTRATED.

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PREFACE.

The Publisher's design in this work is masterly, for the world's history is really the history of its great men. The philosopher's terse saying is most true:—"There is nothing great on earth but man and there is nothing great in man but mind." His purpose is, to gather up the leading features and characteristics of the mighty men in various departments of human activity and present them for the study and guidance of the young men of our times. Founders and reformers in religion, princes in finance, war, politics, and philosophy, including our own men of mark, and historical names of other ages and countries will be sketched, and their careers held up for approbation or warning. Naturally and necessarily much of our country's glorious history will be condensed into the biographies of those who have made her prosperous, or are now controlling her destiny. The Chief Magistrates, exponents and representatives of opinions and parties, will have their portraiture here; and the system of government founded and administered by them will be faithfully described. The rise of States, will be traced, and their position in the political heavens mapped out. The principles and platforms and candidates of the parties now struggling for ascendancy, will be impartially set forth for the information of the public. Such a collection of facts will render this volume as interesting as a story and as helpful as a Cyclopædia. The substance of many volumes is concentrated in this, and in such space and form that one can gather into his mind, in brief hours of leisure, the results of years of research and composition.

In these days of the Press, books are multiplied until the attention is confused by their number and scope. It becomes a desideratum

to find much matter compressed into a few pages, because time is money, and few can hunt through bushels of chaff for a few grains of wheat, or spend months over prolix histories and memoirs to glean what is needed for the actual necessities of information concerning questions of interest to the American citizen and the man of affairs.

The former publications of this house have been uniformly of such a character as to give assurance that, in this new effort of the publisher to entertain, instruct and benefit his generation, he will succeed, and advance his reputation, secure a new hold upon their confidence and establish a fresh title to their generous patronage. Every reasonable exertion has been made to procure the best sources of knowledge concerning each person and topic treated in this work, and to arrange the matter in a succinct and readable form. Doubtless the public verdict will be favorable to the authenticity, strength and beauty of the author's production. From the immense scope of subjects here surveyed and illustrated, every person who reads the work will be sure to find something of deep interest and peculiar value to himself, and its treatment and range will be such as to constitute it, not an ephemeral thing, to be glanced at and cast aside, but a volume for frequent reference and recurring perusal. It is with this idea in view that the publisher has striven to impart to the work that thoroughness and attractiveness which shall give it welcome in the family and library of the masses of our intelligent countrymen.

In the bulk of curious information concerning our political fabric, and the summaries of laws and enactments affecting individuals, classes, and communities, it is intended to make the work essential—a *sine-qua-non*—to the people.

In recognition of the universal love of pictorial representation, this volume will be embellished with numerous illustrations, conveying, through the eye, to the mind, just and vivid conceptions of many of the characters and objects described, and of monuments of human skill and power, which minister to the gratification or the necessities of mankind.

E. J. G.

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SOURCE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.



MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.



PART I.

THE DISCOVERY AND SETTLEMENT OF THE AMERICAN CONTINENT.



ABOUT the end of the tenth century, the Scandinavians, in some of their maritime expeditions, had reached Iceland and Greenland, from which latter country they appear to have advanced to Vinland, probably Labrador. In Greenland some unimportant settlements were made, and the communication with the transatlantic continent was maintained until the beginning of the 15th century, when the fate of these colonies was covered as with a cloud; and although various attempts have since been made for their discovery, no traces of their existence have been obtained. In Southern Europe these expeditions were entirely unknown, and therefore the undiminished glory was left to Columbus of proving the existence of the Western World. This celebrated navigator was of Genoese origin, though his character had been formed and his skill acquired in the service of Portugal. His active mind readily foresaw the length and difficulties of a voyage to the Indies by sailing to the eastward, even if the route should be discovered; and it appeared to him that by sailing directly west he would more readily attain his object. Many circumstances, the importance of which is best known to mariners, supported his theories; but those to whom he applied for protection and support did not acknowledge their force. The Genoese Senate regarded him as a

madman; in Portugal his confidence was most treacherously abused, and in England his brother Bartholomew obtained the consent of Henry VII. only when too late. After many obstacles, arising from the ignorance and religious scruples of those to whom his project was submitted, Columbus sailed with three small vessels from Palos in Andalusia, 3d August, 1492. On the night of the 11th October, land was seen after a tedious voyage, during which the commander had to contend against the cowardly and rebellious spirit of his crew. San Salvador or Guanahani, one of the Bahama chain stretching between Florida and St. Domingo, was the island first discovered. Cuba and Hayti were reached soon after. Columbus, now directing his course homeward, returned to the harbor of Palos, seven months and eleven days after his departure. He was received with great kindness by Ferdinand and Isabella, who ennobled his family, and ratified all the privileges of the treaty of Santa Fe. By the articles of this treaty, drawn up before Columbus sailed, he was created high admiral, with hereditary right in the seas he should discover; viceroy also, with hereditary possession of the lands; he was to receive a tithe of the profits of commercial undertakings, and be supreme judge in all mercantile disputes in the newly-discovered countries.

While Europe was still re-echoing with the news of this voyage, the navigator had again sailed towards the west with seventeen vessels, having on board numerous settlers eager to reap the golden harvest which the descriptions of travelers had placed in the Indies. Isabella, in the island of Cuba, was the first city founded in the New World. In his third voyage, 1498, Columbus reached the continent of America, near the mouth of the Orinoco. Columbus died in 1506, after being treated by the Spanish court with the greatest ingratitude. His body was pompously interred in the Cathedral of Seville; and over it was erected a monument, with the simple inscription that Columbus had given a new world to Castile and Leon. His remains were afterwards transported to the Island of Hayti, and buried in the Cathedral of St. Domingo, in 1536, whence, two hundred and sixty years afterwards, they were transferred to Havana.

In 1499, Alonzo de Ojeda sailed to the new continent, accompanied by a Florentine merchant named Amerigo Vespucci, under



CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS BEFORE THE COUNCIL OF SALAMANCA.

whose direction the enterprise was chiefly conducted. Returning to Europe, he published an account of his adventures, and claimed the honor of being the first to discover the mainland of the New World. The imposture of Vespucci has long been known, and his dishonest narrative has in no degree injured the glory of Columbus. As to the honor of first reaching the shores of the new continent, it probably belongs to the English mariners, who, under Cabot, a Bristol seaman of Venetian parents, sailed along the coasts of North America from Labrador to Florida, 1498.

The oldest town in the United States is St. Augustine, in Florida, settled by the Spaniards in 1565; but the first permanent settlement made by the English was that of Jamestown, in Virginia, in 1603. In 1620 a body of emigrants, 101 in number, landed at or near Cape Cod, and in honor of their home in the Old World named their home in the New, Plymouth; and they are known to history as the Puritan Fathers. They were soon followed by others, and thus was laid the broad corner stone of civil and religious liberty. The young colonies, were of course, subject to Great Britain; and as that country, with a policy very different from that pursued by her at present, was constantly engaged in war, its national debt was heavy and its own resources were so nearly exhausted as to make it a serious question from whence their money was to come; and the ministers decided to tax the provinces to raise the means to relieve the necessities of the parent Kingdom; and accordingly the notorious Stamp Act was passed in 1765; but the colonists refused to recognize or comply with it, on the ground of their having no representation in the Parliament, and the offensive act was repealed; but the right of taxation—denied by Americans—was insisted upon by the ministers, and the duty removed from one article was doubled upon others; and the resistance of the people resulted in the long struggle known as the Revolutionary War. When there seemed but two ways of settling grievances and wrongs that grew each hour more deep and oppressive—either by unconditional submission, or by separation from England—they chose the latter, and on the 4th of July, 1776, Congress, on behalf of the Colonies, declared their independence of Great Britain, and a committee was appointed, consisting of Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, Roger Sherman, and John Living-

ston, to draw up a Declaration of Independence. The Colonists were aided by France and Spain, and at length the treaty of Versailles, 1783, acknowledged them "free, sovereign, and independent States." The Articles of Confederation, which had heretofore bound the Colonists, were found too incomplete and imperfect for a National Government, and a new Constitution, drawn up with the greatest care and deliberation, was adopted by the States, and George Washington was elected first President of the new American Republic, with John Adams Vice President, and they were re-elected in 1792.



COLUMBUS TAKING POSSESSION OF THE NEW WORLD.





THE FATHERS OF THE REPUBLIC.



WE can not believe that man lives upon American soil, protected by our laws, and sheltered by the dear old flag beneath whose folds the patriots of '76 marched on to victory over the armies of the tyrant and oppressor, whose heart does not beat quicker with pride and affection as he glances back over the heroes who planted the germ of our national independence, and watered it with tears, and hallowed the soil only too often with their life-blood. We look at their mighty works and say, surely, "there were giants in those days." Gigantic was the task which those brave men performed, and glorious have been the results of their efforts.

From the day when the first blow fell upon the astonished believers in the divine right of kings, to the day when, at the Court of Versailles, the reluctant lion of the House of Hanover was compelled to sign the Act which gave to the colonists a standing amongst the nations of the earth, their days and nights were given to watching, to fighting and to prayer. They had already endured all that men could endure—suffered all that men could suffer—borne all that men could bear; and now, with the fire of liberty kindled in their souls, they gathered their forces and consecrated their lives, their property and their all to the cause that to them was dearer than all others.

There are names that we have inscribed high on the roll of fame; there are names which we revere above all other names on earth—names that we associate with all that is most sacred to freemen, and which will live in the councils of our nation while we have a national existence. In the constellation of names which succeeding generations delight to remember and honor, none are brighter than those of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, HANCOCK,

FRANKLIN, or JOHN ADAMS, and we feel a justifiable pride in the words and sentiments of that Declaration of Independence which made the memory of its framers immortal. Founded upon the principles of justice—recognizing the right of all men to “life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness,” it is not strange that the nation arose to defend a government that declared it derived all “power from the consent of the governed;” nor that they bore hardships, privation, suffering and toil as became those who defended hearthstone and roof-tree; and above all, those who defended the cradle wherein the young child Liberty slumbered.

At that time the soldiers were but scantily fed, and more scantily clothed, but Washington bore with them the heat of the long march under a scorching sun and the severities of the winter campaign; and when the footprints of the worn-out, exhausted troopers stained the unsullied snow of Valley Forge, the commander-in-chief and his subaltern officers were scarcely better clad. Yet no man murmured or complained, for the freedom that should be the heirloom and birthright of their children’s children for all generations to come was entrusted to their keeping.

Such sublime devotion to a cause that seemed almost hopeless—such unselfish patriotism and love for their country—such unfaltering courage, even when defeated at every step, finds no parallel in history. It was no half-way victory they sought, and no half-way concession would satisfy them. They would be untrammelled by foreign power—they would be unrestrained by foreign laws—unrestricted by foreign intervention. Their rivers should run free to the sea—their ships of commerce should dot every ocean—their flag should be recognized by every government. No usurper’s foot should press our green sward—no tyrant army garrison our forts—no tyrant’s navy guard our harbors. Our blue skies should bend over no foeman’s minions—our fresh, wild winds, that swept mountain and lake and boundless prairie, should kiss no foeman’s cheek. With God for their leader, “Liberty” for their battle-cry, they were victorious, and to-day, with all they gained for us still preserved, our borders extended and our wealth increased an hundred fold, we reverently remember to whom, under God, we owe all this, and treasure the memory of the Fathers of the Republic as a sacred thing. Our gratitude is only measurable by our debt to them.



WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

IN CONGRESS—THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1776.



GREENEABLY to the order of the day, the Congress resolved itself into a committee of the whole, to take into their further consideration the Declaration; and after some time the President resumed the chair, and Mr Harrison reported that the committee had agreed to a declaration, which they desired him to report. (The committee consisted of Jefferson, Franklin, John Adams, Sherman, and R. R. Livingston). The Declaration, being read, was agreed to as follows:

A DECLARATION

BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

WHEN, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these, are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happi-

ness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having, in direct object, the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world :

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature; a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the state remaining, in the mean time, exposed to all the danger of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose, obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreign-

ers; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harrass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation :

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us ;

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment, for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states ;

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world ;

For imposing taxes on us without our consent ;

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury ;

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences ;

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies ;

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the powers of our governments ;

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign merce-

naries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation

He has constrained our fellow-citizen^s, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts made by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war—in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in GENERAL CONGRESS assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as *FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES*,

they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And, for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of DIVINE PROVIDENCE, we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

The foregoing Declaration was, by order of Congress, engrossed, and signed by the following members :

JOHN HANCOCK.

New Hampshire.

JOSIAH BARTLETT,
WILLIAM WHIPPLE,
MATTHEW THORNTON

Rhode Island.

STEPHEN HOPKINS,
WILLIAM ELLERY.

Connecticut.

ROGER SHERMAN,
SAMUEL HUNTINGTON,
WILLIAM WILLIAMS,
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

New York.

WILLIAM FLOYD,
PHILIP LIVINGSTON,
FRANCIS LEWIS,
LEWIS MORRIS.

New Jersey.

RICHARD STOCKTON,
JOHN WITHERSPOON,
FRANCIS HOPKINSON,
JOHN HART,
ABRAHAM CLARK.

Pennsylvania.

ROBERT MORRIS,
BENJAMIN RUSH,
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,
JOHN MORTON,
GEORGE CLYMER,
JAMES SMITH,
GEORGE TAYLOR,
JAMES WILSON,
GEORGE ROSS,

Massachusetts Bay.

SAMUEL ADAMS,
JOHN ADAMS,
ROBERT TREAT PAINE,
ELBRIDGE GERRY,

Delaware.

CÆSAR RODNEY,
GEORGE READ,
THOMAS M'KEAN.

Maryland.

SAMUEL CHASE,
WILLIAM PACA,
THOMAS STONE,
CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton.

Virginia.

GEORGE WYTHE,
RICHARD HENRY LEE,
THOMAS JEFFERSON,
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
THOMAS NELSON, Jun.
FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE
CARTER BRAXTON,

North Carolina.

WILLIAM HOOPER,
JOSEPH HEWES,
JOHN PENN.

South Carolina.

EDWARD RUTLEDGE,
THOMAS HEYWARD, Jun.
THOMAS LYNCH, Jun.
ARTHUR MIDDLETON.

Georgia.

BUTTON GWINNETT,
LYMAN HALL,
GEORGE WALTON.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.



WE the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION I.

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION II.

1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

2. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of the State in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The

COLUMBUS QUELLING THE MUTINY ON BOARD THE SANTA MARIA.





number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SECTION III.

1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years, and each Senator shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the executive thereof shall make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

4. The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

5. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

SECTION IV.

1. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places or choosing Senators.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SECTION V.

1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

2. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

3. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

SECTION IV.

1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to or returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

SECTION VII.

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States. If he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journals of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

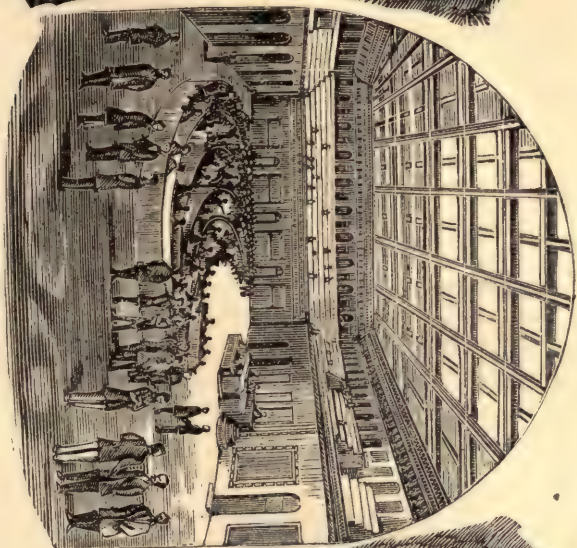
SECTION VIII.

The Congress shall have power—

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;
2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States;
3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;
4. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;
5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and for the standard of weights and measures;
6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;
7. To establish post offices and post roads;
8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;
9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;
10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations,
11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;
12. To raise and support armies, but no appropriations of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;
13. To provide and maintain a navy;
14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces
15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;



NATURAL BRIDGE, VIRGINIA.



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON.



FALLS OF NIAGARA.



16. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such parts of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

17. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings; and,

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SECTION IX.

1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

4. No capitation, or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

6. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement

and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

7. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign State.

SECTION X.

1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

2 No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts, or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war, in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION I.

1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

3. (Annulled, see amendments, Article XII.)
4. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.
5. No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.
6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.
7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emoluments from the United States, or any of them.
8. Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:
"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SECTION II.

1. The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they may think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SECTION III.

He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SECTION IV.

The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION I.

The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and Inferior Courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.



TOMB OF COLUMBUS—CATHEDRAL OF SEVILLE.

SECTION II.

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof and foreign States, citizens, or subjects.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SECTION III.

1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION I.

Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which

such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SECTION II.

1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SECTION III.

1. New States may be admitted by Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

SECTION IV.

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of Government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the Legislature or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several

States, shall call a Convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

1. All debts contracted, and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the confederation.

2. This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between States so ratifying the same.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

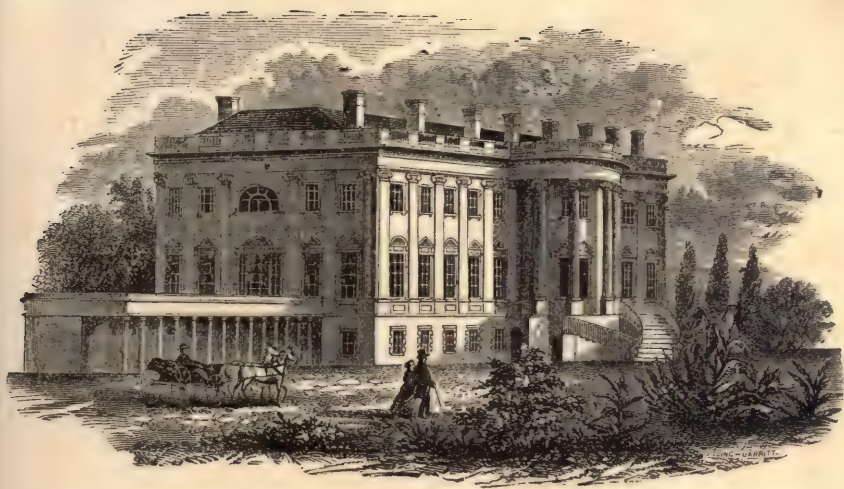
The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

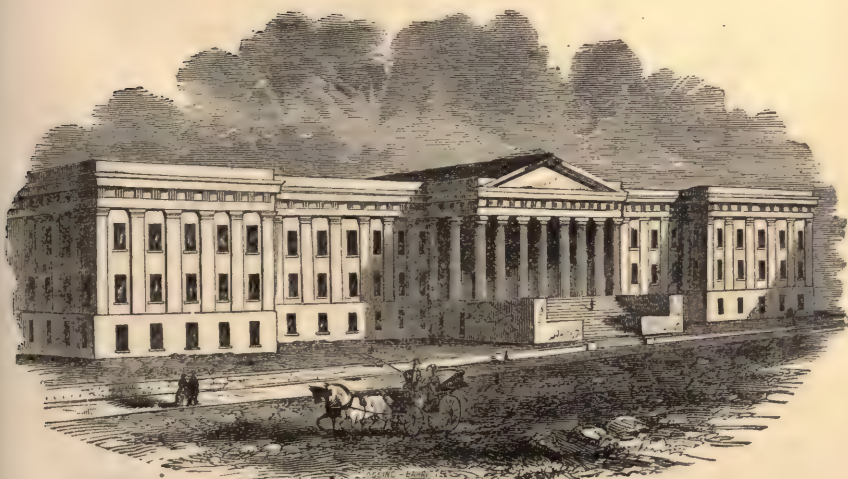
No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall he be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and



WHITE HOUSE AT WASHINGTON.



PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON.

district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration, in the Constitution, of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

ARTICLE XII.

SECTION I.

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. They shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President,

and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no persons have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. A quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

SECTION II.

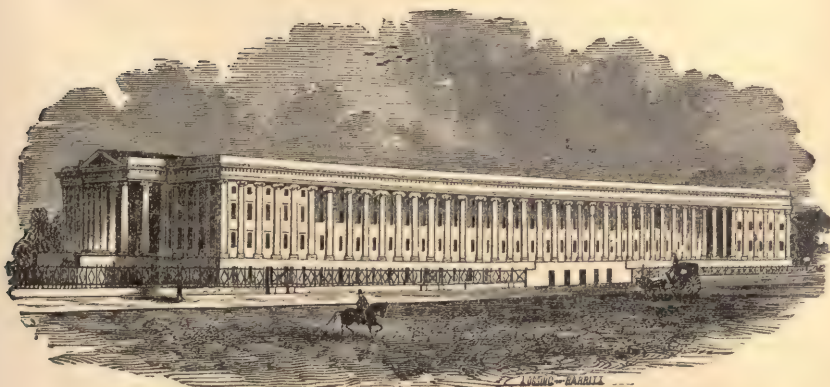
The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President. A quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

SECTION III.

But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.



GENERAL POST OFFICE AT WASHINGTON.



TREASURY BUILDING, WASHINGTON.



ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION I.

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECTION II.

Congress shall have power to enforce this Article by appropriate Legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION I.

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION II.

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But whenever the right to vote at any election for electors of President and Vice-President, or for United States Representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers, or the members of the Legislatures thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SECTION III.

No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as

an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House remove such disability.

SECTION IV.

The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned; but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims, shall be held illegal and void.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION I.

The rights of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SECTION II.

The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.





NORTH AMERICA.





GREAT SEAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

ITS HISTORY is one of peculiar interest, and therefore we feel warranted in giving more details of its design and history than can be allotted to the Seals of the several States. Soon after the Declaration of Independence, Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, and Thomas Jefferson were appointed a committee to prepare a great seal for the infant republic; and they employed a French West Indian, named Du Simitiere, not only to furnish designs, but also to sketch such devices as were suggested by themselves. In one of his designs, the artist displayed on a shield the armorial ensigns of the several nations from whence America had been peopled—embracing those of England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Germany, and Holland. On one side was placed Liberty with her cap, and on the other was a rifleman in uniform, with his rifle in one hand and a tomahawk in the other—the dress and weapons being peculiar to America.

Franklin proposed, for the device, Moses lifting his wand, and dividing the Red Sea, and Pharaoh and his hosts overwhelmed with the waters. For a motto, the words of Cromwell, “Rebellion to tyrants is obedience to God.”

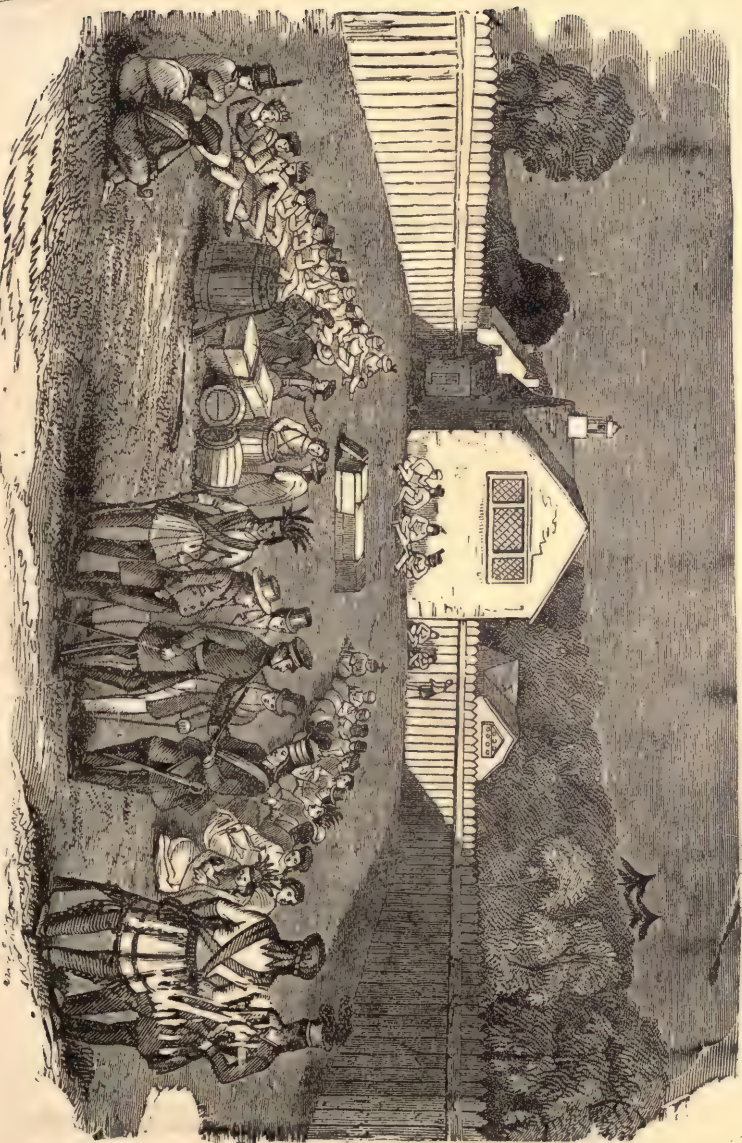
Adams proposed the Choice of Hercules; the hero resting on a club, Virtue pointing to her rugged mountain on one hand, and

persuading him to ascend; and Sloth, glancing at her flowery paths of pleasure, wantonly reclining on the ground, displaying the charms, both of her eloquence and person, to seduce him into vice.

Jefferson proposed the Children of Israel in the Wilderness, led by a cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night; and, on the reverse, Hengist and Horsa, the Saxon chiefs, from whom we claim the honor of being descended, and whose political principles and form of government we have assumed.

Franklin and Adams then requested Jefferson to combine their ideas in a compact description of the proposed great seal, which he did, and that paper, in his handwriting, is now in the office of the Secretary of State at Washington. This design consisted of a shield with six quarterings, *parti* one, *coupi* two, in heraldic phrase. The first gold, and an enameled rose, red and white, for England; the second white, with a thistle, in its proper colors, for Scotland; the third green, with a harp of gold, for Ireland; the fourth blue, with a golden lily-flower, for France; the fifth gold, with the imperial black eagle, for Germany; and the sixth gold, with the Belgic crowned red lion, for Holland. These denoted the countries from which America had been peopled. He proposed to place the shield within a red border, on which there should be thirteen white escutcheons, linked together by a gold chain, each bearing appropriate initials, in black, of the confederated States. Supporters, the Goddess of Liberty on the right side, in a corslet of armor, in allusion to the then state of war, and holding the spear and cap in her right hand, while her left supported the shield. On the left, the Goddess of Justice, leaning on a sword in her right hand, and in her left a balance. The crest, the eye of Providence in a radiant triangle, whose glory should extend over the shield and beyond the figures. Motto: *E Pluribus Unum*—"Many in one." Around the whole, "SEAL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, MDCCLXXVI." For the reverse, he proposed the device of Pharaoh sitting in an open chariot, a crown on his head and a sword in his hand, passing through the divided waters of the Red Sea in pursuit of the Israelites. Rays from a pillar of fire in a cloud, expressive of the Divine presence and command, beaming on Moses, who stands on the shore, and, extending his hand over the sea, causes it to overwhelm Pharaoh

ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF PRESENTS TO THE INDIANS.







MADE TO COMMEMORATE THE EVACUATION OF BOSTON BY THE BRITISH.

and his followers. Motto: "Rebellion to tyrants is obedience to God."

Jefferson's device was highly approved by his coadjutors, and the committee reported on the 10th of August, 1776; but, for some unaccountable reason, their report was neglected, not having been even placed on record; and the affair was allowed to slumber until the 24th of March, 1779, when Messrs. Lovell, of Massachusetts, Scott, of Virginia, and Houston, of Georgia, were appointed a committee to make another device.

On the 10th of May following they reported in favor of a seal four inches in diameter, one side of which should be composed of a shield with thirteen diagonal stripes, alternate red and white. Supporters, a warrior, holding a sword, on one side, and on the other the figure of Peace, bearing an olive branch. The crest, a radiant constellation of thirteen stars. Motto: *Bello vel Pace*—"For War or Peace," and the legend, "Seal of the United States." On the reverse, the figure of Liberty, seated in a chair, holding the staff and cap. Motto: *Semper*—"Forever"—and underneath, MDCCLXXVI. This report was re-committed, and again submitted with some slight modifications (substituting the figure of an Indian with bow and arrows in his right hand for that of a warrior) just a year afterward; but it was not accepted, and the matter rested until April, 1782, when Henry Middleton, Elias Boudinot, and Edward Rutledge were appointed a third committee to prepare a seal. They reported on the 9th of May following, substantially the same as the committee of 1779 and 1780; but, this not being satisfactory to Congress, on the 13th of June the whole matter was referred to Charles Thomson, its secretary.

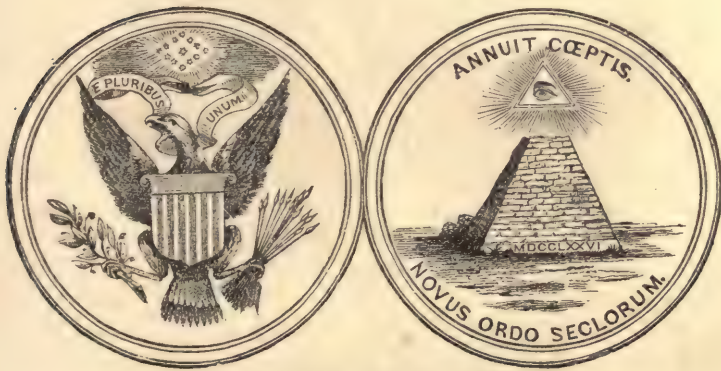
He in turn procured several devices, among which was one by William Barton, of Philadelphia, consisting of an escutcheon, with a blue border, spangled with thirteen stars, and divided in the centre, perpendicularly, by a gold bar. On each side of this division, within the blue border, thirteen bars or stripes, alternate red and white, like the American flag adopted on the 14th of June, 1777. Over the gold bar an eye surrounded with a glory, and in the gold bar a Doric column resting on the base of the escutcheon, having a displayed eagle on its summit. The crest, a helmet of burnished gold, damasked, grated with six bars, and surmounted by a red cap of dignity, such as dukes wear, with a black lining,

and a cock armed with gaffs. Supporters, on one side the Genius of America, with loose Auburn tresses, having on her head a radiant crown of gold, encircled with a sky-blue fillet, spangled with silver stars, and clothed in a long, loose, white garment, bordered with green. From the right shoulder to the left side, a blue scarf with stars, the cinctures being the same as in the border. Around her waist a purple girdle, fringed with gold, and the word *VIRTUE* embroidered in white. Her interior hand rested on the escutcheon, and the other held the American standard, on the top of which a white dove was perched. The supporter on the other side was a man in complete armor; his sword-belt blue, fringed with gold; his helmet encircled with a wreath of laurel, and crested with one white and two blue plumes; his left hand supporting the escutcheon, and his right holding a lance with a bloody point. Upon an unfurled green banner was a golden harp with silver strings, a brilliant star, and two lily-flowers, with two crossed swords below. The two figures stood upon a scroll, on which was the motto *Deo Favente*—"With God's Favor"—in allusion to the eye of Providence in the arms. On the crest, in a scroll, was the motto *Virtus sola Invicta*—"Virtue alone is Invincible."

After vainly striving to perfect a seal which should meet the approval of Congress, Thomson finally received from John Adams, then in London, an exceedingly simple and appropriate device, suggested by Sir John Prestwiche, a baronet of the West of England, who was a warm friend of America, and an accomplished antiquarian. It consisted of an escutcheon bearing thirteen perpendicular stripes, white and red, with the chief blue, and spangled with thirteen stars; and, to give it greater consequence, he proposed to place it on the breast of an American eagle, displayed, without supporters, as emblematic of self-reliance. It met with general approbation, in and out of Congress, and was adopted in June, 1782; so it is manifest, although the fact is not extensively known, that we are indebted for our national arms to a titled aristocrat of the country with which we were then at war. Eschewing all heraldic technicalities, it may be thus described in plain English: Thirteen perpendicular pieces, white and red; a blue field; the escutcheon on the breast of the American eagle displayed, proper, holding in his right talon an olive-branch, and in his left a bundle of thirteen arrows, all proper, and in his

beak a scroll, inscribed with the motto *E Pluribus Unum*. For the crest, over the head of the eagle, which appears above the escutcheon, a golden glory breaking through a cloud, proper, and surrounding thirteen stars, forming a constellation of white stars on a blue field.

Reverse.—A pyramid unfinished. In the zenith, an eye in a triangle, surrounded with a glory, proper. Over the eye, the words *Annuat Cœptis*—"God has favored the undertaking." On the base of the pyramid, are the numeral Roman letters *MDCCLXXVI*; and underneath the motto, *Novus Ordo Seclorum*—"A New Series of Ages"—denoting that a new order of things had commenced in the Western hemisphere. Thus, after many fruitless efforts, for nearly six years, a very simple seal was adopted, and yet remains the arms of the United States.



SEAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF GOVERNMENT.



LEARNED and skillful writer traces the origin of political government to parental government, in which we will agree with him if he will carry that back to our Creator, who, when He placed in the garden of Eden the children whom He had created, instituted a government by laying down certain laws, and attaching to the non-observance of them punishment or penalties. Man sinned, and the penalty was inflicted upon him, and other laws were added to suit his fallen nature. It is probable that, when the children of Adam became old enough to understand right from wrong, looking back over his own fatal mistake, and forward to the consequences of that rash act, he strove to teach his descendants the Divine law, as given to him from the lips of God; and thus became a law giver to, and ruler over them, in a certain sense. The children of men multiplied and teeming millions covered the earth, and each descending generation gave itself up more and more to the indulgence of every forbidden sin and pleasure, until the world reeked with corruption; then again the Omnipotent Ruler of the universe interposed, and the wrath which they had kindled against themselves was let loose, and all, save righteous Noah and his family, were swept from existence. In turn, Noah became the Parent and the Ruler, and government was established over his descendants, and from time to time God gave such laws as He saw were needed. The most ancient of our modern governments were exceedingly arbitrary, in many cases were simply unlimited power and unrestrained tyranny.

During the Old Testament age, usually called the Mosaic dispensation, the parent had control of his child, even to the infliction of capital punishment, and in China the same law or custom



1871

1872

still prevails. It was also practiced by the ancient Romans, and by the Grecians; and was most probably common over all the world, since it was found in all our savage tribes when the American Continent was discovered. In ancient times every tribe and every city had its King, and the kingdom was often so small in extent that in order to obtain the necessary territory, war was resorted to, and the weaker fled before, or was destroyed by the stronger party.

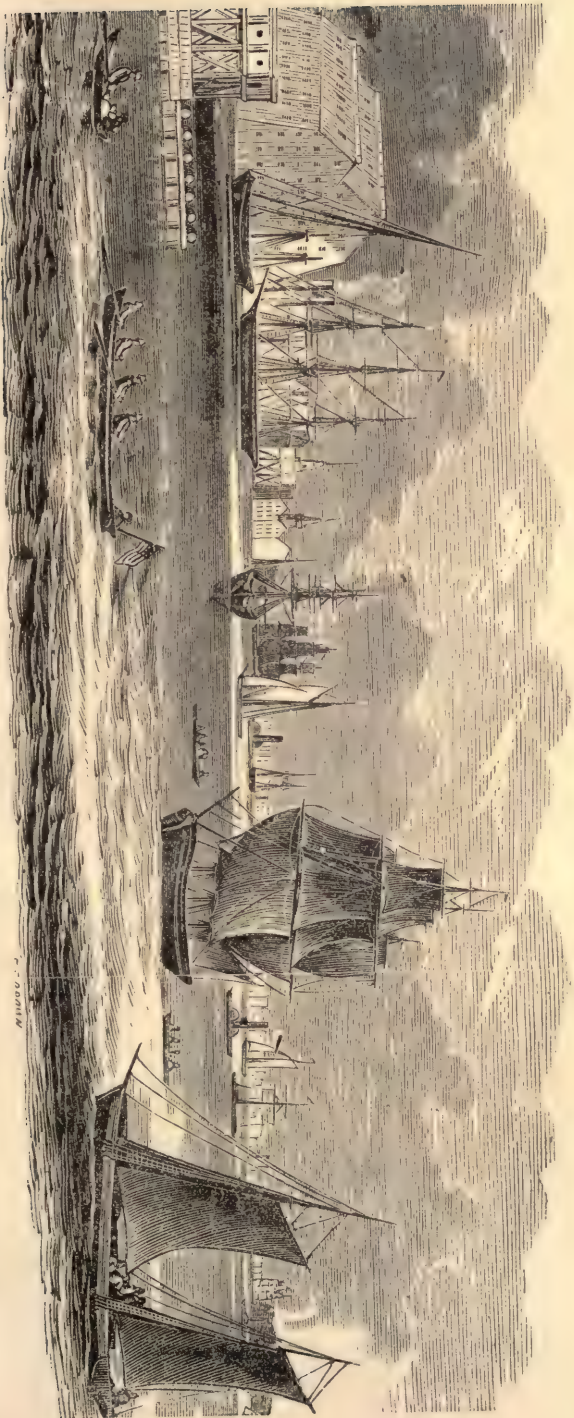
Observation taught the rulers, at an early period of the world's existence, that certain restraints and laws were necessary for the preservation of order, and though the art of governing was not carried to that perfection which marks it now, yet the Mosaic laws are the foundation of the laws of our own, and indeed of every civilized, christian country. As the population of the world increased, and the cares of state pressed too heavily upon him, Moses appointed assistants, or district judges who were to hear all complaints and settle small matters as seemed best to them; but Moses, still at the head of the tribes of Israel, as temporal and spiritual leader, decided all matters of importance. In order that every family should be provided with certain means of support, it has been the custom from time immemorial to set apart a tract of land for their use, and it was deeded or secured to them in such a way that except by actual sale, or transfer, or by confiscation for crime, it could not be taken from them, and they were required to place stationary landmarks to define their boundaries, and the heaviest penalties were inflicted upon any man who was known to be guilty of altering the position of those marks.

Three points of law, always prominent, were established as early in history as there was society to govern,—“the punishment of crime,” “the institution of marriage,” and “regulations concerning property;” and we infer from this that laws of some sort have always governed mankind. As the world advanced from the gloom of barbarism, the laws relaxed somewhat of their severity, and each progressive step adds to our liberty; but entire freedom from all law would plunge society into the most terrible state that ever existed; and never, until man becomes something better than humanity is capable of, can this be; nay, never, since even in Heaven, he will be subject to law. All just laws are enacted with a view to preserving and defending the rights and liberties of those

who are subject to them, but often laws that are selfish and unjust impose upon the people wrongs that are too oppressive to be borne.

In countries where the Republican form of government exists, this cannot be, or if laws are found to be unwise, and injudicious, it is in the power of the people to repeal or modify them. In olden times the power of the sovereign was unlimited—absolute, but gradually mind asserted its superiority over matter; the voice of the people began to be heard, and their influence felt, and the low mutterings of discontent from the masses have shaken the firmest thrones to their foundation. To-day there is scarcely a civilized government in existence where, in some way the people do not have representation and a voice in making the laws that govern them.

The patriarchial form of government seems to have assumed the monarchial, and to have held sway even down to the present time; but in latter years, under the influence of christianity and civilization, it has abated its rigors, and become more limited in its power. With every circle of the whirling years, man's experience teaches him wisdom, and nations learn in the same hard, sad school, and profit by the lesson they coned through years that were clouded by their errors, ignorance or folly. There is no form of government in the world so well adapted to the human race, and so well calculated to develop the noblest sentiments of patriotism and love of country, as the Republican; no other government which calls into being, and stimulates into action so strong a feeling of personal interest and responsibility, and compels a man to study its principles. No injustice can be complained of—no arbitrary or cruel oppression—no laws that are an outrage upon his manhood—for the voice of the people enacted these statutes, and framed those laws. For the liberty of thought and speech that has blessed us above all other lands—for the freedom from thrall of church that has blessed us above all other nations—for the patriotism that has defended our cherished institutions—for the Republican government which has elevated us into the highest position held by the nations of the world, we reverently thank God, as we worship him according to the dictates of our own conscience.



VIEW OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, AT PHILADELPHIA.

THE WAY WE ARE GOVERNED.

FROM the nature of the Federal compact which unites the several States of this Union under one National Government, each State retains, to a great extent, its independent, individual sovereignty. Every citizen of each of the United States is, therefore, at the same time subject to the authority of two distinct governments, administered by three separate classes of agents, Legislative, Executive and Judicial, each with powers peculiar to itself.

THE LEGISLATIVE authority of the General Government is vested in a Congress of the United States, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives, meeting at Washington upon the first Monday of December in each year.

The Senate is composed of two members from each State, chosen, either by joint ballot or concurrent vote of the respective Legislatures, for the term of six years.

No person can be elected Senator, unless he be thirty years old, has been nine years a citizen of the United States, and be, at the time of his election, an inhabitant of the State for which he is chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States is President of the Senate, having a casting vote in case of an equal division of its members. In case he be acting as President of the United States, be absent, or deceased, a president pro tempore is chosen.

The House of Representatives is composed of members elected directly by the people of their various Districts, for the term of two years only; commencing (except in case of vacancies being filled) on the fourth day of March. The number of members to which each State is entitled, varies greatly with its population;

the number of inhabitants apportioned to each member being regulated by Congress upon the basis of the census returns of every period of ten years, with the restrictions, that the number shall never exceed one for every thirty thousand inhabitants, and that every State shall have at least one representative.

To be eligible for this office, a person must be twenty-five years of age, have been a citizen of the United States for seven years, and at the time he is chosen be an inhabitant of the State which elects him. The presiding officer of the House is the Speaker, chosen by the House at the beginning of each congress.

Every organized Territory of the United States is entitled to elect one delegate to the House of Representatives for the term of two years, who may participate in debate, but cannot vote.

The compensation of members of Congress is \$3,000 per annum, together with eight dollars mileage for every twenty miles of the usual route traveled in going to and returning from Washington. For each day's absence pay is to be deducted, except in case of sickness. The Speaker of the House receives \$6,000, and the President of the Senate pro tem. \$8,000 per annum.

The legislation of Congress is, of necessity, strictly confined to those subjects over which power to legislate has been expressly surrendered by the individual States, in the Constitution.

THE EXECUTIVE authority of the United States Government is vested by the Constitution in the President. He is chosen by a College of Electors, equal to the number of Senators and Representatives, the people of each State electing its proportion by general ticket, except South Carolina, where they are elected by the Legislature. The qualifications of a President are, that he be a natural-born citizen, thirty-five years of age, and for fourteen years a resident within the United States. His term of office is four years. All Executive offices are filled, directly or indirectly, by his appointment, the advice and consent of the Senate in some specific cases being first required.

He is assisted in the administration of the General Government by seven officers, Heads of Departments, called his Cabinet, whom he may consult on all matters of moment, and who share, to some extent, in his responsibility. They are all nominated by himself, but must be confirmed by the Senate before they can act. All

acts of Congress must be approved by him before they can become laws, unless two-thirds of each House of Congress agree to their passage, after his refusal to approve them; or ten days (excluding Sundays) elapse from the time any act is presented to him for his approval, to its return by him to Congress, provided Congress do not meanwhile adjourn.

The Secretary of State is the leading member of the Cabinet, having charge of the Foreign Relations of the United States, including all matters relative to Diplomacy, Foreign Ministers, Charges d'Affaires, Consuls, etc., and the reception of all communications from sovereign powers.

The Secretary of the Treasury has the fiscal affairs of government under his direction, involving the collection of the revenue from imposts and all other sources, together with the oversight of the various Custom Houses, and the numerous officers therein employed.

The Secretary of War has charge of the Army and national defense on land, the various details connected with the land forces of the United States, together with the superintendence of all the forts and military stations.

The Secretary of the Navy has charge of the National defense by sea, in all its necessary details.

The Secretary of the Interior. This department was first established in 1849, for the relief of the other departments. This officer has charge of the Patent Office, formerly under the supervision of the State Department; the Land Office, formerly connected with the Treasury; Indian Affairs and Soldiers' Pensions, from the War Department; Naval Pensions, from the Navy Department; the taking of the Census, the care of the public buildings, and other matters.

The Attorney-General is the legal adviser of the President and the Heads of the various Departments.

The Postmaster-General, though not originally a Cabinet officer, is now recognized as such, having the control of all the postal arrangements, the appointment of Postmasters, contracts for the mail service by sea and land, and the execution of the laws passed by Congress for the regulation of Posts and Post-roads.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge his duties, the office

devolves upon the Vice-President, who must possess the same qualifications as the President and is elected in the same way. The President and Vice-President cannot be inhabitants of the same State.

In case of the incompetency, inability, etc., of both President and Vice-President, the President pro tem. of the Senate acts as President; in case of his inability, the Speaker of the House. If no person receives the votes of a majority of the whole Electoral College for President, the election of President devolves upon the House of Representatives, which is to choose the President, by ballot, from the persons, not exceeding three, having the highest number of votes in the College. The vote, in such cases, is to be taken by States, each State having one vote, and a majority of States elects. If, in such cases, the House do not choose by the fourth day of March next ensuing, the Vice-President acts as President.

If no person is elected by the majority of the College as Vice-President, a majority of the Senate elects one from the two highest numbers on the list of the College.

The compensation of the President is \$25,000 per annum; of the Vice-President, \$8,000; of each member of the Cabinet, \$8,000.

THE JUDICIAL power of the United States is vested, by the Constitution, in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as Congress may establish. The Judges of all these courts are appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate; they hold their office during good behavior, and receive a compensation which cannot be diminished during their continuance in office.

The Supreme Court, consisting of one Chief Justice (salary \$6,500) and eight Associate Justices (salary \$6,000), has one session annually, at Washington, commencing on the first Monday of December. This tribunal has original jurisdiction in all cases relating to ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State is a party. It also has jurisdiction, under such regulations as Congress may provide, by way of appeal from the inferior United States courts, in all cases arising in law and equity under the Constitution and laws of the United States and treaties made by them; in all cases of admiralty and maritime

jurisdiction, when the United States is a party; in all controversies between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, between a State, or its citizens, and foreign States, or their citizens.

The Circuit Courts have been established by Congress as the tribunals next inferior to the Supreme Court. The United States is divided into nine Judicial Circuits, in each of which a Circuit Court is held twice in every year, for each State within such Circuit, by a Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and by the District Judge of the State or District. Florida, Texas, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, not being, as yet, attached to any circuit, the District Courts therein have the power of Circuit Courts. These courts have original jurisdiction, concurrent with the several State courts, of all suits of a civil nature, when the sum in dispute exceeds \$500 (excepting when the United States are plaintiffs, when no such limitation is required); or, where an alien is a party, or the suit is between a citizen of the State where suit is brought, and a citizen of another State; and in all cases arising under the Patent laws. They have, also, appellate jurisdiction in cases brought before them from the District Courts where the matter in dispute exceeds fifty dollars.

District Courts, to the number of fifty-one, constitute the next grade of United States courts. These courts have, among other things, cognizance exclusively of the several State courts, of all offenses cognizable under authority of the United States, committed within their jurisdiction, or on the high seas (with certain limitations as to the punishment); exclusive cognizance in all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; together with jurisdiction of all suits against consuls or vice-consuls, exclusively of the State courts.

The Court of Claims, sitting at Washington, was instituted in 1855. It consists of a presiding Judge, and two associate Judges (salary \$4,000), and has jurisdiction of all claims founded upon any law of Congress, upon any regulation of an Executive department, upon any contract with the United States government, or such claims as may be referred to it by either House of Congress.

Congress has enacted, in relation to all of the United States

courts, that the laws of the several States, except when the Constitution, Treaties or Statutes of the United States shall otherwise require, shall be regarded as rules of decision in trials at common law, in cases where they apply.

A detailed account of the scope and operation of the various State governments embraced within this Union, cannot be expected in the space here allotted. Since, however, they rest upon a common basis, a passing allusion may not be inappropriate or valueless.

In each of the States, the government, as in the case of the United States, is distributed among three departments, the Legislative, Executive and Judicial. Experience has demonstrated this separation to be vital to the existence of healthful government, and, consequently, especial care is taken to prevent, as far as may be, each from trenching upon the peculiar functions of the other.

The legislative powers of each State, are lodged in a Legislature consisting of two branches; the common title of the higher being "The Senate," that of the lower, "House of Representatives," "Assembly," or the like.

The principal differences existing between these branches, are to be found in the number of members—that of the higher branch being much less than that of the lower; in the age of their members—a more advanced period being requisite in the former case; in the extent of their constituency—a greater number of inhabitants uniting to elect to the upper; in the tenure of their office—a longer term being generally assigned to the Senate; and in the requirement, in vogue in some States, that the terms of but a portion of the Senators shall expire at any one time, the object being to secure greater stability and certainty in legislation.

In most of the States, comparatively slight, if any, requirements as to property qualifications exist, either in the case of members or those who elect them.

In the earlier history of the country the sessions of the various Legislatures were held annually; of late years, however, especially in the States more recently admitted into the Confederacy, the practice has obtained of having biennial sessions. The compensation of members of the Legislature differs greatly, both in amount and in the principles upon which it is based; some being paid a per diem allowance and mileage, irrespective of the length of the session; others having a per diem only for a specific number

FIRST STEAMBOAT ON THE MISSOURI.





of days; while yet others are paid an aggregate sum instead of daily compensation.

The approval of the chief executive officer of the State is requisite to ensure validity to the acts of the Legislature, saving in those cases wherein, by constitutional provisions, acts may be repassed by the necessary majorities over the vote of the Executive. In some of the States, the Legislatures are prevented, by constitutional interdicts, from imposing taxes beyond a specific amount, or creating a larger amount of debt than is thereby allowed; while in others, both of these important subjects are left wholly within the control of the law-making body.

The chief magistrate of each State is styled "Governor," and is vested with powers more or less extensive, as the particular Constitution prescribes. In some of the States he has authority, with the approval of the Senate, or Executive Council, to appoint Judges and various minor judicial officers, to grant pardons, reprieves, etc. He is commander-in-chief of the militia of the various States, and even in those where the large majority of civil officers are elective, is the only authority to commission all such officers. The length of the gubernatorial term varies much in the different States, a few still clinging to the old system of an annual election, while the larger number have lengthened it to two or three years.

Governors are elected by the people of the several States, excepting in South Carolina, where the Legislature elects; and, in most of the States there are slight, if any, property qualifications requisite.

Subordinate officers, generally elected by the people, whose duties are both advisory and executory as to the details of the administration of the government, are to be found in every State, corresponding in some degree to Heads of Departments under the United States government.

Formerly, all judges were appointed by the Executive, with the consent of the advising Board. As a general rule, they are now elective, mostly by the people, though in some States by the Legislature. Their tenure of office, too, is now, as a general thing, for a specific term of years, instead of for life, as formerly.

Each State has established a Court for the interpretation of Constitutional Law and the adjudication of weightier matters of

dispute between its inhabitants, called a Supreme Court, Superior Court, Court of Errors, Court of Appeals, or the like. A few of the States have separate tribunals for disposal of cases in equity.

Next below the highest court are courts adapted to the particular wants of ordinary litigants in the various counties or other subdivisions. These are called Courts of Common Pleas, Circuit Courts, District Courts, Police Courts, Recorder's Courts, etc. The lowest class of judicial officers is styled Justices of the Peace, or Aldermen, having jurisdiction in trivial suits and over petty offenses. Besides these Courts there are, in some States, specific tribunals for the trial of criminal cases, as Courts of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Oyer and Terminer, etc.; and for settlement of estates of deceased persons, as Register's Courts, Probate Courts, Orphans' Courts, etc. Indeed, in no State can the citizens complain of a lack of opportunity afforded them for gratifying whatever litigious propensities they may possess.

From this brief glance at the structure of our governments, both National and State, it will readily be seen with what scrupulous care and jealous anxiety the illustrious men who have gone before us, laid the foundation of our Union in that noble Constitution which has served as the model by which the individual States, as a whole, have elaborated their own governments. With the minute details of that Constitution, it is the first duty of every American citizen to familiarize himself. If the intentions of its framers are truly and faithfully carried out; if the National Government is cautious to avoid all infringements upon the reserved rights of the individual States; if the several States are reciprocally determined to fulfil every obligation imposed upon them by the common compact; in short, if a spirit of concession, forbearance, and love for the whole country pervades the bosom of every citizen of every State, then, indeed, we may feel proudly confident that the fond hopes of the most sanguine of the early friends of the Federal Union shall be more than realized—then shall each day's rising sun, while time endures, smile upon a free, enlightened, independent, and united people, and our glory as a nation reach its culmination in the wise exercise of a power which none may safely resist, in the cultivation of a genuine rational liberty, which, recognizing the dignity of the individual man, shall afford ample room and scope for its development.

THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

ONSISTS of a Senate and House of Representatives, and must assemble at least once every year, on the first Monday of December, unless otherwise provided by law.

The Vice-President of the United States is ex-officio President of the Senate, and has a casting vote in case of an equal division. In his absence, a President pro tem. is chosen from among the members.

The Senate comprises two members from each State (now numbering 74), who are chosen by the State legislatures for the term of six years—one-third biennially.

The members of the House of Representatives (limited by law to the number of 234) are elected by the people for the term of two years, and are apportioned among the several States, according to population, in the following manner: After each decennial enumeration, the aggregate representative population of the United States is ascertained by the Secretary of the Interior, by counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. This aggregate is divided by 233, and the quotient, rejecting fractions, if any, is the rate of apportionment. The representative population of each State is then ascertained in the same manner, and is divided by the above-named ratio, the quotient giving the apportionment of representatives to each State. The loss by fractions is compensated for by assigning to as many States having the largest fractions as may be necessary to make the whole number of representatives 234, one additional member each for its fraction. If, after the apportionment, new States are admitted, representatives are assigned to such States on the above basis, in addition to the limited number of 234; but such excess con-

tinues only until the next apportionment under the succeeding census. When the apportionment is completed, the Secretary sends a certificate thereof to the House of Representatives, and to the Governors of the States a certificate of the number apportioned to each state.

The whole number of members when all the States are fully represented, is at present 243. There are, besides, ten delegates—one each from Utah, New Mexico, Washington, Arizona, Colorado, Dakota, Idaho, Indian Territory, Montana and Wyoming—who have a right to speak, but no vote.

Since the 4th of March, 1817 the compensation of senators and representatives has been \$8 a day during the period of attendance in Congress, without deduction in case of sickness; and \$8 for every twenty miles' travel, in the usual road, in going to or returning from the seat of government. The President of the Senate, pro tem. and the Speaker of the House of Representatives each receive double this sum. At the first session of the Thirty-Fourth Congress, however, an act was passed, fixing the pay of members at \$3,000 per annum, but the rates of mileage were left undisturbed. This salary was afterwards raised to \$5,000 per annum.



AMERICAN MILITIA AND MINUTE MEN AT LEXINGTON.





BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE UNITED STATES.

THIS great Republic, truly great and glorious, lies between lat. 24 deg. 30 min. and 49 deg. N., and between long. 66 deg. 50 min. and 124 deg. 30 min. W. Its boundaries, with the exception of British America west of Lake Superior, are water; the Atlantic on the east, the Gulf of Mexico on the south, the Pacific on the west; on the north, from the St. Lawrence River to Lake Superior, lie Huron, St. Clair, Erie, and Ontario, a silver chain that encircles our treasure. America has added to her territory the Russian Possessions, lying to the far north. Whether, in adding to her broad acres over half a million of square miles she has added materially to her wealth, is a problem which only a century in advance of ours can solve. Either in a domestic or political sense, it is at present only a Castle in Spain to us. We may dream of its future development—we may fondly imagine that it will some day be a storehouse of countless and boundless wealth—but *we* shall never see that snow-shrouded desert “blossom as a rose,” as at the touch of labor, and industry, and art, and skill, it shall wake from the winter sleep that has held it prisoned forever, and with the blushes sweeping over her still white face, go forth at their command to meet the incoming civilization. With an area of 3,878,245 square miles, three-fourths, or perhaps four-fifths of which is tillable, most of it surpassing rich in vegetable and mineral products, there appear no natural, or possible bounds to our prosperity.

Every good thing seems to have been gathered here Our land.

floweth with milk and honey, and its corn and wine make glad the hearts of her children. Standing between the impoverished nations of the East and the West, she opens her arms to the poor and needy, the wronged and oppressed, of all lands and climes; gives them shelter and refuge in her bosom, and homes and fortunes in her broad domains. It is not strange, under these circumstances, that the tide of emigration should turn to our shores, and, bringing with them habits of industry and economy, and obedience to law, should add to our own, as well as their wealth. Neither is it strange that, in the fulness of their gratitude, they love the land of their adoption, and the Government which has made their interests identical with its own. During the last twenty years nearly five million have arrived at the port of New York alone, who have come under emigrant regulations, solely for the purpose of settling and making homes in the New World.

The political divisions are too well understood to need an explanation, and consist of thirty-seven States and eleven Territories. The Mississippi is our most important river, and, together with the Missouri, the longest in the world. In reality, the upper Mississippi, by the usual rules of measurement, is the branch, and the Missouri is the main stream—being more than a thousand miles longer, from its head to its mouth, or junction with the Mississippi. The total length from its source in Lake Itasca to the Gulf of Mexico, is 2,986 miles, but from the source of the Missouri to the Gulf of Mexico, is nearly 5,000 miles.

The principal lakes are Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, Ontario and Champlain, all of which lie along our northern boundary, and the Great Salt Lake, in Utah Territory. This lake, so called, is more properly an inland sea. Lake Superior is a magnificent body of water, and the largest body of fresh water in the world. The bluff shores on the north side of the lake are grand; no words perhaps can do them justice, but so desolate—oh, so wild, and dreary, and desolate. A feeling of sadness comes over you, you cannot tell how or why, as you stand upon the deck of a steamer and pass mile after mile of unbroken forest, without a sign of civilization, without a sign of life, save where at long intervals the blue smoke rises from an Indian's bark hut, or a solitary red man stands on a crag to watch the passing boat, or a group of their beautiful, fleet-footed ponies tells of their proximity. The

dense, dark, low evergreens cover the land closely, interspersed with clumps or groves of oak, beech, birch and hickory trees. On the south side of the lake the shore is bold, but less steep and mountainous. The old Fort of Mackinaw still stands in good order, and the new fort is a fine building. The Pictured Rocks are very beautiful, and well worthy of a visit from the passing tourist. At sunrise they appear more like some fancy painting than any earthly reality. Rising boldly to a height of from three to five hundred feet, covered with trees that are century crowned, perforated with caves, worn and broken into fantastic shapes by the storms of ages, stained with every imaginable shade of coloring from the dripping of the springs in the rock upon mineral substances, it is impossible to fancy any thing more picturesque or sublime. The water at their base is very deep and transparently clear; at a depth of two or three hundred feet below the surface you can plainly discern the wreck of a steamer lying where it went down one fatal night some years ago. The richest copper mines in the world are those of the Superior. The ore is taken out in immense bodies, often too large to be transported in any manner, and nearly pure. The region of the upper Superior is but sparsely settled, but since the location of the Northern Pacific Railroad is rapidly improving.

The mountain ranges most worthy of note are the Alleghany in the east, and the Rocky Mountains on the western side of the continent. The length of the Alleghanies is about 1500 miles. The Rocky Mountains are broken ranges, and although running from north to south, cover a district of a thousand miles in width. Between these ranges lie some of the most beautiful prairies, table lands or plateaus, in the world. The mountain passes, defiles and canons are awfully grand and sublime, and it is said by those who have visited both—even by Europeans themselves—that the Alps present nothing more wild and grand than the Sierra Nevadas, with their hoary, snow covered heads, piercing the clouds.

The soil of the United States presents every variety known upon the globe, from the soft, rich mould of the tropics, to the sterile sands of the desert, but with the exception of the dry plains or desert in the vicinity of Salt Lake, nearly the entire surface of our country is productive, and from the Atlantic

shores to the Pacific coast, verdure, beauty and wealth spread out in every direction.

The climate is as varied as the soil. Lying, as the Republic does, between such extremes of longitude and latitude, it is impossible but that our climate would embrace every variety which it is possible to produce. In the northern of the Middle States the temperature varies from one extreme to the other, and the changes are so rapid as to leave one wholly unprepared to meet them. In the East, we have longer winters, and steady cold or heat. In Florida the temperature is even, scarcely varying from January to January again; while in Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, Texas, California and New Mexico, the climate is very like that of Italy.

The mineral productions are extensive and varied. There is scarcely a mineral or precious stone known in the world, but is produced in America. Coal and iron are abundant in nearly every State in the Union. Nitrate of soda and potassa are found in quantities to supply the ages to come, in the caves of Virginia, Kentucky and Arkansas; while the very desert of the Salt Lake country is a mine of inexhaustible wealth for its nitrate and carbonate of soda. Maine, Maryland, Texas and Arizona produce gypsum, while marble of every variety, for building or statuary, is found everywhere. Iron is found in every State and Territory, and Illinois alone is capable of furnishing all the lead required by the manufactories of the world. The richest copper mines are found in the Superior region, yet almost every State produces it in greater or less quantities. Zinc is found in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and tin in Maine and California. Gold is found in all the States bordering on the Atlantic coast, and previous to the discovery of the rich mines of the Western States, Virginia furnished nearly all the gold of the United States. These mines are all abandoned, however, since the discovery of the immense deposits in California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado and Dakota. California also yields a limited quantity of platinum, and mercury in immense quantities, sufficient, indeed, to meet the great demand created by the gold mines for it. Osmium and iridium have been discovered in Oregon. Cobalt is produced by North Carolina and Missouri, and Pennsylvania yields nickel in abundance.

The people of the United States are from every land and every clime under the sun. In a few of the States you can trace, through the established habits and customs of the people, the origin of the first settlers; but in most places, the emigration from foreign lands constantly changes the characteristics of the inhabitants. The New England States, settled by the Puritans, retain something of their prim severity of manners. Maryland was settled by the Catholics, and they have always been, and still are, the strongest religious denomination in the State. Pennsylvania was settled by Quakers and Germans, Louisiana by the French, and Texas and California by Spanish. An immense number of Chinese have found homes on the western slopes of the continent, and promise to become useful citizens.

The agricultural interests of the Republic, already stupendous, are constantly increasing, and one looks over the statistics of produce of farm and garden in a bewildered way as he fails to grasp or comprehend the figures that testify truthfully of our national wealth, industry and prosperity. Indian corn is and always will be a staple product. In 1862, the number of bushels raised by seven of the Middle States, amounted to 482,250,800. Illinois alone produced 125,500,000. In the scale of importance, wheat stands next to corn, and the yield of 1862 counts up 264,146,950.

American wheat received the prize medal at the London exhibition. There is no question but ours is the best grown in the world. Rye, barley and oats are grown in all the States, also buckwheat, peas and beans, and as a field crop the two latter grow in importance every year. Rice is produced in all the Southern States, and has been grown in the Middle States, though it can never be made a profitable crop there, since the soil is too dry. The yield in 1860 was 187,140,173 pounds. In this, South Carolina leads off, having produced that year 119,100,528. The potato ranks next to corn and wheat. In 1869 the number of bushels grown of this favorite vegetable was 133,886,000. Hay, also is a valuable crop, and hops, as the demand increases, are receiving favorable notice. Tobacco is raised in almost every State in the Union, flourishing upon every soil and giving profitable returns for little labor. The crop of 1860 amounted to 429,390,771 pounds.

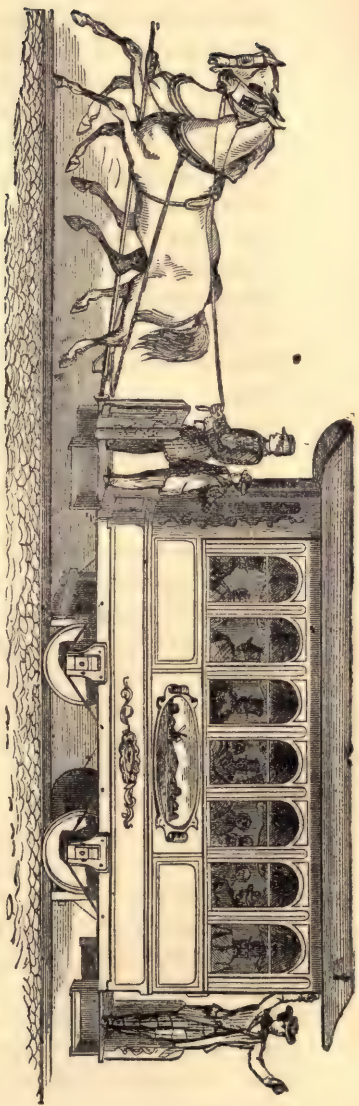
Sugar cane is raised in all of the Southern States, and the manufacture of sugar and molasses has long been a leading

branch of industry in that part of the Union. Of late years, with improved machinery and better facilities for performing the labor, the amount of sugar had increased steadily each year, until the war checked it, but it is again prosperous, and the latest returns credit Louisiana with the production of 297,816 hogsheads, and 15,535,157 gallons of molasses, for that year.

Sorghum is raised to considerable extent in the North, but it will not make sugar, and seems not to be really popular. In 1869 the yield of molasses in the Middle States, from sorghum, was 7,235,884 gallons, and the same year produced 40,863,884 pounds of maple sugar, and 1,944,594 gallons of maple molasses. The prairie lands of the United States furnish unlimited pasturage and hay, and stock raising and dairy-farming seem to follow as naturally as effect follows cause. The total amount of butter produced for market in the year 1869, was 470,536,468 pounds, and the same year also produced for market 114,154,211 pounds of cheese; and enormous as the amount seems, it was not a year remarkable for the quantity, which has steadily increased since. The cultivation of grapes for the purpose of manufacturing wine is becoming one of the leading enterprises of the country; and California has a prospect, at no distant day, of eclipsing the vineyards of France or Italy. Ohio also produces a large quantity of very fine quality of flax and hemp, which have been raised to a considerable extent, both for seed and material for the manufacture of linen and hemp goods; and the growing of wool, always a profitable and popular business, has received a great deal of encouragement for a few years past. Statistics prove that the growth of cotton in the United States is not as great as formerly, but has decreased in quantity for several years; 1869 produced 5,198,077 bales.

The commerce of the United States with foreign countries is very heavy. In 1869 the exports of the United States to foreign countries amounted to \$373,189,274; while her imports amounted to \$463,461,427. When we consider that America is made independent of every other country by her ability to produce everything in her own fields and factories which comfort or luxury demand, this excess of imports over exports would appear to be unnecessary.

In internal improvements the Republic of America ranks



CITY HORSE RAILWAY.



AMERICAN STAGE COACH.



second to no power in the world. In river and harbor improvement, in canals and railroads, nothing that industry and enterprise, united to almost limitless capital could accomplish, has been left undone. Continuous lines of railroad span the continent from the "rock bound coast" of the Atlantic to the blue waters of the Pacific, and from the lakes of the north to the gulf that breaks upon our southern coast, and forty thousand miles of iron track girdle the States in every possible direction; while high over wood and prairie, over stream and hill, over mountain and valley the dark wires of the telegraph stretch out, bearing with an unseen, unheard and mysterious power, words of peace or tidings of war—joy and gladness to one hearth, sorrow and desolation to another. With all his wisdom and far-seeing sagacity, Franklin never prophesied how great results would follow the experiments which to common minds seemed but the vague vision of an idealist. Later, Morse brought the art to what seems to us a glorious perfection, but in the unborn years before us, other master minds, profiting by what philosophy has already proven, will carry on the well begun work.

To our public or common schools America owes her greatness, since to strength of developed muscles is added strength of developed and cultivated intellect, and ample and generous provision for the education of every child has been made. Our system of to-day is the system which was established by the Pilgrim Fathers, who, fleeing from the ignorance and superstition of the old world, kindled the flame of general knowledge, and set the light on a hill where it cannot be hid; and succeeding generations have fed the sacred fire until to-day it lights the world. Fellow laborer with the free school is the free press. Thank God for the free, unfettered press, whose voice is potent to break the chains of tyranny and thunder its denunciations at abuse and wrong, and demand the execution of justice, even while it advocates mercy.

With that commendable prudence and wisdom which marked the course pursued by the "Fathers of the Republic," every citizen is left free and untrammelled by bigotry or prejudice, "to worship God after the dictates of his own heart," and in doing this, that man must be callous indeed who cannot, in some religious denomination, find a home till such time as he is called to "come up higher."

Our standing army, according to the act passed July 28, 1866, consists of

10	Regiments Cavalry,	12	Companies each.
5	"	Artillery,	12 " "
45	"	Infantry,	12 " "

In addition to this the militia of each State is always considered a reserve force, which may be called out whenever needed. The force which could be thus called into the field without a moment's delay, would be more than a million of men, many of whom have served on the battle grounds of Mexico and the South. The President of the United States is the Commander-in-Chief of the army, but it is neither customary nor expected that he will exercise the rights or duties of this office.

Our navy, regulated by the same act as the army, consists of a force of 206 vessels, carrying 1743 guns; 35 of these are the first-rates, carrying 662 guns. The second rates are 37 in number, carrying 483 guns. The third rates, 36 in number, carry 184 guns. Fifty-two of these are iron clad, and carry 129 guns; 28 are paddle wheel steamers, carrying 197 guns; 95 are screw steamers, carrying 938 guns. The policy of our Government, both wise and proper, is to avoid war by a course of honesty, liberality, and justice toward all nations, conciliating rather than provoking, as thoughtful of the rights of others as she is jealous of her own, and by this means she has had little need to study the barbarous arts of war. Respected, loved and honored rather than feared, peace and prosperity are within all her borders.



OUR COUNTRY.

OUR COUNTRY !—'tis a glorious land !

With broad arms stretch'd from shore to shore,
The proud Pacific chafes her strand,
She hears the dark Atlantic roar ;

And, nurtur'd on her ample breast,
How many a goodly prospect lies,
In Nature's wildest grandeur drest,
Enamel'd with her loveliest dyes.

Rich prairies deck'd with flowers of gold,
Like sunlit oceans roll afar ;
Broad lakes her azure heavens behold,
Reflecting clear each trembling star,

And mighty rivers, mountain-born,
Go sweeping onward, dark and deep,
Through forests where the bounding fawn
Beneath their sheltering branches leap.

And cradled 'mid her clustering hills,
Sweet vales in dreamlike beauty hide,
Where love the air with music fills,
And calm content and peace abide ;

For plenty here her fullness pours
In rich profusion o'er the land,
And sent to seize her generous store,
There prowls no tyrant's hireling band.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

JANUARY 1, 1872.

THE EXECUTIVE.

ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois, *President of the United States*, Salary \$25,000
 SCHUYLER COLFAX, of Indiana, *Vice-President of the U. S.* " 8,000

THE CABINET.

HAMILTON FISH, of New York, *Secretary of State*.....Salary \$8,000
 GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, *Sec. of the Treasury* " 8,000
 WILLIAM W. BELKNAP, of Iowa, *Secretary of War*....." 8,000
 GEORGE M. ROBESON, of New Jersey, *Secretary of the Navy* " 8,000
 COLUMBUS DELANO, of Ohio, *Secretary of the Interior*....." 8,000
 GEORGE H. WILLIAMS, of Oregon, *Attorney General*....." 8,000
 JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, of Maryland, *Postmaster General*...." 8,000

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SALMON P. CHASE, of Ohio, *Chief Justice*.....Salary \$8,500
 SAMUEL NELSON, of N. Y.,.....Associate Justice.
 NATHAN CLIFFORD, of Maine,....." "
 NOAH H. SWAYNE, of Ohio,....." "
 SAMUEL F. MILLER, of Iowa,....." "
 DAVID DAVIS, of Illinois,....." "
 STEPHEN J. FIELD, of California,....." "
 WILLIAM M. STRONG, of Pennsylvania,....." "
 JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, of N. J.,....." "
 Salary of Associate Justices,.....\$8,000
 Court meets first Monday in December, at Washington.

MINISTERS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Country.	Capital.	Ministers.	Salary.	Appointed.
Austria.....	Vienna.....	John Jay, N. Y.,.....	\$12,000..	1868
Brazil.....	Rio Janeiro.....	James R. Partridge, Md.	12,000..	1871
Chili.....	Santiago.....	Joseph P. Root, Kan...	10,000..	1869
China.....	Pekin.....	Frederick F. Low, Cal..	12,000..	1869
France.....	Paris.....	Elihu B. Washburne, Ill.	17,500..	1869
Great Britian.....	London.....	Robert C. Schenck, Ohio	17,500..	1870
Italy.....	Florence.....	George P. Marsh, Vt...	12,000..	1861
Mexico.....	Mexico.....	Thomas H. Nelson, Ind.	12,000..	1869
Peru.....	Lima.....	Thomas Settle, N. C....	10,000..	1817
Germany.....	Berlin.....	George Bancroft, Mass.	17,500..	1867
Russia.....	St. Petersburg.....	Andrew G. Curtin, Penn.	12,000..	1869
Spain.....	Madrid.....	Daniel E. Sickles, N. Y.	12,000..	1869

MINISTERS RESIDENT.

Argentine Republic....	Buenos Ayres....	.....	\$7,500..	1869
Belgium.....	Brussels.....	J. R. Jones, Ill.....	7,500..	1869
Bolivia.....	Cochabamba.....	Leopold Markbreit, O..	7,500..	1869
Costa Rica.....	San Jose.....	Jacob B. Blair, W. Va..	7,500..	1868
Denmark.....	Copenhagen.....	M. J. Cramer, Ky.....	7,500..	1870
Ecuador.....	Quito.....	E. Rumsey Wing, Ky..	7,500..	1870
Guatemala.....	Guatemala.....	S. A. Hudson, Iowa....	7,500..	1869
Hawaiian Islands.....	Honolulu.....	Henry A. Peirce, Mass..	7,500..	1869
Honduras.....	Comayagua.....	Henry Baxter, Mich....	7,500..	1869
Japan.....	Yeddo.....	C. E. Delong, Oregon...	12,000..	1869
Netherlands.....	Hague.....	Chas. T. Gorham, Mich.	7,500..	1870
Nicaragua.....	Nicaragua.....	Charles N. Riotte, Texas,	7,500..	1869
Paraguay.....	Asuncion.....	See Uruguay.....	7,500..	
Portugal.....	Lisbon.....	Chas. H. Lewis, Va....	7,500..	1870
San Salvador.....	San Salvador.....	Thomas Biddle, Penn..	7,500..	1869
Sweden and Norway.....	Stockholm.....	C. C. Andrews, Mass....	7,500..	1869
Switzerland.....	Berne.....	Horace Rublee, Wis....	7,500..	1869
Turkey.....	Constantinople.....	Geo. H. Boker, Penn...	7,500..	1870
Uruguay and Paraguay.....	Montevideo.....	John L. Stevens, Me...	11,250..	1871
U. S. of Columbia.....	Bogota.....	S. A. Hurlburt, Ill....	7,500..	1869
Venzuela.....	Caraccas.....	William A. Pile, Mo....	7,500..	1869

MINISTERS RESIDENT AND CONSULS GENERAL.

Hayti.....	Port-au-Prince.....	E. D. Bassett, Pa.....	7,500..	1869
Liberia.....	Monrovia.....	J. Milton Turner.....	7,000..	1871

New Apportionment for Congressmen.

STATES, (37)	Area, square miles.	Popula- tion, 1870.	Members by ratio.	Fraction.	Total Members	Loss.	Gain.
Alabama.....	59,722	996,992	7	54/267	7	—	1
Arkansas.....	52,408	484,471	4	80/446	4	—	1
California.....	188,981	560,247	3	21/547	4	—	1
Connecticut.....	4,750	537,454	3	133/429	4	—	—
Delaware.....	2,120	125,015	1	—	1	—	—
Florida.....	59,248	187,748	1	53/973	1	—	—
Georgia.....	58,000	1,184,109	8	96/709	9	—	—
Illinois.....	55,410	2,539,801	18	105,741	19	—	—
Indiana.....	33,809	1,680,637	12	64,537	12	—	—
Iowa.....	55,045	1,191,792	12	104,332	12	—	—
Kansas.....	81,318	364,399	2	95/649	3	—	3
Kentucky.....	37,680	1,321,011	9	108,930	5	—	—
Louisiana.....	41,346	726,915	5	53,930	10	—	—
Maine.....	35,000	626,915	4	88,215	5	—	—
Maryland.....	11,124	780,864	5	107,519	6	—	—
Massachusetts.....	7,800	1,457,351	8	110,601	11	—	—
Michigan.....	56,451	1,184,059	10	97,450	11	—	—
Minnesota.....	83,551	439,706	3	35,681	3	—	—
Mississippi.....	47,156	827,922	6	19,872	6	—	—
Missouri.....	65,350	1,721,295	12	105,195	13	—	—
Nebraska.....	75,995	122,993	1	—	1	—	—
Nevada.....	81,539	42,491	1	—	1	—	—
N. Hampshire.....	9,280	906,096	2	48,950	2	—	—
New Jersey.....	8,320	318,300	6	98,461	3	—	—
New York.....	47,000	4,382,758	32	73,158	32	—	—
N. Carolina.....	59,974	1,071,401	7	128,636	38	—	—
Ohio.....	30,604	2,665,200	19	106,435	20	—	—
Oregon.....	95,274	90,923	1	—	1	—	—
Pennsylvania.....	46,000	3,521,791	26	20,241	26	—	—
Rhode Island.....	1,366	217,353	1	82,671	5	—	—
S. Carolina.....	34,000	705,606	5	32,231	5	—	—
Tennessee.....	45,600	1,258,650	9	40,445	9	—	—
Texas.....	474,356	818,579	6	10,529	6	—	—
Vermont.....	30,051	330,451	2	61,201	2	—	—
Virginia.....	1,225,163	1,225,163	9	13,088	9	—	—
West Virginia.....	23,000	442,014	3	37,986	3	—	—
Wisconsin.....	53,924	1,054,670	7	111,945	8	—	—
Total.....	38,113,253	283	266	2	42		

State Governments.

CAPITALS.	GOVERNORS.	Term Expires.	Salary.	Legislatures Meet.	State Elections.
Montgomery.....	Robert B. Lindsay.....	Nov. 1872	\$4,000	3 M. Nov.	Tu. aft. 1 M. Nov.
Little Rock.....	O. A. Hadley, <i>ex-officio</i>	Jan. 1873	5000	1 M. Jan.	1 Monday, Nov.
Sacramento.....	Newton Booth.....	Dec. 1872	1500	* 1 M. Dec.	1 Wed. Sept.
Hartford, & N. Hav'n	Marshall Jewell.....	May, 1875	7000	1 W. May	1 Monday, April.
Dover.....	James Ponder.....	Jan. 1875	1333	* 1 Tu. Jan.	1 Tuesday, Aug.
Tallahassee.....	Harrison Reed.....	Jan. 1875	1500	1 T. at M. Jan.	Tu. aft. 1 M. Nov.
Atlanta.....	James Milton Smith.....	Jan. 1873	1500	* 1 M. Jan.	Tu. aft. 1 M. Nov.
Springfield.....	John W. Palmer.....	Jan. 1873	4000	* 1 M. Jan.	Tu. aft. 1 M. Nov.
Indianapolis.....	Conrad Baker.....	Jan. 1873	3000	* 1 M. Jan.	2 Tuesday, Oct.
Des Moines.....	Cyrus C. Carpenter.....	Jan. 1874	2500	* 2 M. Jan.	2 Tuesday, Oct.
Topeka.....	James M. Harvey.....	Jan. 1873	2000	* 2 Tu. Jan.	Tu. aft. 1 M. Nov.
Frankfort.....	P. H. Leslie.....	Sep. 1874	5000	* 1 M. Dec.	1 Monday, Aug.
New Orleans.....	Henry C. Warmouth.....	Jan. 1873	8000	* 1 M. Jan.	1 Monday, Nov.
Augusta.....	Sidney Perham.....	Jan. 1873	2500	* 1 W. Jan.	2 Monday, Sept.
Annapolis.....	Wm. Pinckney Whyte.....	Jan. 1876	3600	* 1 W. Jan.	Tu. aft. 1 M. Nov.
Boston.....	Wm. B. Washburn.....	Jan. 1873	5000	* 1 W. Jan.	Tu. aft. 1 M. Nov.
Lansing.....	Henry P. Baldwin.....	Jan. 1873	1500	* 2 W. Jan.	Tu. aft. 1 M. Nov.
St. Paul.....	Horace Austin.....	Jan. 1874	3000	T. at M. Jan.	Tu. aft. 1 M. Nov.
Jefferson City.....	Ridgely C. Powers, <i>ex-officio</i>	Jan. 1874	3000	T. at M. Jan.	Tu. aft. 1 M. Nov.
Lincoln.....	B. Gratz Brown.....	Jan. 1873	2500	* Last M. Dec.	Tu. aft. 1 M. Nov.
Carson City.....	Wm. H. James, <i>ex-officio</i>	Jan. 1873	1200	* 1 M. Jan.	2 Tuesday, Oct.
Concord.....	L. R. Bradley.....	Jan. 1873	6000	* 1 M. Jan.	Tu. aft. 1 M. Nov.
Trenton.....	James A. Weston.....	June 1872	1000	* 1 M. June.	2 Tuesday, March
Albany.....	Joel Parker.....	Jan. 1873	3000	* 2 Tu. Jan.	Tu. aft. 1 M. Nov.
Raleigh.....	John T. Hoffman.....	Jan. 1873	4000	* 1 Tu. Jan.	Tu. aft. 1 M. Nov.
Columbus.....	T. E. Caldwell, <i>ex-officio</i>	Jan. 1873	5000	* 1 Th. Nov.	1 Thursday, Aug.
Salem.....	Edward F. Noyes.....	Jan. 1874	4000	* 1 M. Jan.	2 Tuesday, Oct.
Harrisburg.....	L. F. Grover.....	Sep. 1873	1500	* 2 M. Sept.	1 Monday, June.
N. wpt. & Provid.	John W. Geary.....	May, 1872	5000	* 1 Tu. Jan.	2 Tuesday, Oct.
Columbia.....	Seib Padelford.....	Jan. 1872	1000	May & Jan.	1 Wed. April.
Nashville.....	Robert K. Scott.....	Jan. 1873	4000	* 3 W. Oct.	4 Monday, Nov.
Austin.....	John C. Brown.....	Oct. 1874	3000	* 1 M. Oct.	1 Monday, Aug.
Montpelier.....	Edmund J. Davis.....	Nov. 1872	5000	* 2 Th. Oct.	1 Tuesday, Sept.
Richmond.....	John W. Stewart.....	Oct. 1873	5000	* 1 M. Dec.	Tu. aft. 1 M. Nov.
Charleston.....	Gilbert C. Walker.....	Jan. 1874	2000	* 2 Tu. Jan.	4 Thursday, Oct.
Madison.....	John J. Jacob.....	Mar. 1874	5000	* 1 W. Jan.	Tu. aft. 1 M. Nov.
	Cadwalader C. Washburn.....	Jan. 1874	1250	* 1 W. Jan.	

* Biennial Sessions and Elections.

CHATAHOOCHEE RIVER.





POPULATION OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES,

1790-1870.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	AGGREGATE.								
	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	1830.	1820.	1810.	1800.	1790.
Alabama	996992	694201	771623	590756	309527	127901	-----	-----	-----
Arkansas	484471	435450	209897	97574	30388	14273	-----	-----	-----
California	560247	379994	92597	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Connecticut	537454	460147	370792	300978	297675	275248	261942	251002	237946
Delaware	125015	112216	91532	78085	70748	72749	72674	64273	59,096
Florida	187748	140424	87445	54477	34730	-----	-----	-----	-----
Georgia	1184109	1057286	906185	691392	516823	340989	252433	162686	82,548
Illinois	253891	1711951	851470	476183	157445	55211	12282	-----	-----
Indiana	1680637	1350428	988416	685866	343031	147178	24520	5641	-----
Iowa	1191792	674913	192214	43112	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Kansas	364399	107206	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Kentucky	1321011	1155684	982405	779828	687917	654317	406511	220955	73,677
Louisiana	726915	708002	517762	352411	215739	153407	76556	-----	-----
Maine	626915	628279	583169	501793	399455	298335	228705	151719	96,540
Maryland	780894	687049	583034	470019	447040	407350	380546	341548	319,728
Massachusetts	1457351	1231066	994514	737699	610408	523287	472040	422845	378,787
Michigan	1184959	749113	397654	212267	31639	8896	4762	-----	-----
Minnesota	439706	172023	6077	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Mississippi	827922	791305	606526	375651	136621	75448	40302	8850	-----
Missouri	1721295	1182012	682044	383702	140455	66586	20485	-----	-----
Nebraska	122993	28841	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Nevada	42491	6857	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
N. Hampshire	318300	326073	317976	284574	269328	244161	214460	183858	141,885
New Jersey	906096	672035	489555	373306	320823	277575	245562	211149	184,139
New York	4382759	3880735	3097394	2428821	1918608	1372812	959049	589051	340,120
North Carolina	1071361	992622	869039	753416	737987	638829	555500	478103	393,751
Ohio	2665260	2339511	1980329	1519467	937903	581434	230760	45365	-----
Oregon	90239	52465	13294	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Pennsylvania	3521791	2906215	2311786	1724033	1348233	1049458	810091	602365	434,373
Rhode Island	217353	174620	147545	108830	97199	83059	76931	69122	68,825
South Carolina	765606	703708	668507	594398	581185	502741	415115	345591	249,073
Tennessee	1258520	1109801	1002717	829210	681904	422823	261727	105602	35,691
Texas	818579	604215	212592	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Vermont	230551	315098	314120	291948	280652	235981	217895	154465	85,425
Virginia	1225163	1596318	1421661	1239797	1211405	1065366	974600	880200	747,610
W. Virginia	442014	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Wisconsin	1054670	775881	305391	30945	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Arizona	9658	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Colorado	39864	34277	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Dakota	14181	4837	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Dist. Columbia	131700	75080	51687	43712	39834	33039	24023	14093	-----
Idaho	14999	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Montana	20595	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
New Mexico	91874	93516	61547	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Utah	86786	40273	11380	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Washington	23955	11594	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Wyoming	9118	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total	38555983	31443321	23191876	17069453	12866020	9638453	7239881	5,308,483	3929,214

NATIVE AND FOREIGN POPULATION.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1860.			1850.				Chinese.			Indian.	
	Total population.	Native born.	Foreign born.	Total population.	Native born.	Foreign born.	Un-known.	1870.	1870.	1860.	1870.	1860.
Alabama.....	964201	951849	12352	771623	763089	7509	1025	.....	98	160	98	160
Arkansas.....	435450	431850	3600	209897	207636	1471	790	.....	98	48	98	48
California.....	379004	233466	146528	92597	70340	21802	455	49310	7241	17798	7241	17798
Connecticut.....	460147	379451	80696	370792	331560	38518	714	2	235	16	235	16
Delaware.....	112216	108051	9165	91532	86268	5253	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	140424	137115	3309	87445	84665	2669	11	.....	2	1	2	1
Georgia.....	1057286	1045615	11671	906185	899132	6488	565	1	40	38	40	38
Illinois.....	1711951	1387308	324643	851470	736149	111392	3439	1	32	32	32	32
Indiana.....	1350428	1232144	118284	988416	930458	55572	2386	.....	240	290	240	290
Iowa.....	674913	568830	106077	192214	170931	20969	314	3	48	65	48	65
Kansas.....	107206	94515	12691	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	914	189	914	189
Kentucky.....	1155634	1095885	59799	982405	949652	31420	1332	1	108	33	108	33
Louisiana.....	708002	627027	80975	517762	448848	68233	681	71	569	173	569	173
Maine.....	628279	590826	37453	583169	550878	31825	466	1	499	5	499	5
Maryland.....	687049	609520	77529	583034	531476	51209	349	2	4	.....	2	.....
Massachusetts.....	1231066	970960	260106	984514	827430	164024	3060	97	153	32	97	153
Michigan.....	749113	600020	149093	397654	341656	54703	1295	2	4926	6172	4926	6172
Minnesota.....	172023	113295	58728	6077	4097	1977	3	.....	690	2369	.....	2369
Mississippi.....	791305	782747	8558	606526	601230	4788	508	16	809	2	16	809
Missouri.....	1182012	1021471	160541	682044	604522	76592	930	3	75	20	3	75
Nebraska.....	28841	22490	6351	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	68	.....	68
Nevada.....	6857	4793	2064	.....	.....	.....	.....	3152	23	.....	3152	23
N. Hampshire.....	326073	305135	20938	317976	303563	14265	148	.....	23	.....	.....	23
New Jersey.....	672035	549245	122790	489555	429176	50948	431	15	16	.....	15	16
New York.....	3880735	2879455	1001280	3097394	2436771	655929	4694	29	439	140	29	439
N. Carolina.....	992622	989324	3298	869039	866241	2581	217	.....	1241	1158	.....	1158
Ohio.....	2339511	2011262	328249	1980329	1757746	218193	4390	1	100	30	1	100
Oregon.....	52465	47342	5123	13294	12031	1022	191	3330	318	177	3330	318
Pennsylvania.....	2906215	2475710	430505	2311786	2006207	303417	2162	14	34	7	14	34
Rhode Island.....	174620	137226	37394	117545	123564	23902	79	.....	154	19	.....	154
S. Carolina.....	703708	693722	9986	668507	659743	8707	57	1	124	88	1	124
Tennessee.....	1109801	1088575	21226	1002717	995478	5653	1536	.....	70	60	.....	70
Texas.....	604215	560793	43422	212592	194433	17681	478	25	379	408	25	379
Vermont.....	315098	282355	32743	314120	280055	33715	350	.....	14	30	.....	14
Virginia.....	1219639	1201117	18513	1421661	1398205	22985	471	4	229	112	4	229
West Virginia.....	376688	360143	16545	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Wisconsin.....	775831	498954	276927	305391	194099	110477	815	.....	1206	1017	.....	1206
Arizona.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	31	.....	20	31
Colorado.....	34277	31611	2666	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	180	.....	7	180
Dakota.....	4837	3063	1774	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1200	2261	.....	1200
Dist. Columbia.....	75030	62596	12184	51637	46730	4918	49	3	15	1	3	15
Idaho.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4274	47	.....	4274	47
Montana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1949	157	.....	1949	157
New Mexico.....	93516	86798	6723	61547	59187	2151	209	.....	1309	10507	.....	1309
Utah.....	40273	27519	12754	11380	9326	2044	10	445	179	89	445	179
Washington.....	11594	8450	3144	.....	.....	.....	.....	234	1319	426	234	1319
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	143	66	.....	143	66
Total.....	31443321	27304624	4138697	23191876	20912612	2244602	34662	63254	25731	44021	63254	25731

NATIVE AND FOREIGN POPULATION.

1870.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Total population.	Native born.	Foreign born.	1 or both parents foreign.	Foreign father.	Foreign mother.	Foreign father and mother.
Alabama	996,992	987,030	9,962	21,844	20,765	18,060	16,981
Arkansas	484,471	479,445	5,026	10,617	9,893	8,484	7,760
California	560,247	350,416	209,831	323,507	310,927	308,303	295,723
Connecticut	537,454	423,815	113,639	203,650	198,958	197,377	192,685
Delaware	125,015	115,879	9,136	20,361	19,338	18,311	17,288
Florida	187,748	182,781	4,967	9,295	8,734	8020	7,459
Georgia	1,184,109	1,172,982	11,127	23,814	22,901	19,413	18,500
Illinois	2,539,891	2,024,693	515,198	986,035	956,711	920,147	890,823
Indiana	1,680,637	1,539,163	141,474	441,001	326,312	298,753	284,064
Iowa	1,191,792	987,735	204,057	310,139	397,672	379,438	360,971
Kansas	364,399	316,007	48,392	87,211	82,848	77,828	73,465
Kentucky	1,321,011	1,257,613	63,398	142,720	139,336	130,183	126,799
Louisiana	726,915	665,058	61,827	132,011	127,480	118,017	113,486
Maine	626,915	578,034	48,881	91,651	84,381	81,128	73,858
Maryland	790,894	697,482	83,412	181,362	176,274	164,960	159,872
Massachusetts	1,457,351	1,104,032	353,319	626,211	609,336	606,727	590,852
Michigan	1,184,059	916,049	268,010	488,159	459,537	444,958	416,336
Minnesota	439,706	279,009	160,697	285,516	277,345	273,860	265,689
Mississippi	827,922	816,731	11,191	18,756	17,802	15,861	14,967
Missouri	1,721,295	1,499,028	222,267	465,125	453,264	428,770	416,909
Nebraska	122,993	92,245	30,748	50,017	48,277	46,392	44,652
Nevada	42,491	23,690	18,801	25,117	24,232	24,042	23,147
New Hampshire	318,800	288,689	29,611	44,592	42,862	42,550	40,820
New Jersey	906,096	717,153	188,494	350,316	340,661	330,900	321,245
New York	4,382,759	3,244,406	1,138,353	2,225,627	2,161,752	2,106,987	2,043,112
North Carolina	1,071,361	1,068,332	3,029	6,464	6,148	4,644	4,328
Ohio	2,665,260	2,292,767	372,393	849,815	816,730	764,380	731,345
Oregon	90,923	79,323	11,600	20,705	19,320	17,541	16,156
Pennsylvania	3,521,791	2,976,530	545,261	1,151,208	1,108,608	1,034,456	991,851
Rhode Island	217,853	161,957	55,896	95,090	92,762	92,311	89,983
South Carolina	705,606	697,532	8,074	16,449	15,875	14,156	13,582
Tennessee	1,253,520	1,239,204	19,316	36,326	35,045	31,861	30,580
Texas	818,579	756,168	62,411	107,327	103,713	100,047	96,233
Vermont	390,551	283,396	47,155	83,615	79,287	76,482	72,154
Virginia	1,225,163	1,211,409	18,754	30,794	29,677	24,751	23,634
West Virginia	442,014	424,923	17,091	46,204	43,917	39,077	36,790
Wisconsin	1,054,670	690,171	364,499	717,832	700,402	638,189	670,759
Arizona	9,658	8,849	5,809	6,766	6,612	6,654	6,500
Colorado	39,864	33,265	6,599	10,707	10,200	9,854	9,347
Dakota	14,181	9,360	4,815	7,319	7,137	6,786	6,604
Dist. of Columbia	131,700	115,446	16,254	34,106	32,721	30,568	29,183
Idaho	14,999	7,114	7,885	9,305	9,180	9,122	9,906
Montana	20,595	12,616	7,979	10,246	9,926	9,682	9,362
New Mexico	91,874	86,254	5,620	8,677	8,392	7,686	7,351
Utah	86,786	56,084	30,702	59,024	54,649	50,182	51,807
Washington	23,955	18,931	5,024	8,332	7,880	7,069	6,567
Wyoming	9,118	5,605	3,513	5,000	4,850	4,710	4,560
Total	38,555,983	32,989,437	5,566,546	10,892,015	10,521,233	10,105,627	9,734,845

NOTE TO NATIVE AND FOREIGN TABLE.—Of the sums contained in the four columns in order, respectively, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh, in this table, that in the seventh is invariably the smallest, and that in the fourth invariably the largest. The sum given in column five may be larger or smaller than that in column six, according to circumstances. It happens to be larger in the case of every State, and of each of the Territories except Arizona and Utah (in the latter case for obvious reasons). The mathematical proof of column four is by adding columns five and six, and subtracting column seven. The difference between columns six and column seven yields the number having foreign mothers but native fathers.

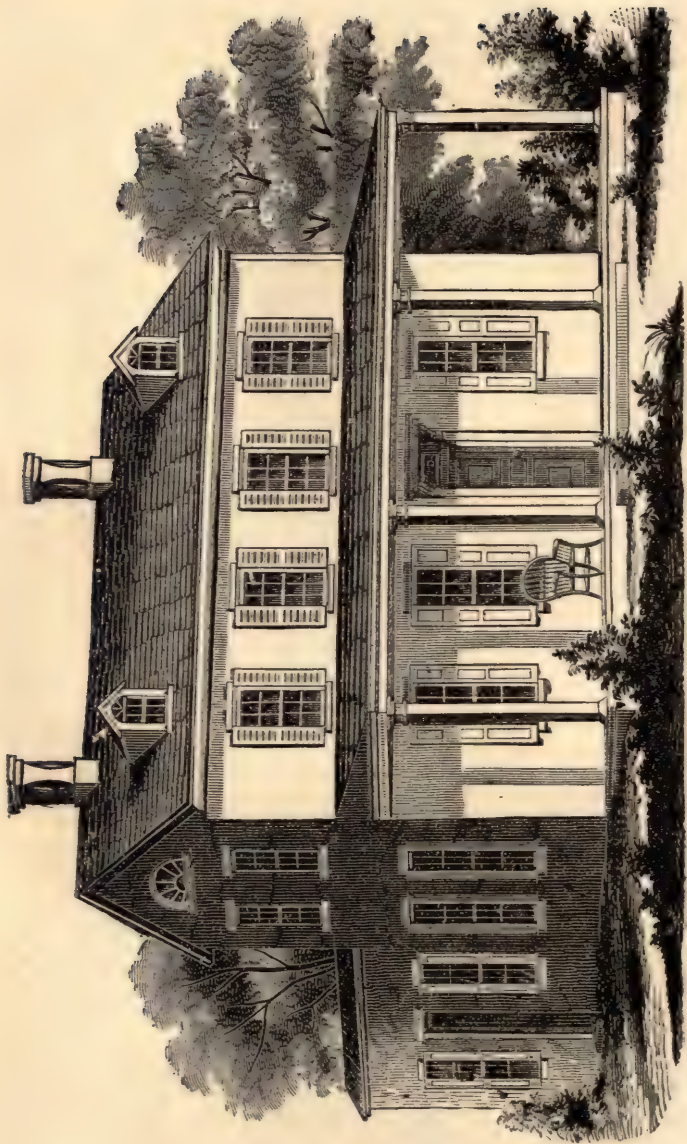
POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

CITIES.	1870.	1860.	CITIES.	1870.	1860*
Adrian, Mich.....	8438	6213	Frederick, Md.....	8526	8143
Akron, Ohio.....	10006	3477	Galesburg, Ill.....	10158	4953
Albany, N. Y.....	69422	62367	Galveston, Tex.....	13818	7307
Alexandria, Va.....	13570	12652	Georgetown, D. C.....	11384	8733
Allegheny, Pa.....	53180	28702	Grand Rapids, Mich.....	16507	8084
Allentown, Pa.....	13884	8025	Hamilton, Ohio.....	11081	7223
Alton, Ill.....	8665	3585	Hannibal, Mo.....	10125	6505
Altoona, Pa.....	10610	3591	Harrisburg, Pa.....	23104	13405
Atlanta, Ga.....	21789	9554	Hartford, Ct.....	37180	17956
Auburn, N. Y.....	17225	10986	Haverhill, Mass.....	13092	9995
Augusta, Ga.....	15389	14875	Hoboken, N. J.....	20297	9659
Aurora, Ill.....	11162	6011	Houston, Tex.....	9382	4845
Baltimore, Md.....	267354	212418	Hudson, N. Y.....	8615	7187
Bangor, Me.....	18289	16407	Indianapolis, Ind.....	48244	18611
Bellville, Ill.....	8146	7520	Jackson, Mich.....	11447	4999
Bideford, Me.....	10282	9349	Jacksonville, Ill.....	9203	5528
Binghamton, N. Y.....	12692	8325	Janesville, Wis.....	8789	7702
Bloomington, Ill.....	14590	7075	Jersey City, N. J.....	82546	29226
Boston, Mass.....	250526	202977	Kansas City, Mo.....	32200	4418
Bridgeport, Ct.....	18969	13299	Keokuk, Iowa.....	12766	8136
Brooklyn, N. Y.....	396099	266661	Knoxville, Tenn.....	8682	—
Buffalo, ".....	117714	81129	Lafayette, Ind.....	13506	9387
Burlington, Iowa.....	14930	6700	Lancaster, Pa.....	20233	17603
Burlington, Vt.....	14387	—	Lawrence, Kan.....	8320	1645
Cambridge, Mass.....	39634	2606	Lawrence, Mass.....	28921	17639
Camden, N. J.....	20045	14358	Leavenworth, Kan.....	17873	7420
Canton, Ohio.....	8660	4041	Lewiston, Me.....	13600	7424
Chicago, Ill.....	298977	112172	Lexington, Ky.....	14801	9321
Charleston, S. C.....	48956	40467	Little Rock, Ark.....	12380	3727
Charlestown, Mass.....	28323	25065	Lockport, N. Y.....	12426	—
Chillicothe, Ohio.....	8920	4581	Logansport, Ind.....	8950	2979
Chester, Pa.....	9485	4631	Louisville, Ky.....	100753	68033
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	216239	161041	Lowell, Mass.....	40928	36827
Cleveland, ".....	92829	43417	Lynn, ".....	28233	19083
Columbia, S. C.....	9298	8052	Macon, Ga.....	10810	8247
Columbus, Ohio.....	31274	18554	Manchester, N. H.....	23536	20107
Cohoes, N. Y.....	15357	8799	Madison, Ind.....	10709	8130
Concord, N. H.....	12241	6896	Madison, Wis.....	9176	6611
Council Bluffs, Iowa.....	10020	2011	Mansfield, Ohio.....	8029	4581
Covington, Ky.....	24505	16471	Memphis, Tenn.....	40226	22621
Davenport, Iowa.....	20038	11267	Milwaukee, Wis.....	71440	45246
Dayton, Ohio.....	30473	20081	Minneapolis, Min.....	13066	2563
Des Moines, Iowa.....	12035	3965	Mobile, Ala.....	32034	29250
Detroit, Mich.....	79577	45619	Nashua, N. H.....	10543	1065
Dover, N. H.....	9294	8502	Nashville, Tenn.....	25865	16988
Dubuque, Iowa.....	18434	13000	Natchez, Miss.....	9057	6612
East Saginaw, Mich.....	11350	3001	New Albany, Ind.....	15396	12647
Elizabeth, N. J.....	20832	11567	Newark, N. J.....	105059	71941
Elmira, N. Y.....	15863	—	New Bedford, Mass.....	21320	22300
Erie, Pa.....	19646	9419	Newburgh, N. Y.....	17014	—
Evansville, Ind.....	21830	11484	Newburyport, Mass.....	21595	13401
Fall River, Mass.....	26766	14026	New Brunswick, N. J.....	15058	11256
Fond du Lac, Wis.....	12764	5450	New Haven, Ct.....	50840	39267
Fort Wayne, Ind.....	17718	—	New Orleans, La.....	191418	118670

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
(Concluded).

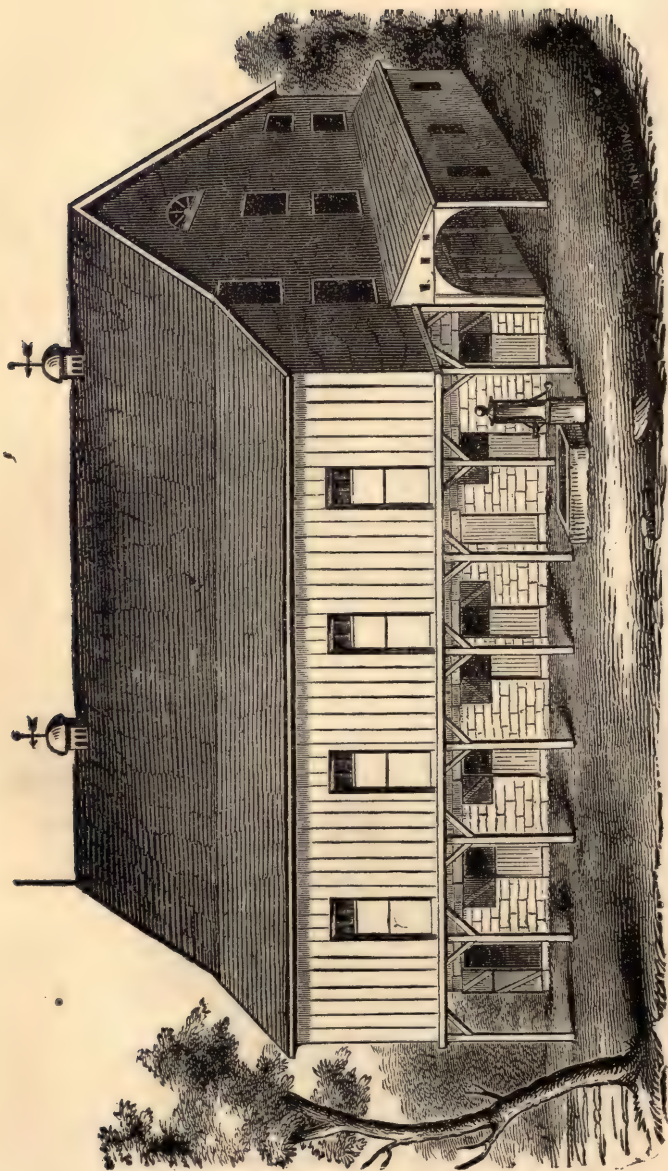
CITIES.	1870.	1880.	CITIES.	1870.	1880.
Newport, Ky.....	15087	10046	St. Paul, Min.....	20030	10400
Newport, R. I.....	12521	10508	Salem, Mass.....	24117	22252
New York, N. Y.....	942292	805051	Salt Lake City, Utah...	12854	8207
Norfolk, Va.....	19229	14620	San Antonio, Texas...	12250	8235
Norwich, Ct.....	16653	14048	Sandusky, Ohio.....	13000	8408
Ogdensburgh, N. Y.....	10076	7409	San Francisco, Cal.....	149473	56802
Omaha, Neb.....	16083	1881	Savannah, Ga.....	28335	22292
Orange, N. J.....	9348	8877	Shenectady, N. Y.....	10029	9576
Oshkosh, Wis.....	12643	6086	Scranton, Pa.....	35092	9223
Owego, N. Y.....	20910	16816	Springfield, Ill.....	17364	9320
Patterson, N. J.....	33579	19586	Springfield, Mass.....	26703	15199
Peoria, Ill.....	22849	14045	Springfield, Ohio.....	12652	7002
Petersburg, Va.....	18950	18266	Steubenville, Ohio.....	8107	6154
Philadelphia, Pa.....	674022	565529	Stockton, Cal.....	18966	3679
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	86076	49217	Syracuse, N. Y.....	43051	28110
Portland, Me.....	31413	26341	Taunton, Mass.....	10629	15376
Portland, Oregon.....	9293	2868	Terre Haute, Ind.....	16103	8594
Portsmouth, N. H.....	9211	9335	Titusville, Pa.....	8639	438
Portsmouth, Ohio.....	10592	6268	Toledo, Ohio.....	31584	13768
Portsmouth, Va.....	10492	9488	Trenton, N. J.....	22874	17228
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.....	20080	14726	Troy, N. Y.....	46465	39232
Providence, R. I.....	68904	50666	Utica, ".....	28804	22529
Quincy, Ill.....	24052	13718	Vicksburg, Miss.....	12443	4591
Racine, Wis.....	9880	7822	Washington, D. C.....	109199	61122
Raleigh, N. C.....	7790	4780	Waterbury, Ct.....	10826	10004
Reading, Pa.....	33930	23162	Watertown, N. Y.....	9336	—
Richmond, Ind.....	9445	6623	Wheeling, W. V.....	19289	14083
Richmond, Va.....	51038	37907	Williamsport, Pa.....	16030	5568
Rochester, N. Y.....	62386	48204	Wilmington, Del.....	30841	21254
Rome, ".....	11000	3584	Wilmington, N. C.....	13446	9552
Sacramento, Cal.....	16283	12797	Worcester, Mass.....	41105	24960
St. Joseph, Mo.....	19565	8932	York, Pa.....	11003	8605
St. Louis, ".....	310864	160773	Zanesville, Ohio.....	10011	9229





THRIFTY AMERICAN FARMER'S RESIDENCE.





THRIFTY AMERICAN FARMER'S BARN.

OUR IMPORTS AND THEIR COST.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics on Commerce and Navigation furnishes the following statement of the value and duty on the principal articles entered into consumption in the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871:

<i>Articles.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Duty.</i>
Animals, living, of all kinds.....	\$5,287,669 12	\$1,165,533 83
Articles worn by men, women, children, of whatever material, made up in whole or part by hand, not otherwise specified.....	249,519 00	87,331 65
Beer, ale and porter.....	1,154,254 98	434,321 63
Books, periodicals, &c., print. and blank.....	1,706,304 71	426,576 20
Brass and manuf. of.....	54,384 17	10,889 43
Bricks and tiles.....	76,866 59	16,088 97
Bristles.....	721,518 00	87,214 28
Brushes.....	222,188 09	88,875 23
Butter.....	1,091,374 87	193,720 50
Buttons and button molds.....	1,299,895 75	389,968 73
Candles and tapers, all kinds.....	5,891 65	1,088 94
Chalk of all kinds.....	18,367 00	37,487 00
Cheese.....	376,395 37	100,530 07
Chemicals, dyes, drugs and medicines.....	12,979,661 85	4,640,055 94
Chicory, root and gr'd.....	70,495 00	116,120 82
Chocolate, cocoa, &c.....	346,210 86	74,583 10
Clay and fullers' earth.....	106,527 00	54,917 04
Clocks, watches and watch materials.....	3,457,261 21	804,840 71
Coal and culm of coal.....	1,144,538 34	543,257 88
Coffee.....	29,428,698 27	10,069,098 77
Copper and manuf. of.....	765,186 27	331,703 68
Cork and manuf. of.....	237,549 52	100,180 49
Cotton, manuf. of.....	26,587,994 91	10,773,832 48
Diamonds, gems, &c.....	2,351,963 25	235,234 73
Earthenware, china.....	4,632,355 21	1,915,109 81
Embroideries of cotton, silk, wool, not otherwise specified.....	2,565,914 00	898,069 90
Fancy articles, perfumery, &c.....	3,798,816 97	1,718,583 09
Fire-crackers and fireworks.....	170,264 25	196,929 80
Fish of all kinds.....	2,066,832 70	660,225 34
Flax and manuf. of (linens, &c.).....	19,235,959 55	6,475,953 72
Fruits of all kinds.....	6,872,741 36	3,428,097 72
Furs and manuf. of.....	2,194,462 58	434,972 72
Ginger, root, ground and preserved.....	171,182 51	79,411 70
Glass and manuf. of.....	4,450,724 68	2,472,412 50
Gold and silver, manufacturers of, &c.....	223,277 07	77,082 44
Gums, arabic, copal, mastic, myrrh, shellac, &c.....	422,833 06	221,102 41
Gutta-percha, crude, and manuf. of.....	16,173 00	5,109 90
Hair of alpaca goat, &c., and manuf. of.....	34,559 70	25,003 13
Hair and manuf. of (hair-cloth, &c.).....	538,942 73	131,202 58
Hair, human, and manufactures of.....	535,852 00	149,608 00
Hats and bonnets of hair, straw, chip, &c.....	658,380 58	253 352 24
Hemp and manuf. of.....	8,013,364 43	1,71,009 47
Hides and skins.....	13,431,781 27	1,343,178 14
Honey.....	53,119 91	17,071 50
Hops.....	12,811 00	5,044 20
India-rubber and manufacturers of.....	2,044,936 95	361,365 31
Instruments, mathematical, philosophical, &c.....	15,519 00	3,521 20
Ink and ink powders.....	85,823 21	30,038 12

<i>Articles.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Duty.</i>
Iron, manuf. of.....	31,852,084 83	13,766,121 32
Steel and manuf. of.....	11,404,084 85	4,892,562 63
Ivory and manuf. of.....	174,942 00	20,379 70
Jet and jewelry, real and imitation.....	1,322,266 67	374,742 03
Lead and manuf. of.....	3,837,363 93	1,870,609 54
Leather and manuf. of.....	10,552,155 34	3,839,679 50
Macaroni and vermicelli.....	80,478 80	28,167 59
Marble, granite, stone and manuf. of.....	764,323 10	396,964 06
Matts, cocoa, coir, dunnage, &c., and matting.....	564,239 85	162,632 36
Meats, eggs, game, poultry, &c.....	1,128,395 84	240,612 77
Metals, bronze, nickel, &c., and manuf. of, not elsewhere specified.....	240,575 85	68,411 85
Mineral waters.....	34,918 13	22,934 88
Music, printed, bound or unbound.....	47,547 00	9,509 40
Musical instruments and music strings.....	842,507 98	253,311 55
Nuts, almonds, cocoa, filberts, walnuts, &c.....	1,196,779 44	592,270 63
Oil-cloths for floors.....	63,406 55	27,840 31
Oils, fixed or expressed:		
Castor.....	20,240 49	29,313 62
Flaxseed or linseed.....	24,814 49	14,122 57
Neats-foot and other animal.....	20,155 00	4,031 00
Olive, in casks.....	111,453 00	34,703 13
Olive, in bottles.....	257,868 08	142,475 75
Palm and cocoanut.....	87,288 40	8,728 84
Seal and whale.....	183,751 38	26,882 45
All other fixed oils.....	115,479 66	38,776 46
Total.....	\$821,050 50	\$299,093 82
Oils, volatile or essential:		
Anise.....	16,355 00	5,237 50
Bergamot.....	93,260 00	30,591 58
Citronella.....	13,535 00	9,100 85
Orange and lemon.....	144,505 00	33,809 38
Roses, attar of.....	46,242 00	15,219 38
All other essential oils.....	132,415 41	82,403 23
Total.....	\$446,212 41	\$176,361 92
Olives.....	32,458 58	9,737 57
Paintings, statuary, &c., not by American artists.....	767,160 06	76,716 01
Photographs.....	43,006 25	8,601 25
Paints and colors:		
White lead.....	483,392 31	250,135 26
Red lead.....	73,410 75	38,868 48
Ultramarine blue.....	115,816 00	33,292 32
Vermillion.....	43,935 11	10,983 78
All other paints and colors.....	597,276 84	233,084 75
Total.....	\$1,318,831 01	\$566,364 59
Paper and manuf. of.....	1,895,150 35	544,228 04
Pens, penhold'rs, pencils, crayons, &c.....	237,850 47	133,300 86
Pickles, sauces, catsup, &c.....	431,634 39	151,385 80
Pins, all metallic.....	60,912 00	21,319 20
Plumbago or black lead.....	139,954 00	26,564 75
Potatoes.....	225,972 48	107,985 00
Rice and paddy.....	1,449,198 50	1,262,197 62
Salt in bulk and bags, cake, &c.....	1,158,208 56	1,176,587 37

<i>Articles.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Duty.</i>
Seeds, plants, trees, shrubs, &c., &c.:		
Canary	56,952 00	37,776 24
Cardamon	13,932 00	2,778 50
Castor	44,393 00	22,111 80
Flaxseed or linseed	5,977,925 80	724,420 40
Garden, agricultural, &c.	563,536 38	169,006 41
All other kinds of seeds, &c.	159,382 75	64,675 73
Total	\$6,818,121 93	\$1,020,769 08
Silk and manufactures of:		
Velvets	1,424,123 00	854,473 80
Ribbons	6,979,527 50	4,187,716 50
Dress and piece goods	13,235,849 60	7,941,509 77
Laces, braids, fringes, galloons, &c.	2,281,239 25	1,368,743 55
All other manuf. of	7,147,512 67	3,613,376 23
Total	\$31,068,252 02	\$17,965,819 85
Slate and manuf. of	138,865 00	49,671 80
Soap, common, castile, and toilet	299,560 84	147,434 12
Spices:		
Cassia	291,972 26	222,330 25
Cloves	64,547 25	104,197 45
Mustard	114,535 74	80,508 27
Nutmegs	390,175 10	266,415 00
Pepper, black and white	484,635 68	596,020 65
Pimento	55,288 87	111,073 20
Vanilla beans	113,212 00	44,292 00
All other spices	102,100 12	97,574 53
Total	\$1,616,467 02	\$1,522,411 35
Spirits and wines:		
Brandy	1,261,343 42	1,793,276 85
Spirits from grain and other materials	615,292 85	2,042,029 06
Cordials, liquors, arrack, &c.	58,897 96	88,629 90
Wines of all kinds	5,876,613 14	4,478,973 91
Spirituous compounds	19,125 59	29,168 55
Total	\$7,831,272 96	\$8,432,078 27
Straw, manufactures of	1,360,323 14	408,018 63
Sponges	113,127 00	22,625 40
Starch, of corn, potatoes or rice	2,555 46	1,339 14
Sugar, &c.:		
Sugar of all kinds	58,382,938 21	29,690,521 58
Confectionery	11,735 06	7,160 38
Syrup of cane juice or melado	2,454,696 40	1,060,975 75
Molasses from sugar cane	10,953,029 02	2,826,462 45
Total	\$70,802,398 69	\$32,585,120 16
Tea	14,274,488 67	8,322,994 67
Tin, and manuf. of	12,528,612 76	2,846,695 39
Tobacco and manufacture of:		
Leaf, manufactured, stems, and snuff	2,784,155 74	2,342,954 11
Cigars	2,422,552 94	2,458,622 62
Total	\$5,206,708 68	\$4,801,576 73

<i>Articles.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Duty.</i>
Umbrellas, parasols, &c., (not of silk).....	94,276 50	47,138 25
Varnish	72,265 56	829,755 50
Vegetables, yams, &c., new and prepared....	584,611 22	28,768 33
Vinegar	54,855 06	8,863 22
Wax, and manuf. of	10,870 76	3,157 53
Wheat, grain, flour, meal, &c.:		
Wheat.....	245,753 79	43,664 80
Wheat flour.....	157,805 28	31,561 06
Rye	45,143 75	10,138 76
Barley	3,632,484 78	721,479 80
Oats.....	290,982 90	72,702 20
Indian corn.....	100,902 91	10,553 48
All other kinds.....	911,823 73	167,055 36
Total.....	\$5,424,897 14	\$1,057,155 46
Willow or osier, and manufacturers of.....	245,597 75	83,930 97
Wood and manuf. of:		
Cabinet ware, household furniture, &c.....	942,973 37	330,040 69
Boards, plank and scantling	6,555,192 03	1,311,938 41
Rough timber	494,456 45	98,891 28
Other lumber.....	316,057 64	63,211 53
Fire-wood	202,081 52	40,416 30
All other	207,006 85	56,623 87
Total	\$8,807,857 86	1,900,322 05
Wool, and manufactures of wool, and worsted:		
Wool, raw of all kinds	9,906,031 03	4,515,103 72
Cloths	9,187,565 28	6,430,226 41
Shawls	281,669 00	151,052 53
Flannels	7,120 49	5,074 65
Blankets	19,426 95	17,292 93
Hats of wool	131,230 00	81,007 54
Hosiery.....	537,056 50	309,195
Shirts, drawers and other knit goods.....	21,729 00	12,559 27
Balmorals	3,465 75	2,690 21
Yarns.....	284,792 90	231,873 55
Dress goods.....	21,617,322 94	14,353,853 33
Clothing, ready-made and article of wear..	2,249,600 00	1,208,568 22
Bunting.....	4,167 00	4,898 40
Carpets and carpeting.....	4,931,621 90	3,320,097 31
All other manuf. of, not otherwise specified	3,583,419 63	2,895,982 29
Total	\$52,766,068 37	\$33,539,475 93
*Zinc, and manuf. of.....	943,964 63	348,667 20
All other articles.....	3,412,115 57	291,784 86
Total	\$459,597,057 86	\$201,985,574 93
Amount entered for direct consumption.....	270,967,025 96	109,089,585 94
Withdrawn from warehouse for consump'n..	188,630,031 90	92,895,988 99
Free of duty	59,162,460 46	-----
Additional and discriminating duty.....	-----	461,098 39
Aggregate total	\$518,759,518 32	\$202,446,673 32

DIFFERENCE OF TIME.

When it is 12 o'clock at noon at New York City, it will be morning at all places west of New York, and afternoon at all places east, as in the annexed table:

<i>Place.</i>	<i>Morning.</i>			<i>Place.</i>	<i>Morning.</i>		
	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Augusta, Ga.....	11	28	28	New Orleans, La.....	10	55	4
Buffalo, N. Y.....	11	40	24	Raleigh, N. C.....	11	40	52
Chicago, Ill.....	11	6	2	Sacramento, Cal.....	8	56	4
Cincinnati, O.....	11	18	16	St. Louis, Mo.....	10	56	4
Detroit, Mich.....	11	23	54	St. Paul, Minn.....	10	43	45
Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.....	10	37	8	San Francisco, Cal.....	8	46	19
Galveston, Tex.....	10	36	58	Santa Fe, N. M.....	9	51	59
Honolulu, S. I.....	6	24	8	Springfield, Ill.....	10	57	52
Jackson, Miss.....	10	55	32	Toronto, C. W.....	11	38	38
Jefferson, Mo.....	10	47	32	Utica, N. Y.....	11	55	12
Louisville, Ky.....	11	14	4	Vera Cruz, Mex.....	10	31	30
Mexico, Mex.....	10	19	44	Washington, D. C.....	11	47	53
Milwaukee, Wis.....	11	4	16	Wheeling, W. V.....	11	33	16
Mobile, Ala.....	11	0	2	Wilmington, N. C.....	11	43	21
Nashville, Tenn.....	11	8	48	Wilmington, Del.....	11	54	12
Natchez, Miss.....	10	50	26				

<i>Place.</i>	<i>Afternoon.</i>			<i>Place.</i>	<i>Afternoon.</i>		
	H.	M.	S.		M.	H.	S.
Albany, N. Y.....	0	1	6	Montreal, L. C.....	0	1	44
Augusta, Me.....	0	16	44	Paris, France.....	5	5	26
Berlin, Prussia.....	5	49	39	Portland, Me.....	0	15	10
Boston Mass.....	0	11	50	Quebec, L. C.....	0	11	0
Constantinople.....	6	52	0	Rome, Italy.....	5	45	59
Edinburgh.....	3	43	21	St. Petersburg.....	6	57	18
Hamburg, Ger.....	5	36	58	Stockholm, Sw.....	6	8	18
London.....	4	55	41	Vienna, Austria.....	6	1	37

STATISTICS OF RELIGION IN THE UNITED STATES.

The total number of Church organizations upon the 1st of June 1870, were

CHURCH ACCOMMODATION.		VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.	
Baptist (regular).....	3,997,116	Baptist (regular).....	\$39,229,221
Baptist (other).....	363,019	Baptist (other).....	3,378,977
Roman Catholic.....	1,990,514	Roman Catholic.....	60,985,566
Congregational.....	1,117,212	Congregational.....	25,069,698
Episcopal.....	991,051	Episcopal.....	36,514,549
Lutheran.....	997,332	Lutheran.....	14,917,747
Methodist.....	6,528,209	Methodist.....	69,854,121
Presbyterian (regular)....	2,198,900	Presbyterian (regular)....	47,828,732
Presbyterian (other).....	499,344	Presbyterian (other).....	5,436,524
Total.....	21,659,562	Aggregate value.....	\$354,429,581
Total number of Church edifices.....		63,074	

A TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

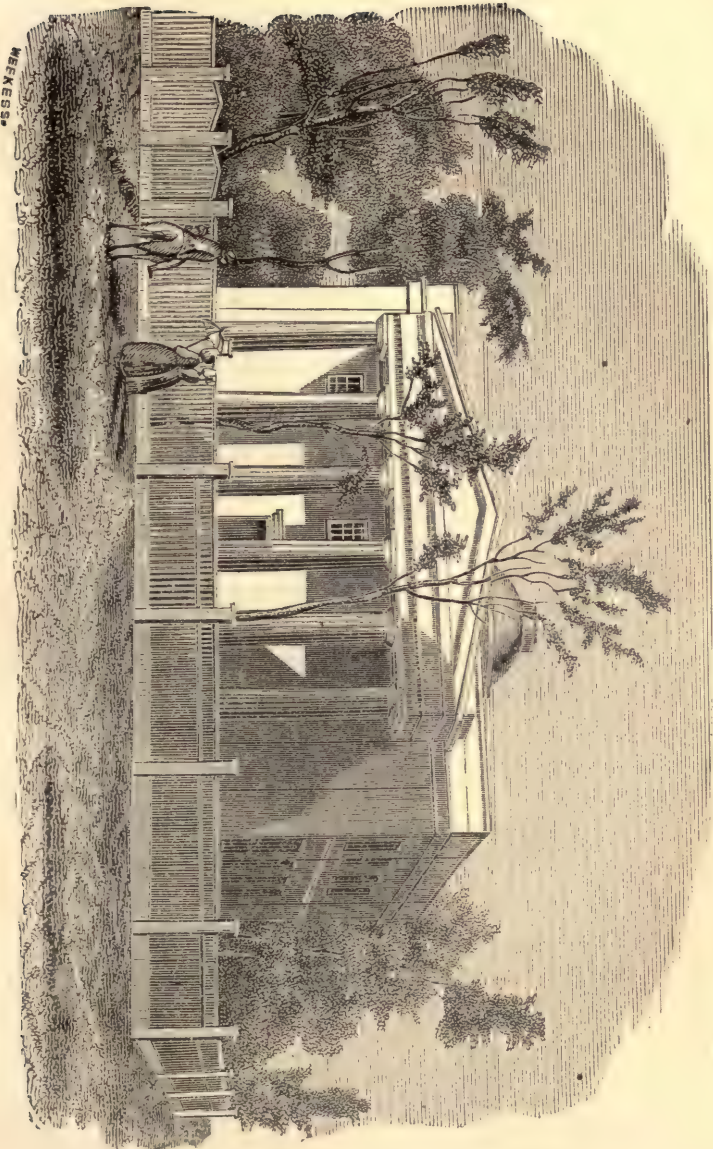
PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES, TERRITORIES, DOMINION OF
CANADA AND BRITISH PROVINCES OF NORTH AMERICA.

	Daily.	Tri- W'kly.	Semi- W'kly.	W'kly.	Bi- W'kly.	Semi- M'thly	M'thly	Bi- M'thly	Quar- terly.	Total.
Alabama	9	2		66		1				78
Arkansas	4	2		41			4			51
California	34	3	6	129		2	12		1	187
Connecticut	17		1	51	1	3	13		1	87
Delaware	1		3	13			1			18
District of Columbia	6			12			6		1	25
Florida	1	1	1	21			1			25
Georgia	14	5	7	86		2	9			123
Illinois	38	11	7	371	3	5	58	2	4	499
Indiana	20	3	3	209		3	25		1	264
Iowa	20	5	3	231	1	1	18		1	280
Kansas	14	3		85			8	1	1	112
Kentucky	10	2	5	76			12			105
Louisiana	9	2	3	71			3		2	90
Maine	6	1		48	1	1	9			66
Maryland	9			77			9		1	96
Massachusetts	21	1	13	165	4	5	60	1	10	280
Michigan	13	4		107	1	1	11		2	139
Minnesota	8	5	1	85			5			104
Mississippi	4	5	1	75		2	6			93
Missouri	21	5		227		5	29	1	1	289
Nebraska	7			31		1	7			46
Nevada	7		2	6						15
New Hampshire	7			39		2	6	1	1	56
New Jersey	21		1	98	1	1	16			138
New York	89	3	18	568	2	25	167	2	20	894
North Carolina	8	3	4	43	1	1	5			65
Ohio	25	9	5	306	1	9	53	1	1	411
Oregon	5			25			1			32
Pennsylvania	61	2	1	410		7	82	3	8	584
Rhode Island	6		1	18			1			26
South Carolina	5	4	2	42			4		2	59
Tennessee	12	2	1	79		1	9			104
Texas	11	8	7	95			2			123
Vermont	3			39			2			44
Virginia	16	9	8	71		2	11			116
West Virginia	3	1	1	49		1	3			58
Wisconsin	16	2	3	165		6	9			201
	581	102	108	4330	16	99	676	13	59	5983
Territories	13	3	4	50	1	1	1			73
New Brunswick, D. C.	3	1		18	1	1	1		1	26
Nova Scotia, D. C.	3	5		20	1	1	3			32
Ontario, D. C.	21	1	2	166			21	1	1	213
Quebec, D. C.	13	5	7	43			12		1	82
	40	12	9	247	2	2	37	1	3	353
British Colonies	3	1	8	15	2					29
Totals	697	118	129	4642	21	100	715	14	62	6438

TABLE SHOWING THE AVERAGE CIRCULATION OF THE NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

PRINTED IN THE UNITED STATES AND DOMINION OF CANADA.

	Daily.	Tri- W'kly.	Semi- W'kly.	W'kly.	Bi- W'kly.	Semi- M'thly	M'thly	Bi- M'thly	Quar- terly.	Total.
Alabama.....	1960	838		944		1500				1070
Arkansas.....	788	250		652			600			650
California.....	3387	2500	1067	1308		1500	3519		2000	1846
Connecticut.....	2160		1080	1632	700	410	10425		1500	3000
Delaware.....	1488		783	1278			2000			1247
District of Columbia.....	7275			4260			2500		500	4323
Florida.....	450		400	635						616
Georgia.....	2095	876	587	1050		438	3273			1270
Illinois.....	4333	3294	464	2249	4000	7756	6069	5500	1504	2907
Indiana.....	2490	450	628	1129		587	4102		3000	1490
Iowa.....	1102	480	734	983	500		1862		750	1013
Kansas.....	1539	309		1024			10665	5000	5000	1828
Kentucky.....	3348	500	1080	1768			2880			1968
Louisiana.....	3903	400	1000	846			2833		1168	1220
Maine.....	1496	348		2377	480	720	2763			2257
Maryland.....	4920			1831			2075		1500	2277
Massachusetts.....	10436	600	1983	4541	1267	1670	8852	4000	6174	5709
Michigan.....	2354	1301		1429	800		3318		980	1654
Minnesota.....	1126	480	225	1124			2056			1121
Mississippi.....	881	480	4000	719		1968	1179			753
Missouri.....	4511	2997		1633		7900	3111	1500	1490	2104
Nebraska.....	910			885		1000	1021			912
Nevada.....	660		575	493						516
New Hampshire.....	961			1760		400	6880	1000		2194
New Jersey.....	2164		300	1146	200	500	2646			1475
New York.....	10714	1007	4950	6900	900	5332	10899	38700	3162	7411
North Carolina.....	694	233	1181	835	300	2500	650			814
Ohio.....	6148	663	1720	2888	2000	2748	4140	1400	500	3154
Oregon.....	1264			1257			5000		500	1352
Pennsylvania.....	7789	5000	5000	2938		2671	10175	2717	3400	8704
Rhode Island.....	4410		1000	2066			900			2499
South Carolina.....	1686	906	490	1054			5338		475	1354
Tennessee.....	2483	1150	1700	1883			1805			1747
Texas.....	628	704	443	721			980			701
Vermont.....	963			1465			25600			2528
Virginia.....	1651	772	986	1001		950	1889			1107
West Virginia.....	1267	350	216	801		600	1550			842
Wisconsin.....	2044	1600	2050	1200		1383	2009			1317
Territories.....	733	222	645	923		1000	960			858
New Brunswick, D. C.....	2367	400		1600	2000	5000	700		1500	1750
Nova Scotia, D. C.....	1367	1610		1165	400		2233			1334
Ontario, D. C.....	3046	1100	700	1594			3267		3000	1897
Quebec, D. C.....	3154	1647	1596	2687		14500	1492		900	1409
British Colonies.....	367	350	556	758	700					640
Total average.....	2717	1057	1272	1598	1096	2741	4081	7421	1951	1842



MEDICAL COLLEGE OF GEORGIA, AT AUGUSTA.



A WAR PARTY OF INDIANS.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES AND TERRITORIES

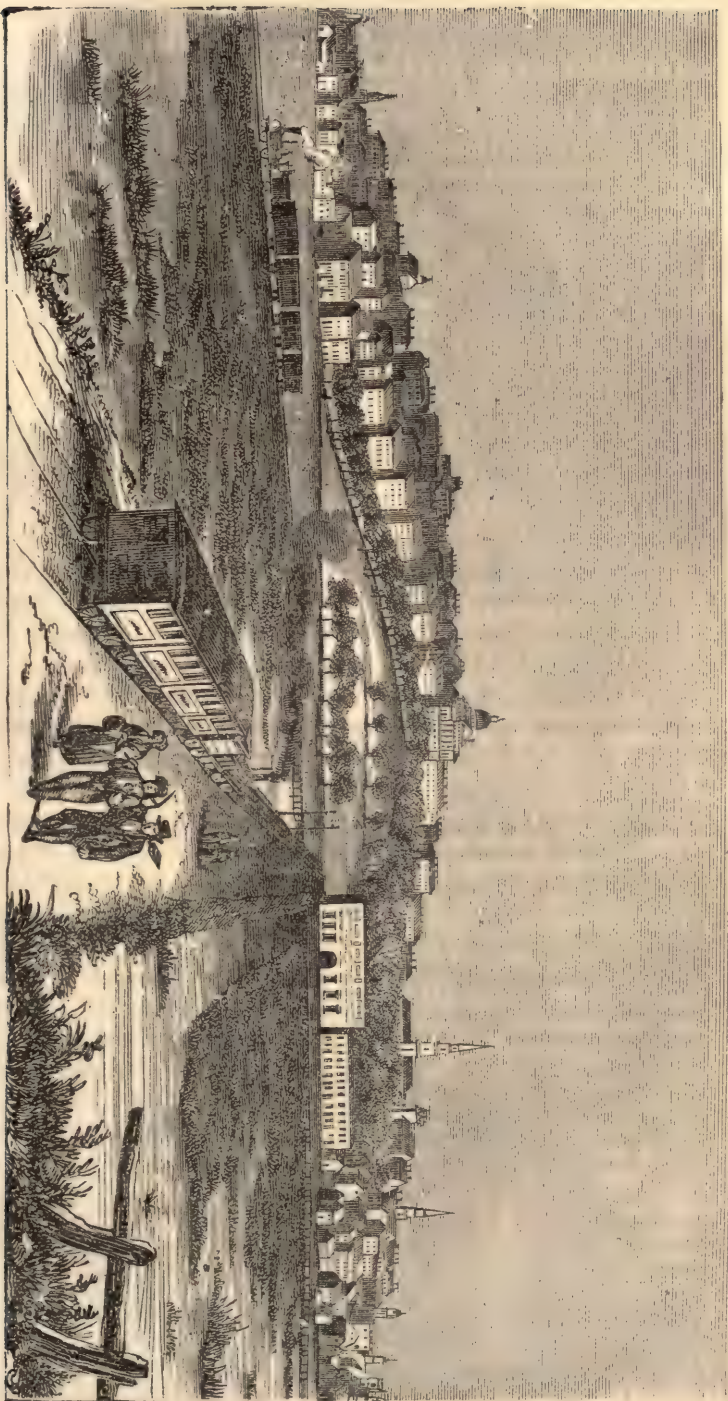


MAINE.

IN the year 1638, the same year in which New Haven was settled, Ferdinand Gorges procured a charter of the King of England for all the lands from the borders of New Hampshire, on the south-west, to Sagadahoc, on the Kennebec River, on the north-east, under the name of the Province of Maine. It remained a separate province till 1652, when it became a part of Massachusetts. Various attempts were made, between 1785 and 1802 to form it into an independent State; but these efforts failed. In 1819 a large majority of the people were in favor of separating from Massachusetts. A convention was called, a Constitution prepared and adopted, and, in 1820, Maine was received into the Union. It is by no means an agricultural State, but its extensive fisheries and great lumber trade have greatly enriched it, and its progress in morality has, perhaps, been superior to that of any other State.

The staple export of the State is lumber, of which vast quantities are manufactured from the boundless forests. Her water power is good, but little attention is yet given to the manufacture of woolen or cotton, though the interest in this branch of business is increasing. The State has made steady progress in railroad and other internal improvements. The soil is good and productive; the mineral resources limited. It was settled in 1625, at Bristol, by the English. The population is 626,915.

VIEW OF THE CITY OF BOSTON,





NEW HAMPSHIRE.

THIS State was a part of Massachusetts up to the year 1680. It was, however, settled in 1624, the first settlement being formed at Dover by the English. In 1680 it was erected into a separate colony, and its first legislative assembly met that year. John Mason was its first Governor. It suffered severely from Indian wars, and its progress, during the first years of its existence, was slow. In 1742 it contained only six hundred persons liable to taxation. Its first Constitution was formed in 1683. It suffered from the effects of an insurrection in 1686, although prior and subsequent to this affair, it seems to have been one of the most peaceful and quiet of the colonies. It is distinguished for its excellent pastures, towering hills, and fine cattle. The White Mountains are the highest in New England. This State took a prominent and active part in the Revolution. It ratified the Constitution June 21, 1788, since which time it has been highly prosperous.

The soil is sterile, and a very large proportion is devoted to grazing purposes. New Hampshire has but one navigable river, and that but a short distance, but her water power is good and the people are largely engaged in manufactures. Fine quarries of marble and granite are abundant; and minerals of almost every specie, and a variety of precious stones are found in different portions of the State. The population, according to last census, was 318,300.

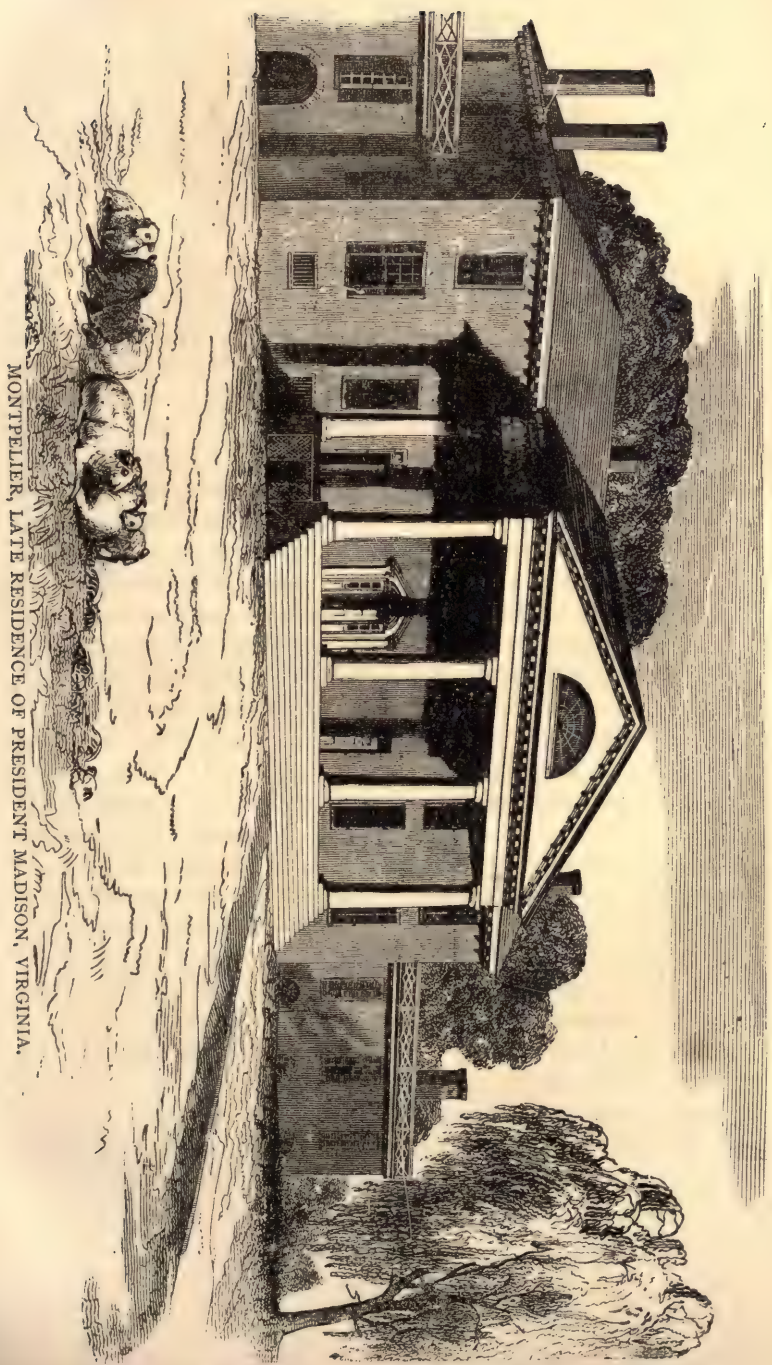


VERMONT.

THE territory of which this State is composed began to be settled in the year 1731, but was for some years considered as a part of New Hampshire. It was also claimed at one time by New York, and a contest arose between that State and New Hampshire, which was adjusted by the King of England in a manner by no means satisfactory to the settlers. The result was a quarrel between Vermont and the Crown, in which the Green Mountain Boys, led by Col. Ethan Allen, resisted the officers of justice, as well as the New York militia, who were called out to sustain them.

The province appears not to have had even a territorial government until 1777, at which time a convention of delegates met at Westminster, and declared themselves an independent State, under the name of New Connecticut. Previous to this time, however, they had rendered material aid to the Revolution. In May, 1755, Col. Allen, at the head of two hundred and seventy men, reduced Fort Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and thus became complete masters of Lake Champlain. During the whole period of the Revolution the State did good service in the cause of liberty, although it remained independent. Some time subsequent to its declaration of independence its name was changed to Vermont. As it was not one of the original States, it did not ratify the Constitution, but, upon application, was admitted to the Union during the second session of Congress, in the year 1791.

The climate of Vermont is pleasant, and the temperature even. The soil, in the valleys, is fertile, and large quantities of maple sugar are made. The water power of Vermont is the best in New England, but is but little used. Granite, marble and slate are found in large quantities. Iron and sulphuret of iron are abundant. A most liberal provision is made for education. Present population, 330,552.



MONTPELIER, LATE RESIDENCE OF PRESIDENT MADISON, VIRGINIA.

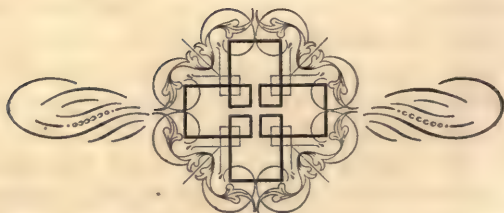




MASSACHUSETTS.

MASSACHUSETTS was settled in the year 1620, by the Puritans. These people, having been severely persecuted in England, had previously taken refuge in Holland; but for various reasons they determined, after remaining in Holland a season, to emigrate to the New World. They started at a very unpropitious season, arriving at New England in the winter. The severity of the climate and the scarcity of food at times, operated seriously against their comfort and progress. It is said that they were frequently threatened with starvation. At one time the entire company had but one pint of Indian corn, which being divided equally among them, allowed to each person eight grains. But, unlike the early settlers of Virginia, they were all working men, and good economists. From the time of the landing at Plymouth up to 1691, this first settlement was known as the Plymouth Colony. Meantime another settlement had been formed, styled the Massachusetts Colony. Both were for some years under the control of a London company. In 1691 Massachusetts and Plymouth Colonies were united, and thenceforward their history is one. The people of Massachusetts were, during the early part of their colonial existence, sorely vexed, at times, by the Indians, especially by the Pequods. They, unfortunately, had imbibed, during their own persecutions, too much of the spirit of conscription and, although themselves refugees from religious bigotry, sullied much of their history prior to the Revolution by punishing what they called heresy in the Quakers and Baptists. During 1774 and 1775, Massachusetts took a very prominent part in favor of colonial rights, and was the first State to manifest the spirit of resentment toward Great Britain.

This State has wisely made education one of its first objects, and its public school system is unsurpassed. The public schools are supported by direct tax. Harvard College, at Cambridge, is the oldest University in the Union. Massachusetts is the third State in the Union in manufactures, and first in cotton and woolen. Its cotton mills alone furnish employment to 24,988 persons. In internal improvements, she is also rich, and in proportion to her size, is really the most important State in the Union. Salem is the oldest city in New England, celebrated alike for being the place where the Pilgrim Fathers landed when they arrived from England, and for being the scene of the witchcraft superstition. Boston has long enjoyed the title of the Athens of America, and is justly celebrated for the high and intellectual character of her inhabitants. Population, 1,457,351.



THE OLD BILLOP HOUSE, AT BENTLEY, WEST END STATEN ISLAND.







RHODE ISLAND.

IN June, 1636, Roger Williams, an earnest, enthusiastic advocate of religious liberty in the broadest sense, having been banished by the Puritans of Massachusetts from that colony, went to what is now known as Rhode Island, purchased the present site of Providence of the Narragansett Indians, and founded a colony, of which he was at once pastor, teacher, and father. He donated land to any whom he thought worthy, and Providence Plantation, as it was long called, became an asylum for persecuted Christians of all denominations, especially the Baptists. The first settlement in Rhode Island proper, was formed by William Codrington, in the year 1636. Up to 1640 the citizens of Rhode Island made their own laws in general convention. But, in 1644, Roger Williams, with the aid of Gov. Vane, of Massachusetts, procured a charter for two settlements, under the name of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. The Constitution framed under this charter was a good one; and lasted until the year 1818. For many years the legislative assembly of this colony met twice a year.

Rhode Island is distinguished as the smallest State in the Union. It did noble service in the war for independence, but did not, for some reason, adopt the Constitution till the 29th of May, 1790. It has been a highly prosperous State; is distinguished for its good schools and large manufactories. There are no lofty mountains—no rivers of imposing length or breadth, and but few minerals; but the Narragansett Bay, which divides the State into two parts, is picturesque and beautiful—thickly studded with a charming cluster of islands. The State is actively engaged in manufactures, and her water-power is unsurpassed. Education receives a fair share of interest, and the State is alive with energy and activity. Present population 220,350.



CONNECTICUT.

IN the year 1633, the Puritans of Massachusetts, having heard very flattering reports of the valley of Connecticut, resolved to make an effort to settle it. Accordingly, a company of them sailed for the Connecticut River, taking with them the frame of a house. Meantime the Dutch, claiming the territory as theirs, built a fort on the river where Hartford now stands, to prevent the emigrants from passing up. The Yankees, however, with that steady perseverance which has always marked their course, proceeded on their way, paying no attention to the Dutch fort, whose only demonstration was an unexecuted threat to fire on the emigrants if they passed it. Landing where Farmington River enters the Connecticut, they founded the town of Windsor. Other settlements were subsequently formed at Westfield, Hartford and Watertown. The first general court was held at Hartford, in the year 1636. The province suffered severely from the depredations of the Pequot Indians, with which tribe a great and decisive battle was ultimately fought on the river Mystic, in the year 1636. This battle resulted in the destruction of the Pequot tribe. During this year the towns of Windsor, Hartford and Wethersfield met in convention and formed a government, electing John Haynes the first Governor of the colony.

Its course from this period forward was one of great prosperity. It stood in the front rank during the war for Independence, and in no case was ever known to flinch from duty. It ratified the Constitution June 9, 1788.

In minerals, Connecticut is very rich. Marble of a fine quality is abundant, as is also granite. But the beryl and the chrysoberyl

are found near Haddam, and Columbite near Middletown. Gold, silver, lead, iron, and copper are found in different parts of the State, as also bismuth.

Her manufacturing and educational interests, as in most of the Eastern States, are in a flourishing condition. Yale College, in this State, is very old, having been founded in 1700. A curious law once existed in Connecticut prohibiting kissing. One trial is on record where, under this law, the parties were proven guilty and fined twenty shillings each. It is to be presumed that it is long since repealed. Population, 537,454.





NEW YORK.

CAPTAIN Henry Hudson, the famous voyager, discovered what is now New York, together with a considerable extent of territory contiguous to it, in the year 1609. Although an Englishman by nativity, Hudson was at this time employed by the Dutch (Hollanders), who, consequently, claimed the territory. Meantime the English set up a claim to it, as being part of North Virginia. They also claimed it on account of Hudson being an Englishman. The Dutch, however, determined to hold it, and in 1610 opened a trade with the natives at Manhattan Island, on the spot where the city of New York now stands. They erected a fort on or near the site of Albany, named the country in general, New Netherlands, and the station at Manhattan, New Amsterdam. The Dutch retained the country until the year 1664.

It seems that, up to this time, they claimed not only the present territory of New York, but also that of Connecticut and New Jersey. The liberal governments of the surrounding colonies stood in great contrast with the despotic one imposed by the Dutch Government upon their American colonists. And when, in 1664, the English squadron dispatched by James, Duke of York, with instructions to take possession of the province of New Netherlands, appeared before New Amsterdam, the inhabitants were willing to capitulate without resistance. Peter Stuyvesant, their Governor, and an able executive, made vain efforts to arouse them to defense, and was forced to surrender. The English Government was now acknowledged over the whole of New Netherlands, the capital receiving the name of New York, as well



BRIGHAM - CHICAGO.

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF NEW-YORK.



as the province. From this time forward to the Revolutionary War, New York remained in the hands of the English, and was under the control of a very arbitrary succession of governors. The progress of the colony was steady in numbers, wealth and civilization. It took an active part in the Revolution, and adopted its Constitution July 26, 1788. After this it outstripped every State in the Union in everything pertaining to wealth and greatness, save education, in which matter no State can compare with Massachusetts.

The commerce of New York is immense—greater, by far, than of any other State—and she possesses one of the finest harbors in the world. Almost every variety of industry, and manufacture, and art is represented and encouraged, and carried to great perfection. Its internal improvements are carried on on a large scale, and nothing is omitted which would add to the wealth of the State or the people. New York city is the most important city in the Union. Unfortunately, its situation will prevent it from becoming the largest. The hotels of New York are the finest in the world. The State is rich in minerals, and mineral and salt springs abound. The soil is good, and scientific farming is carried to a high degree of excellence. The population is 4,374,499.





NEW JERSEY,

AT first, formed a part of the Dutch province of New Netherlands. But soon after the latter came into the hands of the English, the Territory of New Jersey was transferred to Lord Berkley and Sir George Carteret, by the Duke of York. The first permanent settlement was formed at Elizabethtown, in 1664, by emigrants from Long Island. Philip Carteret arrived in the colony in 1665, and became its first governor. The province had very little trouble with the Indians. Many emigrants from New England and New York soon arrived, and for a series of years the colony advanced in prosperity. It enjoyed the blessings flowing from a liberal form of government.

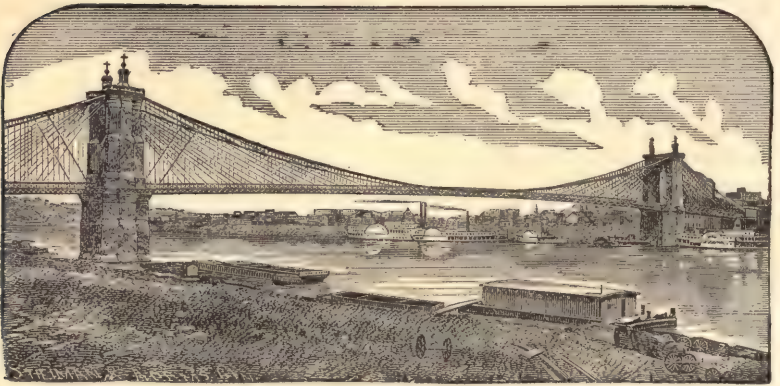
In the year 1685 the Duke of York became the King of England, under the title of James II, and disregarding his former pledges, assumed, in 1688, the government of New Jersey, placing it under the control of Sir Edmund Andros, whom he had already made Governor of New York and New England. This state of things was terminated by the revolution in England, but left New Jersey for years in a very precarious condition. In 1702, its proprietors having resigned their claims, it became a royal province, and was united to New York. In 1738 it became again a separate province, and so continued until the Revolution, in which it took a very active part in favor of liberty. It ratified the Constitution December 18, 1787. Thenceforward its career has been a highly prosperous one.

The scenery of New Jersey is picturesque and beautiful; and its watering places are our most fashionable resorts during the summer season. The State is also rich in minerals, and its beds of marl and peat are very extensive. Its commerce is limited, but its manufactures are excellent and its water power not surpassed. A great deal of attention is given to education, and her colleges and libraries are in a prosperous condition. Population, 906,096.





PENNSYLVANIA OIL WELLS.



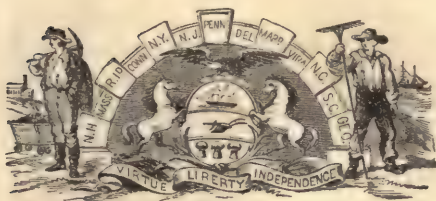
Cincinnati and Covington Suspension Bridge.

View taken from the Covington Side of the River.

DIMENSIONS:

Main Span, 1057 feet.
Length of Bridge, 2252 feet.
Height from Low Water, 100 feet.
Height of Towers, 230 feet.
Towers, at base, 86 by 52.
In the two cables are 10,360 wires.

Diameter of the Cables, $12\frac{1}{4}$ inches, weighing one million pounds.
Amount of Lumber, 500,000 feet.
Strength of Bridge, 16,300 tons.
Width of Bridge in the clear, 36 feet.
Total cost, \$1,750,000.



PENNSYLVANIA.

THE Old Keystone State, and one of the most wealthy and prosperous in the Union, was settled by the Quakers, under the direction of Wm. Penn, at Philadelphia, in the year 1682. The founder of this colony showed himself a philosopher, philanthropist, and thorough political economist, at the very commencement of his labors. He put the province under the government of a Council of Three and a House of Delegates, chosen by the freemen, who, according to his arrangement, were all those who acknowledged the existence of one God. He pursued such a course with the natives as won their confidence and esteem. No Quaker was ever murdered by an Indian; and to this day the "sons of Wm. Penn" are everywhere respected by the savage. The treaty Penn made with the Indians was never violated. In framing the colonial government, he provided for the largest religious liberty, allowing every one to worship according to the dictates of his own conscience. Up to 1864, Delaware, as before mentioned, was included in Penn's grant. But about this time he procured a new charter, more strictly defining the rights and limits of Pennsylvania, and Delaware was detached. For seventy years prosperity smiled upon this colony, during much of which time Penn was, according to the historian, its governor, magistrate, preacher and teacher. It was troubled with no Indian wars till 1754, when Penn's example and teachings began to be forgotten. The population, owing to a considerable influx from Sweden, Germany, and some other countries, began, at a later date, to

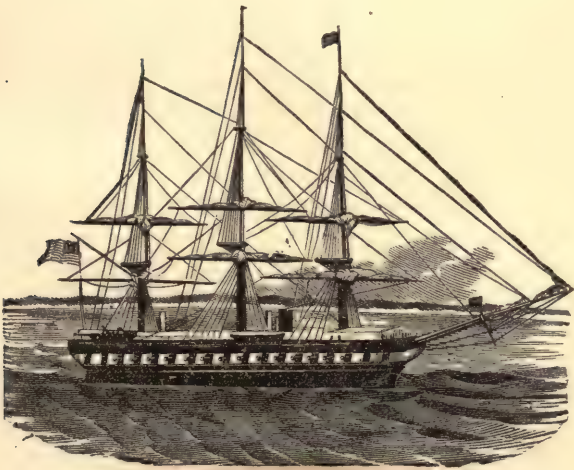
assume a more varied aspect; and when the colonies rebelled against the mother country, Pennsylvania contained sufficient "fighting" material to lend valuable assistance to the cause of liberty.

Pennsylvania stands first in the abundance and quality of her coal and iron, and though no diamond fields have made her a second Golconda, exhaustless mines of gold have ranked her an Eldorado, yet her more substantial metals have steadily increased her prosperity. Her coal, iron, copper, zinc, marble and slate are apparently inexhaustible, while in greater or less quantities, all the rarer minerals are found in different sections of the country. The railroads and canals of Pennsylvania are very important, and both in number of miles and cost of construction she stands number one. Her school system is excellent, and has received great attention. Population, 3,519,601.





LOADING STEAMBOAT WITH COTTON ON THE
MISSISSIPPI RIVER.



AMERICAN MAN OF WAR



DELAWARE.

CUSTAVUS Adolphus, King of Sweden, formed a plan of establishing colonies in America as early as the year 1626. But as he died on the field of Leutzen, during the German war in 1633, without carrying his scheme into effect, his minister took it up, and employed Peter Minuets, the first Governor of New Netherlands to carry it into effect. In 1638, a small Swedish colony arrived under the direction of Minuets; and settled on Christian Creek, near the present town of Wilmington. Notwithstanding the remonstrances of the Dutch Government of New Netherlands, who claimed the territory, the Swedes continued to extend their settlements from this time until they pre-empted all the territory from Cape Henlopen to the falls of the Delaware. At this time the colony was called New Sweden. In 1651, Governor Stuyvesant, to check the aggressive movements of the Swedes, built a fort near the present site of New Castle, of which the Swedes afterward obtained possession by stratagem. Enraged at this movement, the Government of Holland ordered Stuyvesant to reduce the Swedes to submission, which he speedily accomplished with six hundred men, in 1655. The province was soon after annexed to New Netherlands. Delaware was, after it fell into the hands of the English, included in the grant made to William Penn, in 1692. It remained attached to Pennsylvania till 1691, when it was allowed a separate government. It was reunited to Pennsylvania in 1692. In 1703 it was again separated, having

its own legislature, though the same Governor presided over both colonies. The ancient forms of the government were preserved through the revolutionary struggle. It ratified the Constitution December 7, 1787.

The direct foreign trade of Delaware is scarcely worthy of mention, as all its business passes through Philadelphia and New York. She sends large quantities of fruit to the North, and both the quantity and quality are being improved upon every year. The climate is fine, but the sea breeze renders the winters somewhat severe. The soil is productive, and it is rapidly becoming one of the most fertile and prosperous States. Delaware is without mineral wealth of any sort, if we except a fine glass sand, which is exported to the New England States. The population is 125,015.





MARYLAND.

IN 1632, Sir George Calvert (Lord Baltimore) visited America, explored a tract of country lying on the Chesapeake Bay, belonging to what was then called South Virginia, and returned to England to procure a grant for it. But before the patent was made out, he died, and it was given to his son Cecil. The province was named by King Charles I. in the patent, in honor of his Queen, Henrietta Maria. A part of the province appears to have been included in the grant made sometime afterward to William Penn, and to have caused much contention between the successors of Penn and Baltimore.

In March, 1634, Leonard Calvert, the brother of Cecil, arrived at the mouth of the Potomac River, bringing with him two hundred emigrants, most of whom were Roman Catholic gentlemen. Leaving the vessel, he ascended in a pinnace as far as Piskataqua, an Indian village nearly opposite Mount Vernon. The Indian Sachem gave him full liberty to settle there if he chose; but not deeming it safe, he began a settlement lower down on a branch of the Potomac, at the Indian town of Yoacomoc. The settlement was called St. Mary's.

Maryland made a very fortunate beginning. The colonists arrived in time to make a crop for that year. Their neighbors in Virginia supplied them with cattle, and protected them in great part from the Indians, while their own kind and consistent course materially promoted their happy relations with the savages.

The charter granted them was very liberal—ceding to them the full power of legislation, without any interference on the part of the Crown. In 1635 they made laws for their government, which were somewhat modified in 1636. In 1650 they had, like Virginia, an upper and lower legislative assembly. Pop., 780,894.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

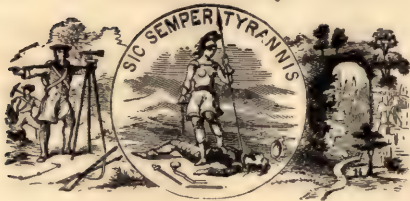
HE District, originally ten miles square, now embraces an area of but sixty square miles. It is the seat of our National Government, and lies at the head of tide water, on the east side of the Potomac River. It includes both the cities of Washington and Georgetown. Until the year 1781 it was governed by Congress, but in that year a law was passed giving the District the control of its own affairs. At the time that war was declared between the Colonies and Great Britain, Philadelphia was the Capital of the new territory, and continued to be so until 1783. At that time some difficulty arose between a band of dissatisfied soldiers, who marched to the hall where Congress was in session, forced the doors of the building, and in a violent and insulting manner demanded the back pay due them, amounting to a considerable sum, and which it was not then in the power of the Government to pay. The outrage pressed upon their attention the subject, already under consideration, of a better site for the Capitol, removed from the seat of war and beyond danger of a recurrence of such scenes. It was proposed that it be located on the banks of the Delaware or Potomac river, and in December, 1788, Delaware, through its legislature, offered Congress the necessary ground, provided it did not cover to exceed ten miles square. The matter was debated in Congress, and the North and South, then, as since, divided upon almost every question, clamored like two spoiled children for the location of the new buildings. The House of Representatives at one time declared the Capital should be in Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna, at which the South demurred. Germantown was next proposed—voted upon by the House, and carried by a vote of 31 to 19. The further consideration of the matter was then postponed until the next session of Congress, and so, for the time, Germantown was the Capital. The South was very much excited over the state of affairs; the North was anything but pleased with it, and in December, 1789, Virginia ceded a district to Congress on the Poto-

VIEW OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.





mac for the purpose of founding there the Capital, and also pledged herself to give the sum of \$120,000 for the erection of public buildings; at the same time asking the intercession of Maryland to induce Congress to accept the gift, and also to pledge herself to give \$25,000 for the same purpose. Maryland agreed to both propositions. In Congress the matter came to a complete standstill. Neither the North nor South would yield, and it required the most delicate diplomacy just then to prevent serious trouble. The great question which at that time hung suspended over the heads of politicians, like the fabled sword, by a single hair, was the debt of the States, amounting to \$21,000,000; and it had become in some way a party question, and also become in some way, associated with the location of the Capital. It is fortunate that when matters had assumed this ominous form, we had wise men at the helm of our Ship of State. Jefferson was Secretary of State, and Hamilton of the Treasury, and they were clear-sighted enough to see that there must be a compromise between the two sections, or there would be a sad rupture. The South must be won over to consent to the General Government's assuming the debt, while the North must accept the offer of Virginia and Maryland. The thing was at length brought around by the utmost tact and delicacy, and the interests of the North and South so skillfully balanced that the threatening clouds passed over, and again sunshine flooded the land. Commissioners were appointed, three in number, to lay out the District, and on the 15th of April of the same year, the corner stone was laid at Jones Point, near Alexandria; and having located its boundaries, it was christened "Columbia," with appropriate honors. The next step was to lay off the new city, which was done by major L'Enfant, and it was called "Washington." The Capitol building is not yet finished, and will cost, when completed, from twelve to fifteen million dollars. Georgetown is separated from Washington only by Rock Creek. It is a beautiful town, and the inhabitants are noted for culture, intellect, and hospitality. The Georgetown College, a noted Roman Catholic institution, is located here, as also is a fine hospital for sailors, said to be one of the best planned and conducted in the Union. The population of Georgetown is 11,384; that of Washington, 107,204. The population of the entire District is 131,000.



VIRGINIA.

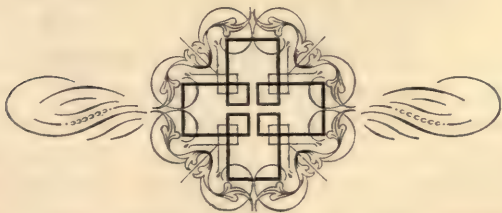
THE Old Dominion," so distinguished as being the native State of the Father of American Liberty, and the "Mother of Presidents," really seemed at one time to be peculiarly favorable to the birth and development of statesmen. It has furnished no less than five Presidents, among whom are Washington, Monroe, Madison and Jefferson. It was the first Colony, on the Continent, settled by the English. In 1607, a company formed under the patronage of James I. obtained a grant to make settlements in America, between the 34th and 38th degrees of north latitude. In May, 1607, a colony of one hundred and five persons, under direction of this company, arrived off the coast of South Virginia. Their intention had been to form a settlement on Roanoke, now in North Carolina; but being driven north by a violent storm, they discovered and entered the mouth of Chesapeake Bay. Passing up this bay they named its capes Henry and Charles, in honor of the king's two sons. They were commanded by Capt. Christopher Newport, an experienced navigator. Passing up James River, they arrived at a peninsula, upon which they landed and established Jamestown.

After promulgating a code of laws which had been formed by the London company, Capt. Newport sailed for England, leaving the colony under the care of Capt. John Smith, whose subsequent relations to the settlement became so important, and without whose efforts the enterprise would doubtless have proved a failure. The colonists seem to have been very poorly adapted to the

labor required at their hands. Too many of them were *gentlemen*, and came, it appears, only to enrich themselves by gathering gold, which, they had heard, was very abundant.

The State is especially rich in mineral resources, which are yet but slightly developed. Gold is found in many parts of it, and its copper ore is very rich. Iron is abundant, while immense beds, apparently inexhaustible, of both bituminous and anthracite coal are found in the mountain region, and in and beyond the valley. Salt springs of excellent quality are numerous. Fruits, grain and vegetables of every variety are raised in the State, and the soil is productive. Her commerce in tobacco, flour, oysters and cotton was very valuable previous to the war, and is rapidly improving at present; and in manufactories—cotton, woolen, leather, iron, steam engines and machinery, lumber, flour, salt and tobacco, she was in advance of many of her sister States.

There is no better water power in the world than in Virginia, and on this account she must some day be one of our first manufacturing States. Her internal improvements are fully medium. The free school system has been fairly established, while some of the colleges are in a most prosperous condition and unsurpassed for the advantages they afford. The Washington-Lee University is very old, dating back of the revolutionary war. It was endowed and opened by Washington, and after the war of 1861 it was reopened by Gen. Lee, who was its president. After his death it was given his name, in addition to that of Washington.





WEST VIRGINIA.

THE State of West Virginia was separated from the "Old Dominion" in May, 1861, and a convention met at Wheeling in November of the same year, to draft a constitution. On the 31st of Dec. 1867, Congress passed an act admitting the new State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States; allowing them three Representatives in the House.

The scenery is very beautiful, wild and picturesque; while at Harper's Ferry it is grand beyond the power of the most graphic pen to describe. At this place, on the Maryland side, it is said that nature, with a mighty chisel and master hand has carved, from a bold, protruding rock, a likeness of Washington, so true and faithful a likeness of the noble patriot that any one observes it at a glance.

West Virginia covers an area of 23,000 square miles. Wheeling, the capital, is situated in Ohio county, on the eastern shore of the Ohio River.

The most valuable mineral in West Virginia is bituminous coal, which lies in stratas from four to six feet deep, very near the surface in almost any part of the country. Iron also is abundant, as is timber, of the best varieties. She has not less than 500 miles of completed railroad, and enterprise in this direction is active. Manufactures are also making rapid progress, and becoming an important feature of the State. The population of West Virginia is 442,012. The climate is pleasant and mild, and the soil good—all of the country being adapted either to grazing or grain.



YORKTOWN VIRGINIA.

THE CAROLINAS.

N the year 1563, the coast of Carolina was explored, and named after Charles IX. of France. The first attempt to settle it was made by the celebrated and accomplished Sir Walter Raleigh, in 1585, twenty-two years before the settlement of Jamestown, and thirty-five years before the Puritans landed at Plymouth. This effort failed, on account of the incapacity of the Governor appointed by Raleigh, and the ill-behavior of the colonists toward the natives.

The first successful attempt was made sometime between 1640 and 1650, under the direction of Governor Berkley. The settlement was made in Albemarle county, by a few Virginia planters. In 1663, a large tract of land, lying between the 30th and 36th degrees of north latitude, having the Atlantic Ocean for its eastern boundary, was conveyed by Charles II. to Lord Clarendon and associates, under whose auspices a settlement was made near the mouth of Cape Fear River, in the year 1665, by emigrants from Barbadoes. Sir James Yeomans was appointed Governor. A settlement was made at Port Royal, South Carolina, in 1670; and in 1671, a few persons located at what was then called Old Charleston, which place was abandoned in 1680, and the foundation of the present city of Charleston laid, several miles nearer the sea.

All the various settlements here mentioned went under the general name of Carolina, until 1571, when a division was made, and the northern and southern portions were called by their distinctive names, North and South Carolina. These States were the scenes of many revolutionary tragedies. South Carolina, in particular, although the home of Sumter, and Marion, and Rutledge, was replete with tories (royalists), who spared no efforts to annoy the infant republic, and play into the hands of the British Government. South Carolina ratified the Constitution May 23, 1788, but threatened to break the compact in 1832, and was only prevented by the stern will of President Jackson.



NORTH CAROLINA.

BOTH the soil and climate of North Carolina are highly favorable to the production of fruit, grain and vegetables.

The most important are wheat, corn, rye, oats, potatoes, yams, rice, peas, tobacco, cotton, grapes and turpentine. Albemarle Sound fisheries are quite important, and 100,000 barrels are taken from these waters alone annually.

The minerals consist of iron, coal, copper, gold, silver, plum-bago, lead, marble, agolmatolite, soapstone, mangonese, limestone, whetstone, grindstone, slate, porcelain and pipe clay. A chain of silver and lead mines extend through the entire center of the State. Population 1,071,404.

The manufactures are lumber, iron, paper, spirits of turpentine, wool and cotton. The exports of the State are quite extensive, and since the close of the war, a very large trade has sprung up, which is being rapidly increased.

Education, encouraged by the people, is making rapid forward strides.





SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE climate of this Italy of the New World, is so beautiful as to leave nothing to be desired. The soil is so varied as to produce all the products of the north and of the tropics. Cotton, both long and short staple, rice—swamp and upland—sugar, indigo, and tobacco—oats, wheat, rye, millet and corn—peas, buckwheat, barley, broomcorn, sorghum, beans, guinea corn, sunflower, sweet and Irish potatoes, hops, flax and hemp grow luxuriantly; while, in a wild or cultivated state, nearly every known fruit, berry and nut, are produced abundantly. Manufactures are not very much engaged in, but the State possesses facilities for carrying on almost every branch of it.

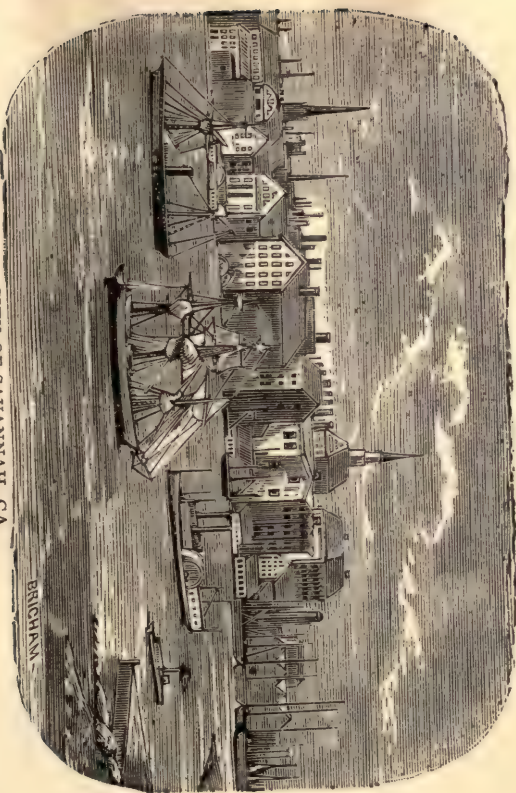
With the products of every land growing at their own door, with fuel and water power in abundance there is nothing to prevent her from becoming one of the first manufacturing States in the Union. I will quote a paragraph from a recent State publication: "We have the cotton growing in our broad fields beside streams which furnish mill sites and water power; we have iron ore in abundance, and fuel ready at hand, to make our own metal and build our own machinery, we have the clay for stoneware and pottery, and the fine kaolin for porcelain silica for glass, fine grained and hard woods in our noble forests for all varieties of cabinet work, and an excellent and ever ready market for all our products." In addition to this they have connection, either by water or rail, with all the world; and railroad stations are of easy access from every part of the state. The future of this favored State should, and doubtless will be very bright. Its population is 705,163.



GEORGIA.

GENERAL James Oglethorpe, and a company of twenty-one others received, in the year 1732, from George II. of England, a grant for all the land between the Savannah and the Altamaha rivers. In January, 1732, a company of one hundred and fourteen men, women and children, arrived at Charleston, S. C., destined for Georgia. They were kindly treated by the Charlestonians, and were greatly assisted by them in their labor of forming a colony. The first laws made for the province by the twenty-two grantees, prohibited the importation of rum, trade with the Indians, and the use of negroes. They also provided that lands should go back to the original owners in case the purchaser had no male heirs. Although the first, second, and third of these provisions were undoubtedly wholesome, the fourth was highly objectionable, and tended very much to retard the progress of the colony. In the year 1740 General Oglethorpe, as commander-in-chief of the forces in Georgia, at the head of two thousand men, invaded Florida with the intention of forcibly annexing it to Georgia; but he was soon repelled from the territory, and returned home bootless. The Spanish, in turn, with two sail of vessels and three thousand men, invaded Georgia in 1742, and were likewise forced to return home thwarted. The progress of this colony was for many years very slow; the people manifesting that indolence and indifference which are anything now but a characteristic of Georgians. It was mainly on the side of freedom during the revolution.

CITY OF SAVANNAH, GA.





The climate of Georgia is fully equal to that of any other Southern State, while the soil, rich along the coast and rivers, is poor in the pine barrens, but yields abundantly when fertilized. In the central part of the State the soil is a red loam, while in the western part it is light and sandy, productive when properly cultivated and cared for, but easily exhausted under a bad system of cultivation. Before the late war Georgia was foremost of the Southern States in her manufactures, and in every enterprise calculated to increase her wealth, but during that sad contest she was crippled to that extent that she has not yet wholly recovered. However, the energy and determination of her people are fast improving the financial condition of the State. The rivers are navigable for a great extent, and her principal towns are connected by railways. Although the last settled of the thirteen States—the youngest of the band of sisters—her rapid progress in agriculture, commerce, manufactures, education and internal improvements is a credit alike to herself and the Union. Present population, 1,195,338.





FLORIDA.

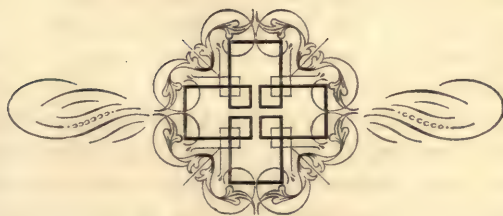
THE Peninsula States, discovered and explored by Ponce de Leon, a voyager with Columbus, and whose name was suggested to the discoverer by the abundance and beauty of its wild flora, was, from 1512 to 1819, with the exception of the interval between 1763 and 1783, a province of Spain. The first attempt to settle it was made in the year 1565, at St. Augustine, (which is said to be the oldest town in America,) by the Spaniards. This effort was attended with many difficulties, the colonists contending, for the first few years, alternately with the horrors of savage warfare and famine, at times being forced to subsist on roots and acorns. In 1819 it was transferred to the United States by treaty, which treaty was, after much delay, ratified by Spain, and with still more delay by the United States. Possession of the colony was granted the Government in July, 1821. The territory contained, in 1840, a population of 54,477, and on the 3d of March, 1845, became a State, and was received into the Union.

A chain of lakes, some of them beautiful gems, set in rank and luxuriant vegetation—tropical vines, flowers of the most exquisite color and fragrance, mosses as rare and dainty as the silver frost work of an arctic night—extends through the entire center of the peninsula. The State lies upon the border of the tropics, and the climate, fanned as is the land by the soft sea breezes from three sides, is as mild and pleasant as is possible to imagine, and invalids are very much benefited by it. All the winter months, so rigid and tiresome in the north, the gardens of Florida are a wil-

derness of the most beautiful flowers, while from the orange trees, laden with their bloom and ripening fruit, the mocking-bird carols forth his richest melody, or the oriole, flitting through the dense and glossy leaves from bough to bough, dazzles you like some fiery comet that has fallen from its sphere in the cloudless blue above.

With proper drainage, the marshes, so long and still an object of aversion and contempt, might be made the richest land in America. The products are grain of different varieties. Cotton, sugar-cane, Irish and sweet potatoes, and every variety of fruit known in the tropics. The State has little or no foreign commerce, and but little attention is paid to manufactures. Railroads connect most of the principal towns, and these with most of the other States.

It was discovered on Easter Sunday, and from this, and the fact that the land was a mass of bloom, it derived its pretty and significant name—"the flowery land." The present population is 187,748.





ALABAMA.

WAS admitted to the Union on the 14th of December, 1819. It has a deep, rich soil, and in many portions a healthful climate. It remained till the Revolution a mere hunting ground of the savages. From the peace of 1783 to 1802 it was claimed by Georgia, and lands were sold to settlers and speculators accordingly. In the year 1802, Georgia ceded all her western territory to the United States for \$1,250,000. In 1800, the present State of Alabama became a part of Mississippi Territory, from which it was separated when Mississippi became a State. It was settled in 1711, at Mobile, by the French, being a part of the territory explored by La Salle in his Mississippi tour.

A band of fugitive Indians, weary and foot-sore, fleeing by day and by night from their pursuers, found here their first safe shelter, and we can imagine how, throwing aside the suspense and anxiety and terror under which they had been so long borne down, they flung themselves down on the green sward, under the branches of gigantic trees, and exclaimed in the fullness of their satisfaction, "Alabama!" *Here we rest.*

Some of the richest soil in the world is found here, and with but little cultivation the yield is very large. The climate varies greatly, and every degree from the temperate to the torrid zone is represented. The mineral resources of the State are vast. The entire central portion, if not, indeed, the whole of the State is underlaid with beds of coal and iron of surpassing richness. Lead, marble, ochre, and manganese are found in abundance, while chalybeate and sulphur springs are frequent. The railroads of the State were almost entirely destroyed by the war, but are rapidly recovering their prosperity and wealth. The population of Alabama is 996,992.



LIGHT-HOUSE, CHOCTAW POINT, MOBILE, ALABAMA.





MISSISSIPPI.



HE territory comprising the present State of Mississippi and Alabama having been divided, that portion lying next the river was, in 1817, admitted into the Union as a State, under the name Mississippi, while the eastern portion was organized as a Territory, and named Alabama. The whole of this territory was explored, first by Ferdinand De Soto, and afterward by La Salle. It suffered greatly during the wars of the Natchez Indians. The Choctaws, for a long time, retained possession of the northern portion of it, and were, to some extent, civilized. Mississippi was settled by the French, in 1716, at Natchez.

The northern part of the State is prairie, with a rich, black soil but in the South it is sandy. Cotton has long been the staple product, but more attention is now being paid to grain, and other branches of agriculture. Peaches and figs yield enormously; indeed the former grow wild in many parts of the State. Until lately but little attention has been paid to fruit, though all varieties grow and produce abundantly. She has no foreign commerce, and her exports and imports pass through New Orleans. Mississippi has more than a thousand miles of completed railroad. One main line passes through the center of the State, southward to Louisiana, another crosses it from Vicksburg to the Alabama line from east to west, the road from Mobile to the Ohio River extends through almost the entire eastern part, and the great line from Memphis to Chattanooga passes through the northeast. Mississippi is thus well supplied with railroads. The old school system was one of the best in the South previous to the war, but schools were, of course, sadly broken up then. The new constitution makes very liberal allowance for educational purposes. Population 829,019.

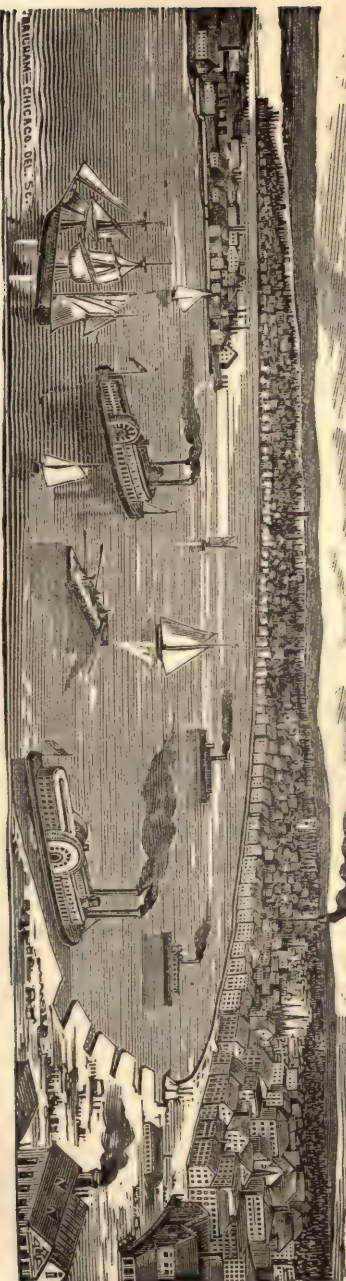


LOUISIANA.

SPAIN ceded Louisiana to France in the year 1802, and it was bought by the United States of the latter power, in 1803, at a cost of \$15,000,000. Governor Clayborne took possession of it the same year. It was settled by the French, at Iberville, in 1699, and was admitted into the Union April 8th, 1812. It is an important State, in that it holds the keys of entrance to the mouth of the Mississippi.

The surface of the State is low and flat, and the southern portion so very low that it always overflows when the rivers are high. There are a large number of lakes in this portion of the State, and the country here is very marshy. Numberless islands lie along the gulf coast, some of which are very fertile and beautiful. On one of them is an immense salt bed or mine, known to be nearly or quite a mile in extent—perhaps more. The depth of the strata is unknown, as they have bored down forty feet into the pure, solid salt, with no indications of the bottom.

Tropical fruits grow well here, and in the southern part fruit ripens from fall to spring, as well as from spring to fall. Oranges grow here in the greatest perfection, and the yield is enormous. A single tree often bears 5,000. Apples, peaches, pears, quinces, figs, plums, berries of all kinds, and grapes do well. Little attention has been paid to manufactures, but cotton and cane being staples, they must sometime be encouraged. Schools are supported by tax, and no appropriations by the State are allowed for the purpose of sustaining or assisting such institutions. A University in New Orleans, with law and medical department, is, however, partly sustained by the State under the new Constitution. Population 726,915.



VIEW OF NEW ORLEANS, LA.



TEXAS.

PONCE DE LEON and La Salle explored the territory of Texas. After Mexico became independent of Spain, a grant which had been made to Moses Austin, a native of Connecticut, comprising a large tract of this province, was confirmed by the new Republic; and, being transferred by Moses Austin, at his death, to his son Stephen, was subsequently enlarged by a further grant. Emigration from the United States was encouraged, and in 1830 nearly ten thousand Americans were settled in Texas. The prosperity of these inhabitants excited the jealousy of Mexico, and under the administration of Santa Anna, an unjust, oppressive policy was adopted toward Texas. Remonstrance proving useless, the people of the territory declared themselves independent. The revolution began in 1835, by a battle at Gonzales, in which five hundred Texans defeated over one thousand Mexicans. Other engagements followed, the result of which was the dispersion of the Mexican army. Santa Anna now redoubled his efforts, and appearing in March, 1835, with a force of eight thousand men, several bloody battles followed. On the 21st of April, having under his immediate command one thousand and five hundred men, he was met by General Sam. Houston, with eight hundred men, and totally defeated, on the banks of the San Jacinto. Santa Anna himself was captured the next day in the woods, when he acknowledged the independence of Texas, though the Mexican Congress refused to ratify the act. Active hostilities, however, were now abandoned, and the independence of Texas was acknowledged by the United States, Great Britain and other European countries. It was in this condition of things that

Texas was annexed to the United States. On the 24th of December, 1845, it was admitted into the Union, which act was ratified by the Texan Legislature July 4th, 1846. But Mexico, still regarding Texas as a revolted province, refused to acknowledge the validity of this measure. The result was a war between Mexico and the United States, which terminated on the 2d of February, 1848, in a treaty by which the latter power, in consideration of the payment of a debt of \$3,500,000, due from Mexico to the citizens of Texas, acquired New Mexico, Texas, and California. The progress of Texas from this time till the eve of the great Rebellion, was almost unprecedented, no less than twenty-five thousand Germans having emigrated to that State in five years' time.

It is said that Texas has the most delicious climate of the Southern Empire—that her skies are as clear as the glowing skies of Italy—that her sunsets rival all that poet has sung of, and that the artist would go mad with despair were he to attempt to transfer to canvass the beauty in which his soul revels. The low, rich lands of southern Texas are covered with boundless profusion of the most beautiful vegetation. The climate is so healthy that it is claimed that a person born and brought up there would never die, unless they went out of the State, and in proof of this a story is told of a traveler who met very aged men, who were so hale and fresh looking as to excite wonder, while the manner in which they were hastening towards the border aroused suspicion, and they were questioned, "Whither away?" They answered that they were tired of living and wished to die, and were going somewhere—they cared not where—to seek some happy spot where people *could* die.

The pasture lands of Texas are the very best, and stock raising is made profitable. All sorts of grain grows well here, and forests in endless quantity and variety. Decided progress has been made in internal improvements; indeed, quite wonderful when we consider how young she is, how thinly settled and under what difficulties she has labored.



GEN. SAM HOUSTON.



TENNESSEE,

FOR some time, was a part of North Carolina. It was made a territorial government in the year 1790, and was admitted into the Union in 1796. The first permanent white inhabitants of Tennessee went there in the year 1775, and built Fort Loudon, now in Blount county. They were, in 1760, attacked by the savages, and two hundred persons were massacred. But, in 1767, the natives were reduced to submission by Colonel Grant, and a treaty was made with them, which encouraged emigration. Settlements were formed on Holston River in 1765, which, although frequently attacked by the Indians, made very fair progress. Colonel John Sevier, with the Tennessee militia and a few Virginia soldiers, gained a decisive victory over the savages, and from this time forward, though more or less harrassed by the Indians, the progress of the State, in population and improvement, was rapid. North Carolina gave up the territory in 1789, and in 1790 Congress recognized it as a separate province. It has great extent of territory, and up to 1861, was considered as among the greatest of the agricultural States.

Its staple products are cotton, tobacco and corn. The mineral resources of Tennessee are not yet developed to any extent, but they are rich in quality, and limitless in quantity, and will be a source of boundless wealth to the State. In the mountains, easy of access, are endless stores of copper, zinc, sandstone, iron, and

the very finest marble, waiting since creation's birth for the enterprise that should tear it from the bosom of the earth and give it shapes of beauty and utility. Coal of the best quality is abundant, and gold is found in some parts of the State. Tennessee has nearly or quite two thousand miles of railroad, and though these thoroughfares were much injured by the war, the admirable energy of the people would not allow them to lie in waste, and they were accordingly rebuilt in an excellent manner. Her free schools, under the protection of the State, and liberally supported by the Government, are in a prosperous condition.

Population, 1,258,370.





KENTUCKY

IN the year 1775, Daniel Boone, with a number of associates from North Carolina, settled in this State. The trials and adventures of these hardy pioneers, and especially those of Boone, constitute one of the most romantic leaves in the history of the West. For over two years, previous to 1775, Boone was busily employed in surveying Kentucky, building roads and forts. One of the latter he erected at Boonsborough, to which place he removed his family, in 1775. Boone said that his wife and daughter were the first white women who ever stood on the banks of the Kentucky River. For a number of years after Boone's settlement, he and his associates experienced many difficulties with the natives—Boone's daughter being at one time captured by the Indians, though shortly afterward rescued by her father. But, notwithstanding the difficulties with the savages, the young territory grew rapidly in population and wealth, and on June 1st, 1792, was admitted to the Union. Having a fertile soil, and affording excellent pasturage, she has far outstripped most of her southern sisters in general improvement.

The Cumberland Mountains separate Kentucky from Virginia, and furnish some very fine scenery—unsurpassed in grandeur or loveliness. One of the greatest natural curiosities in the world, the Mammoth Cave, is in Kentucky. Its extent is not yet known, since it has never been fully explored. Coal and iron are abundant, but little use has, as yet, been made of them. The best of timber and stone abound, and salt wells of fine quality give promise of considerable value. The climate is mild and healthy and the soil productive. The present population is about 1,321,711.



OHIO.

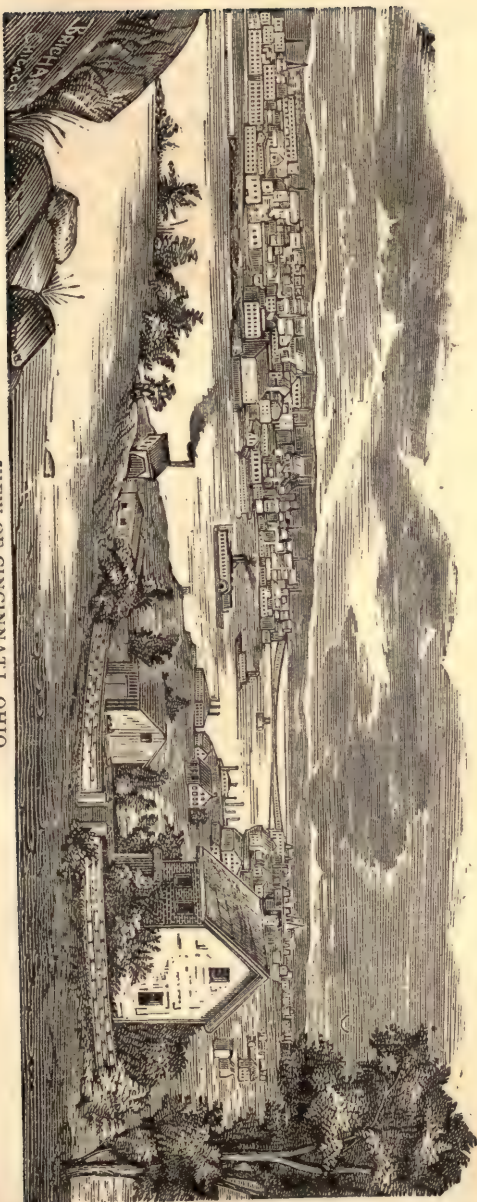


HIO was admitted to the Union on the 29th of November, 1802, the State containing, at the time, 72,000 inhabitants—2,000 more than was required in order to its admission. It was settled in the spring of 1788, and one year after it, with a vast additional extent of North-western territory, had been ceded, by Virginia, to the United States.

The year 1788 was a famous year for emigration. It witnessed the passage of no less than 20,000 persons down the Ohio River. The company which settled Ohio consisted of forty persons, under General Rufus Putnam. They built a stockade fort at Marietta, of sufficient strength to resist the attacks of the natives, cleared several acres of ground, and planted a crop. They were joined by twenty additional families in the autumn. Both these companies were New England people.

For a number of years they were not troubled by the savages, nor did any of their number trouble the Indians, except in one or two instances. The earliest settlers of Cincinnati arrived there, about twenty in number, in 1760. Until the year 1765, the attempts made to settle most parts of Ohio were attended with great difficulties, on account of Indian wars. Marietta, however, formed an exception to this rule. After the general victory which General Wayne achieved over the savages during Washington's administration, the population increased rapidly. Unembarrassed by any centralizing or aristocratic institutions, possessed of the finest natural resources, and vitalized by an enterprising popula-

VIEW OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.



tion, Ohio, after its admission into the Union, made an advancement of which any State might well be proud.

The great wealth of Ohio lies in her agricultural interests. The soil is rich and yields an hundred fold for the labor which is bestowed upon it. The principal minerals are coal and iron, which are very abundant, while marble and stone of a good quality are produced in large quantities.

The climate is not severe, and is remarkably healthy. Manufactures have not been made a specialty, yet they are of considerable importance and steadily growing. Ohio has about 4,000 miles of railroad, which, with its canals, add materially to the wealth of the State. She has always been awake to the interests and importance of education, and is, in this respect, one of the most prominent of our Western States. In 1860 there were 317 newspapers and periodicals published in the State, 24 of which were dailies. They had an annual circulation amounting, in the aggregate, to 71,767,742. The present population is 2,665,002.





INDIANA.



ABOUT the year 1690, a French settlement, the first in Indiana, was made at Vincennes, that place being within the territory claimed at that time by the French, upon priority of discovery by La Salle. Indiana was long the residence of various Indian tribes, and the theater of Indian wars. By the terms of the treaty of the peace of 1763, it, with the rest of the North-western Territory, was ceded to Great Britain. It was still claimed by the Indians, but, by various treaties, extensive tracts were obtained for settlement. The Indians, however, retained possession of many parts of the State up to the year 1812, and to that portion known as the Indian Reserve even later. It was erected into a Territory in 1809, and on the 11th of December, 1816, was admitted into the Union. Its population—1,350,428, in the year 1860—is an indication of its progress.

The climate is mild, but changeable. The soil is rich, but as the State is comparatively new in improvements it is not yet all brought under cultivation, and has never been half tested as to its productive capacity. Its grazing advantages are so great that it must in time give its attention largely to stock and dairy products. Manufactures must also become an important branch of industry of the State, since the fine water power and unlimited coal fields strongly suggest and invite it. Nearly all the great railroad lines between the east and west cross this State, and in internal improvements Indiana is quite up to the age. Seven lines have a terminus at the capital of the State, and a dozen or less lines start from any and every given point, and run into Chicago. She has made very liberal provision for education, and her schools are a credit to the Government and people. The population is 1,680,637.



ILLINOIS.

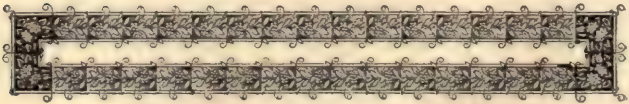
THIS most thriving and prosperous State came into the Union on the 3d of December, 1818. Until 1809 it was a part of Indiana, at which time it became a separate territory, and so remained till received into the Union. This State has been little disturbed by civil divisions or by Indian wars. Its most serious troubles arose from the appearance within its borders of the Mormons, in 1838, and from attempts made to curb their irregularities. This singular people, believing themselves to be ill-treated, assembled to the number of 700, under their leaders, in a remote part of the State, and proposed fighting for their rights. But a body of three hundred troops marched against and captured them. The whole sect was ultimately reduced to submission and banished the State. The territory was explored by La Salle and settled by the French at Kaskaskia (the first capital of Illinois, located on the Kaskaskia River, and the present site of Vandalia), in 1720. Its growth has been immense.

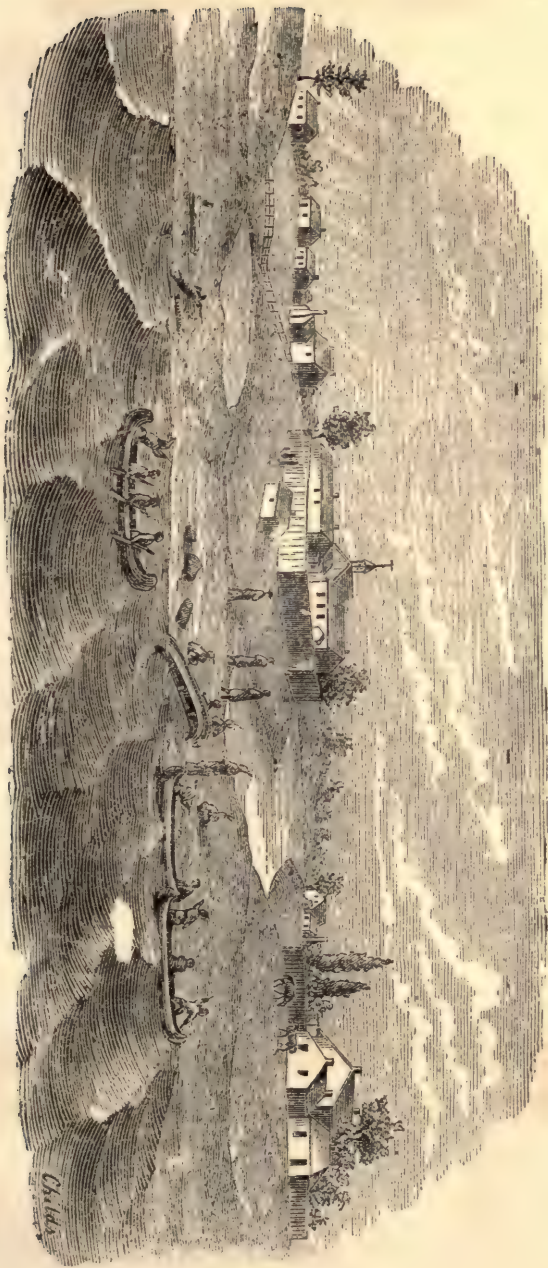
Illinois is the richest agricultural State in the Union, with no waste or poor soil. The soil of the "bottoms," or river valley, extending for five or six miles back from the Mississippi River, is made entirely of deposits from the river in times of flood; and in some cases the mold so formed is twenty-five feet deep, and of inexhaustible richness. The yield of Indian corn in these valley lands is enormous; amounting often to a hundred bushels per acre. In dairy products Illinois is surpassed by but three States in the Union—New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

In corn and wheat she has steadily held her position as the leading State, for the last fifteen years; while in all her other staples she is constantly increasing. Her prairies are the grandest, richest, most extensive and beautiful in the United States. Her

lake trade is immense, and her river trade is very considerable. Manufactures, as compared with agriculture, holds a secondary place, yet in this she is not far behind her sister States. Bituminous coal is found in all parts of the State, lead in the western and copper in the northern part, while iron is plentiful.

Of her railroads it might well be said that they are "legion," crossing the State in every possible direction; there are now 3990 miles, with many more in course of construction. In addition to this she has direct communication with the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico by water, through a canal which unites Lake Michigan to the Illinois River. This canal, formerly only capable of carrying the common tow boat, is now being deepened and enlarged to accommodate steamers, and when completed will be one of the finest ship canals in the United States. The educational advantages of the State are in proportion to the wealth and advancement of the State. It was settled by the French, about the year 1693. The principal city, from a commercial point of view, is Chicago, and though its rapid growth and great wealth had given it a reputation world wide, the destruction of the city by fire Oct. 9, 1871, rousing as it did all the sympathy of individuals and nations, gave it a place through this in every heart. The harbor is one of the best on the lakes, and is being much improved. It is the largest grain market in the world, and although Cincinnati was formerly christened, in an irreverent way, "Porkopolis," Chicago long since surpassed it in pork packing and shipping. In every respect Illinois is one of the first States in the Union. Her population is 2,598,400.





CHICAGO IN 1820.



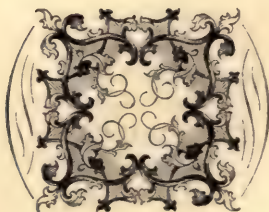
MICHIGAN

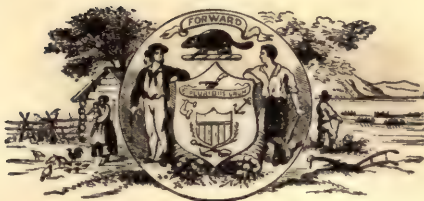
WAS admitted into the Union January 26th, 1837. It had the requisite population (60,000) before this, but there were some difficulties in the way of its admission. In 1837 it contained 200,000; in 1840, 212,267, and in 1850, 851,470. The territory, when first discovered by the whites, contained a tribe of Indians called Hurons by the French, and Iroquois by the Indians themselves. Many of them were converted to Christianity, by the untiring labors of Catholic missionaries, as early as 1648. It was not, however, till 1670 that the French took possession of the territory. It was a portion of the extensive tract explored by the assiduous, daring La Salle. Its progress, while it belonged to the French, was very slow. It was not until 1763, when, by treaty, it was ceded to Great Britain, that much was done in the way of civilizing and improving it. Comparatively little, in fact, was done until 1783, when the territory was ceded by England to the United States. Until 1800 it was, for purposes of Government, considered a part of the Great Northwestern Territory. After Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois had been severally detached, the remainder, in 1805, became a distinct territory, the first Governor of which was General Hull, by appointment of President Jefferson. Michigan suffered much from the war of 1812. For about two years nearly the whole territory was the theater of sanguinary conflicts. It was exposed to the barbarity of the enemy and their Indian allies. Since then, however, its enterprising inhabitants have brought it up to a degree of improvement which few States of its age can boast.

The minerals of this State are copper, silver, iron and slate. Her copper mines are the richest in the world, lying in an unbroken belt of 120 miles in length, and from] three to six in width. Michigan's contribution to the material for the Washington monument at the National Capital was a magnificent block of pure copper ore. A number of such blocks have been uncovered weighing from one to two hundred tons each.

The salt springs of the State are very good, yielding a large percentage of salt of the first-class. The northern part of the State is heavily wooded, and millions of feet of lumber are shipped annually. The soil in the southern part is rich and productive. Grain, flour, lumber, copper, wool and pork are exported, and owing to her excellent harbors which lie along the northern shore, and the wealth and enterprise of the State, her commerce must be considerable.

The principal towns have railroad communication with all parts of the Union. Her system of education is good, and the liberality of the State is very encouraging. The population, rapidly increasing for the last ten years, numbers 1,184,059.





WISCONSIN

WAS admitted into the Union May 29th, 1848. It was a part of the extensive territory ceded by France to Great Britain in the treaty of 1763. At the close of the Revolution it was given up by Great Britain to the United States. It was erected into a territory in 1836, the portion now forming the State of Iowa being detached in 1838. Its natural resources are extraordinary, the climate being very healthful, and the soil unsurpassed in fertility. It was settled in the year 1669, at Green Bay, by the French.

Wisconsin has a large commerce which, with its rich soil, vast lumber fields, extensive mines of copper and lead, and its unsurpassed harbors and railroads, must necessarily increase. Its excellent water power is of great advantage to manufacturers and though yet in their infancy, the day is not far distant when they will be developed and be a source of wealth to the State. Her internal improvements consist of about 1500 miles of completed railroad, and the Portage Canal, which connects the Wisconsin with Lake Winnebago, and was constructed by appropriations from the Government. Education receives more attention than in many older States, and its colleges, seven in number, are all in a fine condition. The population of the State is 1,055,133.



MINNESOTA

LIES north of Iowa, and extends to the Canadian boundary. On the north-east it touches Lake Superior, and, to the west, is bounded by Dakota Territory. It comprises the head waters of the Mississippi, and abounds in rivers and lakes, teeming with fish. Its soil is highly prolific, and its forests are among the finest in the world. Its name is derived from Minnisotah, the name of St. Peter's River. Primarily discovered by La Salle, it, for some years, belonged to the French, and at a very early period was traversed by their traders and soldiers. It was ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of 1763, and to the United States at the peace of 1783. It received a territorial government in 1849, and was admitted into the Union in May, 1858.

The minerals of the State are not valuable, except its iron and coal. Timber is abundant, and the water-power equal to that in the best manufacturing States of the East. Lake Superior, on the eastern shore, has some fine harbors and affords unexcelled shipping facilities. Its climate is remarkably healthy, its soil rich and productive, and its educational advantages very superior. She has a permanent school fund of near \$3,000,000, and land enough donated by the Government to increase the fund to \$15,000,000. St. Paul is the capital of the State, and a beautiful and rapidly growing city. The bluff upon which it is built is terraced; and the streets are wide and clean. The population of the State at the last census was 439,706.



CHICAGO WATER WORKS.





IOWA.

HIS State derives its name from the Indians. It was included in the Louisiana purchase. It was first settled at Dubuque, by the French, in the year 1686. This settlement, however, does not seem to have been permanent, nor productive of any real good to the territory. In 1833 Burlington was settled by emigrants from the Eastern States. It formed a part of Missouri from 1804 to 1821, when it was included in Michigan Territory; subsequently belonged to Wisconsin Territory, and was admitted into the Union March 3d, 1845. It is a highly prosperous State, having a vast extent of rich soil and excellent pasturage.

The climate is mild and healthy, and the surface of the country mostly a fine, rolling prairie. It possesses valuable and extensive lead mines, and an excellent quality of coal underlies almost the entire State, so near the surface as to be easy of access. Building stone is abundant, corn, wheat, oats, hay, rye, barley and buckwheat are grown in all parts of the State, but corn is the staple agricultural product, and in 1869 it produced nearly 80,000,000 of bushels. But little, comparatively, is yet being done in manufactures. Iowa has already 1350 miles of railroad, and Council Bluffs is the terminus of all the lines connecting with the Pacific Railroad. Like all prairie States, the building of these roads requires so little outlay of capital that almost every section of the State is accommodated. Education is receiving a fair share of attention, and the school fund and tax are adequate to meet the wants of the schools, and now exceeds two million of dollars. The emigration to that State has been great, especially within the last few years. It is a large and every way flourishing State. The population is 1,191,725.

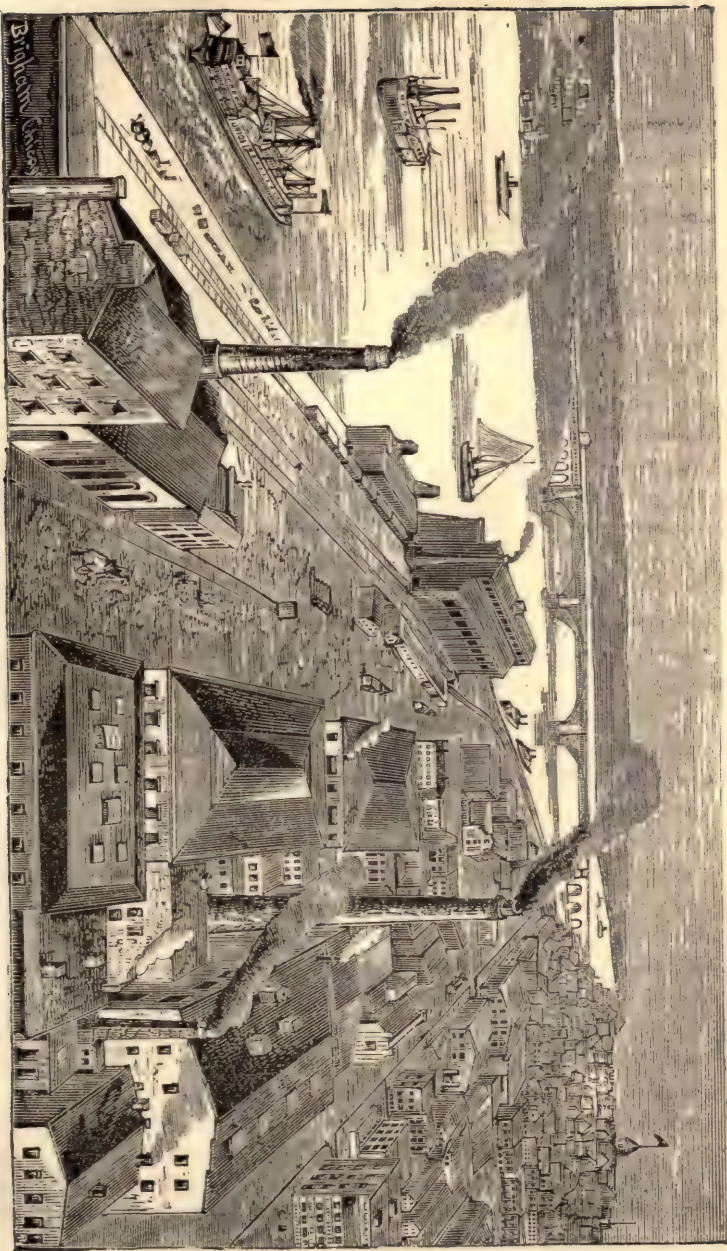


MISSOURI.

THIS great, though crippled State, was admitted into the Union on the 10th of August, 1821. It, with all the territory then belonging to the United States, west of the Mississippi, was included in the purchase of Louisiana, made in 1803. Louisiana afterward was divided into Orleans Territory, Louisiana proper, and Missouri Territory. In 1817, Missouri Territory was divided into Arkansas, on the south, and Missouri on the north; and it was about this time that the latter took the requisite steps toward forming a State Constitution. It will be remembered that this is the State, the discussion of the propriety of the admission of which raised such a storm in Congress in 1820.

The soil and climate of Missouri are varied, resembling both the North and the South. There are rich valleys, and poor uplands, prairie and timber, marshes and dry sandy tracts. It is rich in mineral wealth, which as yet has received little or no attention, except its iron, which is already a source of wealth to the State. Sandstone and marble are abundant. A very large river trade is carried on by the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, which constitute their entire means of communication by water. The principal manufactures of the State are located in St. Louis, which is one of the most important commercial cities in the Union. It has railroads which reach all the principal towns in the West, and it is also connected by the railroads of Illinois with the cities of the East. The State is making abundant provision for its schools, and St. Louis is far ahead of other cities in this respect. Her schools have an enviable reputation, and are supported independent of the State. Its population is 1,721,295.

VIEW OF ST. LOUIS,







ARKANSAS.

THIS State lies south of Missouri, and was once attached to it. It has a fine climate and prolific soil. The first settlement of whites within its limits was made at Arkansas Post, in the year 1685. The earlier inhabitants were French. Its progress, for many years, was very slow. It was not till about the year 1826 that the tide of emigration began to flow from the Atlantic States in that direction. Little Rock, the early seat of government and the present capital, was laid out in the year 1820, during which year the first steamboat ascended the Arkansas River. The boat was eight days in going from New Orleans to the village of Arkansas—a distance of scarcely one hundred miles above the mouth of the Arkansas River. The State once contained the remnants of several powerful tribes of Indians. By a treaty made between the Cherokees and the United States, the former agreed to give up all their lands east of the Mississippi River, and to retire to a region guaranteed to them in the present State of Arkansas.

The present Constitution of Arkansas was adopted in 1868, since which time she can be said to be in a flourishing condition. With a good soil, so rich as to yield abundantly with small outlay of money or labor, with a climate that was all that could be asked, it has yet never made rapid progress. It has no manufactures, but will some day rank high amongst our mining States. Coal, lead, zinc, iron, manganese, salt and marble are found in great quantities; indeed, in manganese it exceeds every other State,

and in zinc is exceeded only by New Jersey. Gold and silver have been found in several counties, and silver is found in the lead mines in considerable quantities. It has quarries of the finest oil-stone in the world, and an inexhaustible supply of the most exquisitely white alabaster. Its hot springs possess medicinal qualities which will, when understood, render them a very popular resort for invalids. The new Constitution makes ample provision for schools, and education is receiving considerable attention. The population of the State is about 600,000.





JEFFERSON DAVIS.



KANSAS.



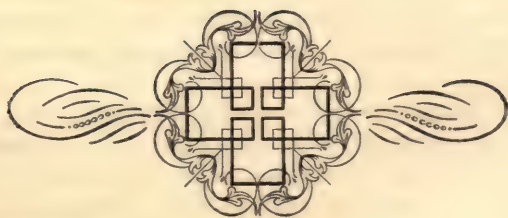
ABOUT the development of this young State cluster some of the most important events of American history. Its territorial organization, by the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, in 1854, re-opened the agitation of the slavery question, which, seeming to have acquired fresh vigor and virulence from the sleep it had enjoyed under the Missouri Compromise, thoroughly aroused the old animosities between the pro-and anti-slavery elements of our national politics. From 1854 to 1857 it was the theater of political tragedies, the bare mention of which may well put the blush of shame upon even the most fool-hardy partisan.

The Territory made application to Congress, in 1857, for a place in the Union, but the Constitution under which it asked admission (the one framed at Lecompton) was known to be a fraudulent affair, and hence Kansas was rejected. The discussion of this Constitution caused a permanent division of the Democratic party. The Constitution was rejected by the people of Kansas by a majority of 10,000. Kansas was, however, received into the Union, in 1861, under a free State Constitution, formed at Topeka.

The surface of the country is uniform, with no mountains, sloughs, swamps, marsh lands or lakes. The soil is rich and productive, the climate mild and healthy. For all agricultural products it is one of the finest States west of the Mississippi. Corn and all small grains yield abundantly. It promises also to be a great fruit State when older. Rapid progress is being made in internal improve-

ments, and besides nearly a thousand miles of completed railroad, others are being pushed forward to completion with great energy. In consideration of her means, age and population, Kansas has done a great deal for education. There is a school fund, public lands have been donated, and taxes are levied for the support of the public schools.

Coal, sandstone, limestone and marble are found in all parts of the State, and in some sections timber of fine quality is abundant. There are a large number of salt springs and sulphur springs also abound. Topeka is the capital of the State and signifies "Potato," great quantities of which grow wild in the vicinity. The last census gives its population at 364,477.





NEBRASKA.

NEBRASKA was organized into a territory in 1850. The first settlers were Americans. In the last few years it has increased in wealth and population more rapidly than any of the adjoining States or Territories. Probably the chief cause of this has been occasioned by the Pacific Railroad passing directly through the State from east to west. It is impossible, at the present time, to estimate the advantage it will be to the State in developing its resources. The value of its minerals in the western portion of the State is incalculable. It has fair prospects of becoming one of the richest mineral and agricultural States in the Union. Omaha, the capital, is a city of considerable commercial importance, being located at the junction of the Missouri River and the Pacific Railroad. In 1866 the Territory applied for admission into the Union, but, on account of the word "white" being used in its Constitution, it was rejected. The word was then stricken out, after which it was admitted, February, 1867, the bill for admission having been passed over the President's veto.

Every thing indicates that stock raising and dairy farming will be the leading feature in agriculture, the state being better adapted to growing grass than grains, yet producing these well, especially in the eastern part, where the soil is very fertile. The State has no public debt to retard its growth. A generous provision has been made for schools, and one-sixteenth of the public land of the State, 2,500,000 acres, set apart to be sold for securing a school fund. Ninety thousand acres were given to endow a State Agricultural College, and a State University was also endowed with 46,081 acres. According to the last census, the population is 122,993.

NEVADA.

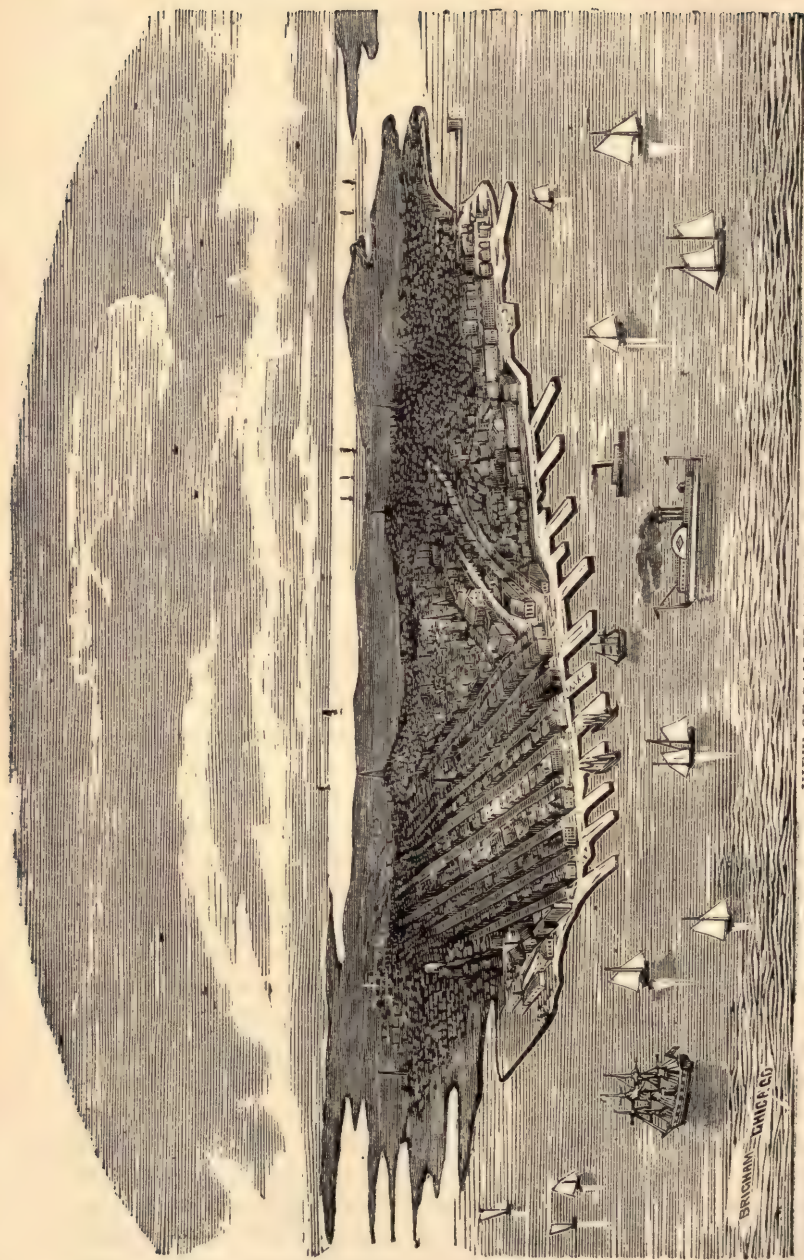
 HIS Territory having formed a State Constitution, under an enabling act previously passed by Congress, was admitted as a member of the Federal Union, on an equal footing with the original States. The State convention was held at so late a period of the year that it was necessary to telegraph the Constitution, in order that it might be received there in time to secure the admission of the State previous to the Presidential election. Immediately upon its reception, President Lincoln issued a proclamation, dated October 31st, A. D. 1864, in which he "declared and proclaimed that the said State of Nevada is admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States," etc. The vote of the State at the Presidential election, in 1864, was 16,420.

Nevada possesses some of the most magnificent scenery in the world and some natural curiosities worthy of mention; amongst these is Lake Mono, with water so sharply acid and bitter that it can not be swallowed, and cloth fabrics or leather immersed in its waters are destroyed in an incredibly short space of time. No fish or animal can exist in its motionless depth—no water-fowl ever leaves its bosom or dips its wing, or skims lightly over the surface that is never lashed into fury by the storms, and that only the strongest winds can ruffle. It is a very *Marah* of bitterness—a Dead Sea of isolation—locked in by towering crags, surrounded by shadow and gloom.

The silver mines of Nevada are the richest in the world. For the year 1867 it is estimated that Nevada yielded 20,000,000 of dollars, of which the Comstock lode yielded 17,500,000. The product of this mine for five years amounts to \$60,000,000. Salt and alkali are abundant. The climate is healthy, divided, as in California, into a wet and a dry season. The soil is poor, and agriculture receives little attention.

Education has been almost entirely neglected, but measures are being taken to establish them on the same plan as in the other States. Population last census 42,491.





VIEW OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.



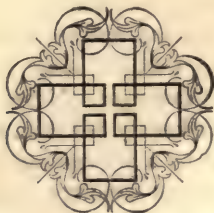
CALIFORNIA

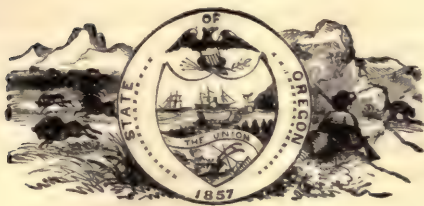
WAS admitted into the Union on the 7th of September, 1850. The alarming discussion which occurred upon the question of admission was what gave rise to the compromise measures of 1850, popularly styled the *Omnibus Bill*.

General Fremont, with a small but dauntless band of rangers, conquered California in 1846, having defeated, on frequent occasions, vastly superior forces of Mexicans. Its resources as a farming country early attracted attention. But when, in February, 1848, it was published that gold in quantities had been found on a branch of the Sacramento, the swarm of emigrants which rushed in, comprising representatives from every State in the Union, and from nearly all the nations of Europe, was almost incalculable. From a small village, San Francisco was rapidly inflated to a large city. In many places towns sprang up like mushrooms. Owing to the fact that its population has been thrown hastily together, from so many places, and in consequence of the want of a government, California was, for some time, the scene of many dark crimes and hideous outrages. Never was the want of wholesome legal restraint more keenly felt than here. The Constitution of California was framed by a convention of delegates in 1849.

It is a wild and broken country, mountainous and rugged, traversed by both the Sierra Nevadas and the coast range. The valleys, long neglected for the mines, are again being cultivated and brought to a high degree of fertility and productiveness. The gold mines are too well known to need any description. They furnish annually to the Government seventy to eighty million dollars in gold. The climate of California varies greatly

—from extreme cold in the north, and at great elevations, to tropical warmth and softness in the south. There are heavy rains in November and December, which deluge and saturate the land. Winter they have none; and at all seasons of the year tropical plants grow and blossom in the open air, attaining a size that seems incredible. Grape culture is rapidly assuming an importance which may well warn Europeans to “look to their laurels,” since the flavor of California wine is pronounced equal to that of their best brands. Thousands of tons are now being shipped east annually, and their pears, luscious and rich as none others in the world are found in the market of almost every city in the Union. Almost every known fruit grows here, and it bids fair to be the greatest fruit State in America. The commerce of California is immense; and extends to all parts of the globe. In the matter of gold alone, from 1858 to 1868, \$826,873,738.11 were exported, and in the last named year, nearly a million barrels of flour. In 1870 there were 800 miles of railroad in operation, and many new roads not yet completed. In the matter of education, she has been generous and energetic, and, aware of its importance, has made ample provision. The school fund is \$725,000, and in 1867 the State expended for educational purposes \$1,168,000. The last census reports the population 500,223.





OREGON

PRIMARILY included Washington Territory, and, with the latter, comprised the extensive tract lying between the British Possessions on the north and California on the south; the Rocky Mountains on the east, and the Pacific Ocean on the west. The coasts of this region were discovered by the Spaniards in the 16th century. In 1792, Captain Grey, of Boston, discovered and entered Columbia River, and thus the United States acquired the right of sovereignty over the territory. The exploration of the country from the Missouri to the Columbia, by Lewis and Clark, government appointees, in 1804-5-6, strengthened this claim. The British, however, laid claim to the northern part of the territory, which gave rise to a threatening dispute between Great Britain and the United States. But the difficulty was adjusted by a treaty in 1846, establishing the boundary of 49 deg. north latitude. It was admitted into the Union in the year 1859. The State still contains the Flathead, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Shoshane, and other tribes of Indians, who are, for the most part, in the savage state, though the Christian missionaries have done much in the way of civilizing a portion of them. The furs of this region, those of the badger, beaver, bear, fisher-fox, lynx, martin, mink, muskrat, etc., have long been a great source of revenue.

The American fur companies established trading posts in Oregon at an early period, that of Astoria being founded in 1810, under the auspices of the late John Jacob Astor, of New York. It was settled, at Astoria, by emigrants from the Eastern States, in the year 1811.

The mineral resources of Oregon may properly be limited to coal and copper, but the quantity of these is to be left unlimited, since it is estimated that they are inexhaustible. Gold is also found, but not extensively. The climate in the eastern part of the State is cold and damp—indeed, one might safely go farther and say wet, since rain falls four days out of seven in the summer, and the winter is one long rain, known as the “wet season;” yet notwithstanding this, the valleys are the most fertile in the world, and large crops of grain are raised, in which wheat takes the first place. Manufactures have scarce an existence yet, and the commerce of the State is almost entirely confined to San Francisco, to which place most of her exports are sent. These consist of agricultural products and lumber.

In internal improvements also she is still deficient, little or nothing having been done for the railroads of the country, except to plan one or two lines. The construction of them, however, is in the “dim distance.” One has been finished from Portland to Salem, and it is designed to continue it down through the State and to connect it with some road running into San Francisco.

The common school system is the same as in the Eastern States, and a school fund already established and profitably invested, which will in a short time support them without resort to taxation. The population in 1870 was 90,923.





MT. VERNON, THE HOME OF WASHINGTON.

NEW MEXICO.



HIS large territory as defined by Spanish or American authorities, extended from 32 deg. 30 min. to 42 deg. north latitude, and from 23 deg. to about 30 deg. longitude west of the city of Washington. It was early settled by Spaniards, and formed a territory of the Republic of Mexico until 1848, when it was ceded to the United States. In September, 1850, this territory was defined by act of Congress, and provision made for its organization.

Right of Suffrage.—Every free white male inhabitant, above the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of said territory at the time of the passage of this act, shall be entitled to vote at the first election, and shall be eligible to any office within the said territory; but the qualifications of voters and of holding office, at all subsequent elections, shall be such as shall be prescribed by the Legislative Assembly. Within the bounds of this territory and Arizona, are residing large tribes of Indians, many of a warlike character, roaming over this region and western Texas, as well as the northern part of Mexico.

The high table-lands, of which most of the territory consists, are broken by mountain ranges. The Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Madres pass through the central portion from east to west. The soil is dry, and much of it, owing to its great elevation above the sea, is sterile, and agriculture almost entirely neglected. It is, however, a fine grazing country, and stock raising will no doubt be one of its principal sources of wealth, though its mines are very rich, and when properly developed, will command much attention and pay abundantly. Gold and silver is especially abundant, and it only needs capital to bring the mines into more favorable and general notice.

The country is settled by a wild and lawless people—Spaniards, Mexicans, Indians and half breeds of every nationality—and, of course, order is but partially observed; laws can not be enforced; civilization makes but little progress, and society does not improve.

The climate is mild and healthful, and but a small portion of the country wooded. There are several fine salt lakes in the territory where the rapid evaporation of the water causes the crystallization of the salt so rapidly that it falls to the bottom; as the water is shallow, it is taken out almost pure, and quite a business is done in supplying the inhabitants with the article.

A public school has been established by the Governor of the Territory, but is productive of little good. A Territorial Government exists, but as yet, the inhabitants are "a law unto themselves," and every man metes out justice as the case seems to him to require. The capital is Santa Fe, and it certainly bears the worst reputation of any of the western cities, which is saying a great deal. It is wretchedly built, and the inhabitants are ignorant and degraded, many of them belonging to the roving banditti who infest the country in swarms.

Population in 1870 was 91,878. The Roman Catholic is the prevailing religion.





UTAH,



ORGANIZED by act of Congress, passed September 9th, 1850, comprises a large extent of country lying in the "Great Basin of North America," west of the Rocky Mountains. It originally included a portion of the new territories of Colorado on the east, and Nevada on the west. Altitude of Great Salt Lake City, the capital, 4,300 feet above the level of the sea, being in the valley of the Great Salt Lake.

The Wasatch Mountains cross the territory from northeast to southwest, and in the mountains gold, silver and quicksilver found, but no mines of very great value. The Great Lake has apparently no outlet for its waters, and is the largest inland sea in America. It is subject to sudden squalls, which render navigation dangerous.

Schools have been established in Salt Lake City under the control of the Mormon Church. The Government is Territorial, but as a rule, little attention is paid to any law but that of Brigham Young and the Twelve Apostles or Elders of the Church. Its domestic arrangements are sometimes considered a little "peculiar," and in a land where they exist as they do here, in direct and positive opposition to law, might well be considered so. The Pacific Railroad passes through the northern part of the territory. The soil is much of it sterile, but where cultivated, is very rich. The population, last census, was 86,786.

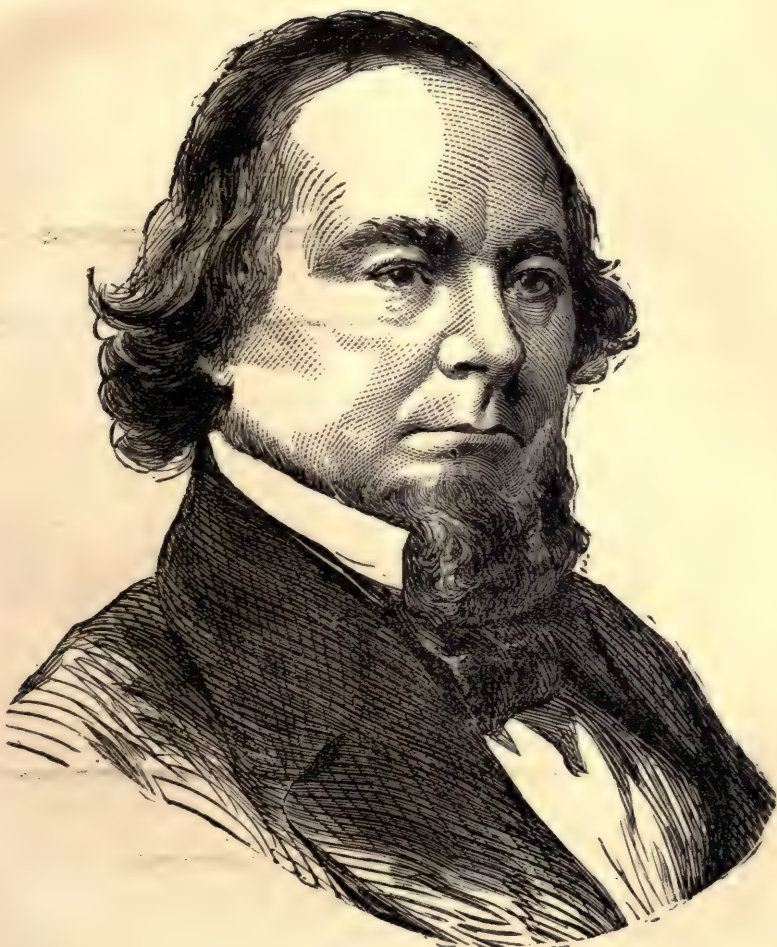
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.



ORGANIZED by act of Congress, passed March 2d, 1853, settled by emigrants from the Northern and Western States. It was taken from the northern part of Oregon, "being all that portion of territory lying and being south of the 47th degree of north latitude, and north of the middle of the main channel of the Columbia River, from its mouth to where the 46th degree of north latitude crosses said river, near Fort Wallah Wallah, thence east to Snake River; thence north to the 49th parallel of latitude, being bounded on the east by the Territory of Idaho, and on the north by the British Possessions. Lying on Puget's Sound, in north latitude 47. deg., west longitude from Greenwich 120 deg. 25 min., having a mean annual temperature of 50 deg. Fahrenheit. The climate of Washington Territory is much milder than in the same parallels of latitude east of the Rocky Mountains, while the soil is mostly rich and very fertile, producing a large growth of forest trees. Gold and other valuable minerals also abound in many parts of the territory.

With the exception of the land around Puget's Sound, the soil is rich and productive, and though corn does not grow well here, no better wheat is produced in the world, and barley, oats and potatoes yield immensely. It is a fine grazing country, and promises, in its horses, cattle and wool raising interests, to be of great value. It has immense forests, and produces, it is said, the finest masts and spars in the world.

Its mineral resources have not yet been sufficiently tested to give a definite idea of their value. Gold and silver are known to exist in large quantities, and coal in inexhaustible quantities; enough, it is believed, to supply the Pacific coast for generations to come. The capital is Olympia, and lies on the east side of Tenalquets River, in Thurston county. The population is 23,925.



ROBERT L. ORR.



DAKOTA TERRITORY,



ORGANIZED by act of Congress, passed March 2d, 1861, comprised a large extent of country, being bounded on the east by Minnesota, south by Nebraska, west by the 27th degree of longitude west of Washington, separating it from the Territory of Idaho, and on the north by the British Possessions, running along the 49th parallel of latitude. It is drained by the Missouri River on the south, and by the Red River of the North, emptying into Hudson Bay.

Unquestionably Dakota is one of the very finest of our territories, and is unexcelled either in its agricultural, mining, or stock-raising facilities and qualifications. Its soil is as rich as that of Illinois; its climate is as fine as that of any of the Middle States, its mineral resources are as great as those of any Western Territory, while its inhabitants are mostly emigrants from New England and the East, thus giving the young territory advantages superior to those enjoyed by many other sections of the West. Water is everywhere pure and plenty, and timber of the best quality skirts all the streams. The wild grasses are pronounced far superior to the cultivated grass of the east; richer, more nutritious, and with a far heavier yield per acre; while left growing, it cures into good winter feed, and cattle not only live but fatten upon it.

There are about twenty-five free schools in the territory, and ample means have been appropriated to increase them as fast as needed and to encourage their growth and prosperity. Several railroads are projected and some in process of construction. The population, according to the last census report, was 14,181. The capital, Yankton, is a flourishing city.



COLORADO TERRITORY

WAS organized March 2d, 1861. It is included within the following limits, viz.: "Commencing on the 37th parallel of north latitude where the 25th meridian of longitude west from Washington crosses the same; thence north on said meridian to the 41st parallel of north latitude; thence along said parallel west to the 32d meridian of longitude west from Washington; thence south on said meridian to the northern line of New Mexico; thence along the 37th parallel of north latitude to the place of beginning," embracing "Pike's Peak and the gold region in the vicinity of the Rocky Mountains." The climate of this elevated country is remarkably healthy and invigorating, while "the soil is rich and productive, being capable of producing corn, wheat, barley, potatoes, oats, turnips, and every kind of vegetable in profusion, and of most superior quality. The climate of the South Platte Valley, and of the mountain region, is mild and regular, and from its altitude very dry and of surprising purity.

Denver is the capital—a wild, rough muddle of buildings, with wild, rough surroundings, and wilder, rougher inhabitants. Back of it rise the mountains, dark and stern, the clouds lying low around them and the snows of six thousand years upon their heads. Awful peaks and towering crags frown down into calm, clear lakes and pools, and the blue sky is mirrored in their still, motionless depths. The canons and mountain waterfalls are surpassingly grand and beautiful. In spite of the many drawbacks and impediments in her way, civilization is advancing with rapid strides; the church and school-house are silent but mighty witnesses of her presence. Rich as is this young territory in everything which is required to make the wealth of a people, her progress must be rapid. The population in 1870 was 39,864.

ARIZONA TERRITORY.

BY act of Congress, approved February 24, 1863, Arizona was organized, embracing "all that part of the present territory of New Mexico situate west of a line running due south from the point where the southwest corner of the Territory of Colorado joins the northern boundary of the Territory of New Mexico, to the southern boundary of said Territory," containing an estimated area of 131,000 square miles. It is thinly settled by natives of Mexico and emigrants from different States of the Union, besides containing a large number of Indians of a warlike character. The right of suffrage and territorial organization similar to those of New Mexico, with the provision, "that there shall neither be slaves nor involuntary servitude in said Territory." This Territory is rich in gold, silver, copper and other minerals, while the soil is mostly sterile except in the few valleys susceptible of irrigation. Arizona, proper, was acquired by treaty with Mexico known as the "Gadsden Treaty," and ratified in June, 1864.

Few marks of civilization are found here, and neither Christianity nor education has smoothed away the rough, half-savage characteristics of the inhabitants, who are Spanish, half-breeds, Indians and miners, gathered from the refuse of all States, many, or most of them, desperadoes and outcasts, with here and there, in the agricultural districts, an American settler. Their towns are closely like the Mexican, with miserable, unburnt brick huts, where filth and squalor reign supreme. Scattered through the Territory are ruins of fortifications and castles and ancient churches whose ruins give everywhere proof of their having been devoted to idol worship, while here and there, half covered with mould, and almost hidden by rank vegetation and tangled vines, which creep over them as if in pity for their hideous ugliness, lie the shattered gods of the people who once dwelt here, a lordly but barbarous race, of whom not a vestige remains. Arizona was formerly a part of Mexico, until purchased by the United States. Population 9,658.

IDAHO TERRITORY.



HIS new Territory, lying on the west side of the Rocky Mountains, was organized by act of Congress, approved March 3, 1863. Its boundary is as follows: "Beginning at a point in the middle channel of Snake River where the northern boundary of Oregon intersects the same; then follow down the said channel of Snake River to a point opposite the mouth of the Kooskooskia, or Clearwater River; thence due north to the 49th parallel of latitude; thence east to the new Territory of Montana; thence west along the 42d parallel of latitude to the eastern boundary of the State of Oregon; thence north along said boundary to the place of beginning."

The surface is rough and broken, and the entire eastern, north-eastern, and northern parts are mountainous. The Rocky Mountains and the Bitter Root Mountains cover fully half of the Territory with either broken or continuous ranges, affording magnificent scenery, that in the vicinity of Salmon River being exceedingly fine. The gold and silver mines are partially worked, and though the yield is good, the want of transportation, either by water or railway, is a serious drawback and greatly retards the development of the mineral resources of the Territory. Several thousand claims are taken up and worked to some extent, but the enormous expense attendant upon it prevents successful efforts to work them extensively.

There are three beautiful lakes of considerable size in Idaho; the Cœur d'Alene, the Pen d'Oreille, and the Boatman, each are about 30 miles long and about 6 to 10 wide, and navigable for steamers. The soil of the central, southern and western parts is fertile, and produces small grain and vegetables, but corn does not do well there. Grass grows abundantly, and grazing will be the most popular branch of agriculture.

The Northern Pacific Railroad will cross the State from east to west, but at present the Territory has no railroad. The system of education is the same as in the other Territories, but is very limited in its operations. Boise City is the capital. Population 14,978.



POCAHONTAS.

MONTANA TERRITORY.

 HIS new Territory, lying between the 45th and 49th degrees of north latitude and the 27th and 39th degrees of longitude west from Washington, was organized by act of Congress, approved May 26, 1864. It may be said to form the northern half of the Territory of Idaho, as organized March 3, 1863. This extensive territory embraces the head sources of the Missouri River, lying east of the Rocky Mountains, and the head sources of the north branch of the Columbia River, lying west of the above mountains and north of the Bitter Root Mountains.

It is one of the finest countries for grazing purposes west of the Mississippi. Small grain and small fruits grow almost spontaneously and produce abundantly. It will no doubt be the "Garden of the West." The important vegetable crops also yield well. Timber for mining, agricultural and domestic purposes is abundant. Gold, silver, iron, lead and copper are abundant in the mountains, and some of the lodes, both of gold and silver, are as large and rich as have yet been discovered in any State or Territory. Montana must some day rank among our richest States, for, no matter how great her mining population may be, her agricultural resources will be amply sufficient to meet every want.

Virginia City is the capital, and is connected by stage routes with all the principal towns in the Territory. Population of the Territory in 1870 was 20,594.



INDIAN TERRITORY,

SITUATED west of the States of Arkansas and Missouri, and south of the 37th degree of north latitude, is bounded on the south and west by the State of Texas. This is a fruitful region, inhabited by many tribes of civilized Indians, mostly Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws and Seminoles, amounting to 60,000 or 70,000 souls.

The extent of Territory is about 70,000 square miles, and with the exception of a sand tract in the northeastern portion, is fertile and fruitful. This Territory is set apart for the permanent home of the Indian tribes, and no authority is exercised over them by the Government, except for crimes committed by them against the whites in the border States. Some of the tribes are highly intelligent, and as each tribe has its own lands secured to them by the United States, and is protected in its domestic institutions and customs, they are free to cultivate habits of industry and to have their schools, churches and factories, and improve in civilization, art and science. The Cherokees avail themselves most readily of these advantages, and have highly cultivated farms with good buildings and fruit in abundance; churches and thriving schools, while other tribes are fast decreasing in numbers and wealth, and will soon become extinct. Their capital is Tah-le-Quah, and their population 70,000.



WYOMING TERRITORY,



THIS, one of the youngest of the Western Territories, lies between the parallels of 41 and 45 deg. north latitude, and between the meridian of 27 and 34 deg. west longitude from Washington. It was organized by act of Congress, approved July 25th, 1868. It has on the north, Montana; on the east, Dakota and Nebraska, and on the south, Colorado and a small portion of Utah, and on the west, Idaho and the northern part of Utah.

The Pacific Railroad passes through it, and Cheyenne and Laramie are already very considerable towns. The surface is broken by several mountain ranges, outlying spurs of the Rocky Mountains, such as the Bighorn, Rattlesnake and Wind River Mountains, as well as by the main chain of the Rocky Mountains themselves, which cross the Territory from northwest to southeast. Most of it is an elevated and rolling plateau, but the greater part is fertile and arable land, though needing irrigation in most sections. The valley of Bitter Creek and the vicinity of Bridger's Pass are exceptions to the general fertility, being desolate and desert in the extreme.

The valley of the Sweetwater and the foothills of the Wind River Mountains are known to be largely auriferous, and some hundreds of lodes have been located. There are also extensive beds of coal and iron in the vicinity of the Pacific Railroad, and the supplies of coal for that road are drawn from this source. There are also large quantities of lime, gypsum, lead and copper ores, and oil and salt springs.

The climate is mild and remarkably salubrious. The winters are mild and open, and stock fattens without requiring to be housed. The passage of the Pacific Railroad and some of its branches through the Territory insure its speedy settlement and prosperity. Population 9,118.

ALASKA TERRITORY.

 HIS vast region, formerly known as Russian America, was purchased by the United States from the Russian Government, March 30th, 1867, the actual transfer taking place in October of the same year. Its boundaries are as follows: Commencing at 54 deg. 40 min. north latitude, ascending Portland channel to the mountains, following their summits to 141 deg. west longitude from Greenwich; thence north on this line to the Arctic Ocean, forming the eastern boundary. Starting from the Arctic Ocean west, this line descends Behring's Strait, between the two islands of Krusenstern and Ratmanoff, to the parallel of 35 deg. 30 min., and proceeds due north without limitation, into the same Arctic Ocean. Beginning again at the same initial point, on the parallel of 65 deg. 30 min., thence in a course southwest through Behring's Strait, between the island of St. Lawrence and Cape Chenkotski to the 172 deg. of west longitude (from Greenwich); and thence southwesterly, through Behring's Sea, between the islands of Attou and Copper, to the meridian of 193 deg. west longitude; leaving the prolonged group of the Aleutian Islands in the possessions now transferred to the United States and making the western boundary of our country the dividing line between Asia and America. The surface of this vast region, comprising 577,390 square miles, is varied. The northern part of the mainland is compact and nearly level, comprising a tract nearly square and about 600 miles in length and breadth. From this a narrow belt extends along the coast to latitude 54 deg. 40 min., broken and mountainous with a few fertile valleys. There are in this region several large rivers, the principal of which is the Yuken or Kwichpak, 2000 miles or more in length, of which nearly 1500 are navigable. The Peninsula of Alaska is mountainous and its summits are among the most elevated in North America, Mt. St. Elias and Mt. Fairweather are between 15,000 and 18,000 feet in height. The islands of the Aleutian group are volcanic, and form a remarkable range.



VIEW OF LAKE SARATOGA.



WHAT CONSTITUTES A STATE?

WHAT constitutes a State?

Not high-raised battlements or labored mound,

Thick wall, or moated gate;

Not bays and broad-armed ports,

Where, laughing at the storm, rich navies ride;

Not starred and spangled courts,

Where low-bound baseness wafts perfume to pride.

No :—men, high-minded men,

With powers as far above dull brutes endued

In forest, brake, or den.

As beasts excel cold rocks and brambles rude :

Men, who their duties know,

But know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain,

Prevent the long-aimed blow,

And crush the tyrant while they rend the chain :

These constitute a State ;

And sovereign law, that State's collected will,

O'er thrones and globes elate,

Sits empress, crowning good, repressing ill.

MOTTOES OF THE UNITED STATES

AND OF

INDIVIDUAL STATES.

UNITED STATES. *E Pluribus Unum.* One of many.

ALABAMA [No motto.]

ARKANSAS *Regnant Populi.* The people rule.CALIFORNIA *Eureka.* I have found it.CONNECTICUT. { *Qui transtulit sustinet.*
He who brought us hither will preserve us.

DELAWARE Liberty and independence.

FLORIDA In God is our trust.

GEORGIA Wisdom, justice and moderation.

ILLINOIS State sovereignty and national union.

INDIANA [No motto.]

IOWA { Our liberties we prize, and our rights we will
maintain.

KENTUCKY United we stand, divided we fall.

LOUISIANA Union and confidence.

MAINE *Dirigo.* I take the lead.MASSACHUSETTS { *Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem.*
By her sword she seeks the calm repose of
liberty.

MARYLAND Industry the means, and plenty the result.

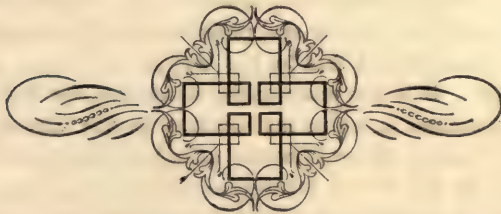
MICHIGAN { *Si quaeris peninsulam amœnam circumspice.*
If thou seekest a beautiful peninsula, behold
it here.MISSOURI { *Salus populi suprema lex esto.*
The welfare of the people is the first great law.

MISSISSIPPI [No motto.]

N. CAROLINA ... [No motto.]

N. HAMPSHIRE.. [No motto.]

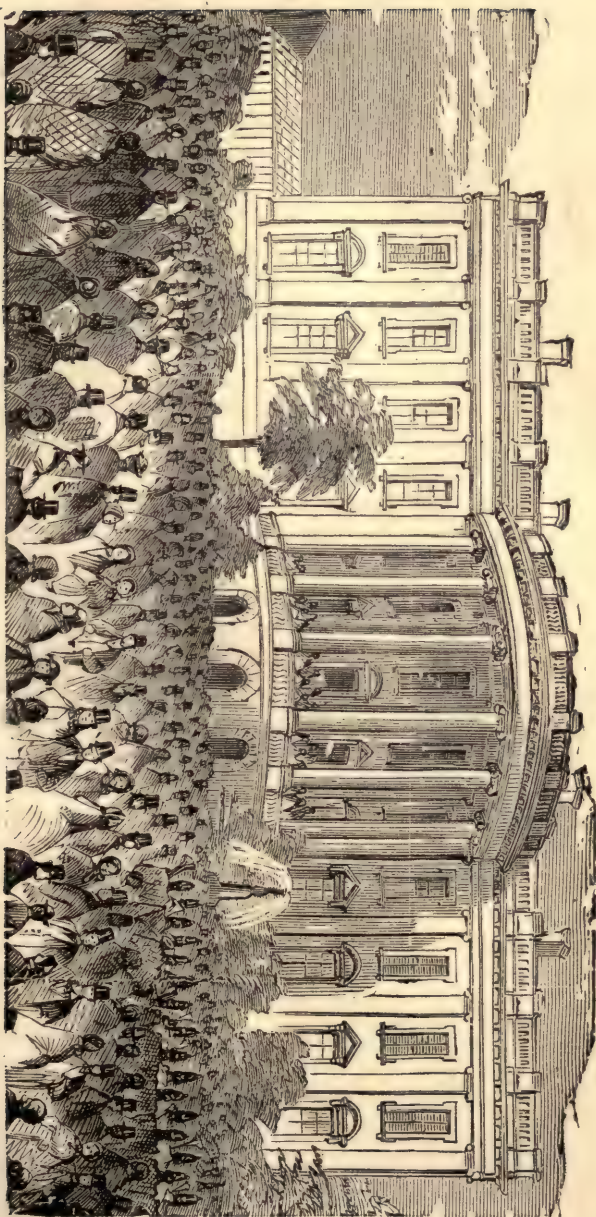
NEW JERSEY.....	Liberty and independence.
NEW YORK.....	<i>Excelsior.</i> Higher.
OHIO.....	<i>Imperium in imperio.</i> An empire within an empire.
PENNSYLVANIA.	Virtue, liberty and independence.
RHODE ISLAND.	In God we hope.
S. CAROLINA---	{ <i>Animus Opibusque Parati.</i> Ever ready with our lives and property.
TENNESSEE ----	[No motto.]
TEXAS -----	[No motto.]
VERMONT -----	Liberty and Independence.
VIRGINIA.....	<i>Sic semper tyrannis.</i> So be it ever to tyrants.
MINNESOTA....	<i>L'Etoile du Nord.</i> The Star of the North.
WISCONSIN....	{ <i>Civilitas successit barbarum.</i> Civilized life takes place of savage.
KANSAS -----	{ <i>Ad astra per aspera.</i> By rugged ways (we ascend) to the stars.
OREGON.....	<i>Alis volat propriis.</i> She sails with her own wings.
WEST VIRGINIA	{ <i>Montani semper liberi.</i> The mountains are always free.
NEBRASKA.....	<i>Popular Sovereignty.</i>
NEVADA.....	<i>Volens et potens.</i> Willing and able.
COLORADO.....	<i>Nil sine Numine.</i> Nothing without Divine aid.



THE DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF VOTERS.

 N. a Republican form of Government, every act and feature of our laws is traceable directly to those who by their votes enacted them, or indirectly to those who by their neglect to vote suffered the passage of a bad or injudicious bill and allowed it to become a statute, and thus wronged thousands, and disgraced the country. We say, boasting,ly, that the "right of suffrage" is extended to every citizen of the United States, but the term, as applied to the citizens of a Republic, is a contradiction, meaning as it does, *permission* from the ruling power thus to do—when the very significance of our form of government is proof that it is as much the birthright of every citizen as is the air he breathes. The declaration that "all men are created free and equal," gives no man an inherited supremacy over another, either social or political, and imposes certain duties upon every one, duties that are inseparable from his citizenship.

A republican government is a contract or compact between the people for mutual protection, defense and security, and since every citizen derives actual and positive benefit from this protection it is impossible but that he has duties to perform and obligations to meet. It is not practicable, of course, for the people to assemble in masses and give instructions to the Chief Executive personally; hence, conventions are called, at which some one who is known to be honest and faithful to the interests of the commonwealth, and especially of the district he represents, is nominated, and afterwards elected to meet the general assembly of representatives, at which the wants, wishes or demands of the people are made known, and such measures adopted as shall most easily and speedily carry them out.



U. S. A. T.



It is at the polls that our republican principles are most clearly shown, and that every man is the peer of his fellows. His vote is the expression of his views, and the strongest manner in which he can declare his approval or disapproval of men or measures. A selfish consideration of party interests, or a reckless strife for power at the cost of principle, or a narrow personal prejudice indulged to the extent of the sacrifice of the interests of the country, is unworthy of men to whom so much has been entrusted. The candid citizen will hold himself aloof from and above all unworthy motives, and, not narrowing his vision to the things of to-day, will act with wise reference to the good of his country, and the safety and prosperity of generations to come. He will study well and carefully the principles of both or all the political parties of the times—study and understand thoroughly the platform of his own party, to be sure it is right, and be able in every possible way to aid it and secure its success, and he will be equally familiar with the platform of the party he opposes, to know if it is wrong, where it is wrong, in what way injurious to the country, and how he can best work to defeat it. No man has a moral right to give his vote to advance a measure that he knows is wrong, or that he does not surely know is right. It is a lamentable fact that men rush to the ballot box and deposit their votes by thousands, when a large majority are so ignorant of the first elements of their duty as scarcely to know to which party the man for whom they have voted belongs, and to know nothing—absolutely *nothing*, of what his life has been, or whether he has any real claim upon them for support or merit which qualifies him for the office he is being elected to. This can not be justified in a country like our own, and is little, if any, less than guilt.

We are far from asking that every man be a professional politician, but that, knowing from his boyhood that he will one day be called upon to take this position, and that he cannot avoid a citizen's responsibilities, however he may neglect a citizen's duties, he prepare himself to discharge them honorably, conscientiously, and in the fear of God, rather than man. In voting, a man can not confine the consequences of his act to himself; but it extends to all who come under the influence of those whom he helps to elect.

It is no proof that a man should be placed in office because he asks it, and no proof that he is qualified to discharge its duties

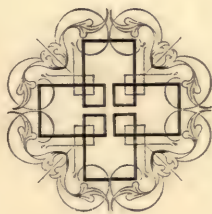
because he assures you, with his hand upon his heart, that he will do so. Be guided by candor in this matter rather than impulse; remember that you hold the motive power and wield it for good or evil. All political statements should be made with a just and careful regard to the influence they will exert, and honor, no less than Christianity, demands courtesy from party to party, as from man to man. Keep your manhood unsullied and your soul unspotted with the low, base, treasonable designs of those who will build up on the ruins of patriotism and principle a fictitious glory for themselves or their cause. It may shine for a season, but it will end in darkness. It may triumph to-day but will be cut down to-morrow, and the disgrace and dishonor will fall upon all who were engaged in its upbuilding. No ranker, baser crime is known in civil society than treason, and a political traitor, whether impelled to the act by cowardice or love of gain, is a criminal of the most contemptible sort.

There is nothing that prepares a man more thoroughly for the active duties of life than a careful study of human nature and a close observation of the relative position of facts as presented by all parties, and the more one reflects and reasons the better he is prepared to act. No people can remain free who are ignorant. Knowledge as surely constitutes power as light constitutes day; a community in ignorance is a community in degradation. A man who allows himself to remain uninformed upon political subjects and matters of interest to voters and citizens, must needs expect to be the dupe and tool of those who are stronger and more designing than themselves. A man may be honest, but if he is far behind the age in which he lives, his very honesty will subject him to imposition, and with his tin sword rusty in its scabbard, he is no match for the man whose sword of Damascus steel is bright and keen from constant use. If it were only for your own interest—if the welfare of none others had been entrusted to you, it would still be best that you cultivate your knowledge, both general and special, upon everything which concerns you as a citizen and a voter.

Another point of vital interest is, that you have no right to be careless or indifferent upon these matters. You have no right to sit down and fold your hands while the battle between right and wrong wages around you, and say it matters not who is victorious.

You have no right to close your eyes to danger that threatens your country and say you are neutral; for be sure neutrality is either cowardice, treason, or ignorance; and society, both social, religious, and political, has far more to dread from an army of neutrals than from an army who throw their colors to the breeze and declare the ground on which they have taken their stand. Never forget for one moment, whether you be leader or private in the army, that *the majority rule*, and that if the majority is on the side of wrong, wrong will triumph. Study not only to throw the weight of your vote on the side of right, but throw your influence there, with all the strength and force you can gather. The people have it in their power to rule for good. Woe to that nation where ignorance has covered the land with mourning and her sons have sold their birthright of liberty for a dish of pottage, and see an usurper wear the glory that was their heritage, without a sigh or pang of regret.

To the voters of America is entrusted the holiest treasure that man was ever enjoined to guard—the liberty of our country and the protection of our republican principles and institutions. How well it has been preserved in the past, the proud position which she holds in the rank of nations tells more eloquently than written or spoken words. Whether we shall go on from victory to victory, crowned more and still more royally with the luster of great deeds, until she shall be a light to the nations who sit in darkness, depends upon you who hold in your hands the power to make her what you will, and whose votes must decide her destiny.



PENSION LAWS.

ENSIONS for officers, soldiers and sailors disabled in the service, and for the widows and children of officers, soldiers and sailors who have died in the service, have been liberally and carefully provided by Congress.

The proper officials to whom all applications should be made, by letter or petition, in Washington, are, by a soldier having his discharge, to the Paymaster General; when the discharge paper is lost, to the second Auditor of the Treasury; when by those who represent a deceased person, to the second Auditor of the Treasury; when for commutation of rations, to the same officer; when for pensions, or any matter connected with pensions, to the Commissioner of Pensions.

Instructions have been prepared for all applicants, by the Commissioner of Pensions for the purpose of preventing fraud or misunderstanding. They are, in substance :

INSTRUCTIONS.

By the act of Congress approved July 14th, 1862, and amendatory acts, pensions are granted as follows :

1. Invalids, disabled in the military or naval service of the United States, in the line of duty
2. Widows of persons who have been killed or have died in the military or naval service of the United States.
3. Children under sixteen, of the classes of persons on account of whose death widows are entitled; provided said widows have died, or have remarried.
4. Mothers of all classes of persons on account of whose death widows are entitled, provided said mothers were dependent on the deceased for support and no minor child survived.
5. Fathers, the same as mothers, in case of the death of the latter.

THE TOMB OF KOSCIUSKO, WEST POINT.



6. Brothers and sisters, under sixteen, provided they were dependent for support upon the person on account of whose decease they claim.

The First Section of the Act of July 14th, 1862, showing the rates of pension to the several classes and grades, is as follows :

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That if any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or private of the army, including regulars, volunteers, militia, or any officer, warrant, or petty officer, musician, seaman, ordinary seaman, flotillaman, marine, clerk, landsman, pilot, or other person in the navy or marine corps, has been, since the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, or shall hereafter be, disabled by reason of any wound received or disease contracted while in the service of the United States, and in the line of duty, he shall, upon making due proof of the fact according to such forms and regulations as are or may be provided by, or in pursuance of law, be placed upon the list of invalid pensions of the United States, and be entitled to receive, for the highest rate of disability, such pension as is hereinafter provided in such cases, and for an inferior disability an amount proportionate to the highest disability, to commence as hereinafter provided, and continue during the existence of such disability. The pension for a total disability for officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates employed in the military service of the United States, whether regulars, volunteers, or militia, and in the marine corps, shall be as follows, viz.: lieutenant-colonel and all officers of a higher rank, thirty dollars per month; major, twenty-five dollars per month; captain twenty dollars per month; first lieutenant, seventeen dollars per month; second lieutenant, fifteen dollars per month; and non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, eight dollars per month. The pension for total disability for officers, warrant, or petty officers, and others employed in the naval service of the United States, shall be as follows, viz.: captain, commander, surgeon, paymaster, and chief engineer, respectively, ranking with commander by law, lieutenant commanding, and master commanding, thirty dollars per month; lieutenant, surgeon, paymaster, and chief engineer, respectively, ranking with lieutenant by law, and passed assistant surgeon, twenty-five dollars per month; professor of mathematics,

master, assistant surgeon, assistant paymaster, and chaplain, twenty dollars per month; first assistant engineer and pilots, fifteen dollars per month; passed midshipman, midshipman, captain's paymaster's clerk, second and third assistant engineers, master's mate, and all warrant officers, ten dollars per month; all petty officers, and all other persons before named employed in the naval service, eight dollars per month; and all commissioned officers, of either service, shall receive such and only such pension as is herein provided for the rank in which they hold commissions.

ACT OF JULY 4, 1864.

Various Supplementary Acts have been passed by the Act of July 14, 1862, modifying in some particulars the provisions of previous legislation.

By the Act of July 4, 1864, it is provided that biennial examinations will hereafter be made by one surgeon only, if he is regularly appointed, or holds a surgeon's commission in the army. Examinations by unappointed civil surgeons will not be accepted, unless it can be shown that an examination by a commissioned or duly appointed surgeon is impracticable.

Increased Pensions in Certain Cases.—A pension of twenty-five dollars per month is granted to those having lost both hands or both eyes in the military service of the United States, in the line of duty, and twenty dollars per month to those who, under the same conditions, shall have lost both feet, if such parties were entitled to a lower rate of pension under the act of 1862. This higher pension will date only from the 4th day of July, 1864, in case of pensioners already enrolled, or of applicants discharged prior to that date.

Evidence of Muster-in.—In accordance with the 11th Section of the Act of July 4, 1864, evidence of the muster-in of the soldier will not be required in any case, but there must be positive record evidence of service. Evidence of muster-in in the case of commissioned officers is still required.

ACT OF JUNE 6, 1866.

The Supplementary Pension Act, approved June six, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, provides increased rates of pensions over those granted by the Act of July fourteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, in the following cases, viz. :

1. Twenty-five dollars per month to all those invalids entitled, under the Act of July fourteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to a lower rate of pension, on account of service rendered since March four, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, "who shall have lost the sight of both eyes, or who shall have lost both hands, or been permanently and totally disabled in the same, or otherwise so permanently and totally disabled as to render them utterly helpless, or so nearly so as to require the constant personal aid and attendance of another person."

2. Twenty dollars per month to those invalids who, being entitled under like conditions to a lower rate of pension, "shall have lost both feet, or one hand and one foot, or been totally and permanently disabled in the same, or otherwise so disabled as to be incapacitated for performing any manual labor, but not so much so as to require constant personal aid and attention."

3. Fifteen dollars per month to those invalids who, under like conditions, "shall have lost one hand or one foot, or been totally and permanently disabled in the same, or otherwise so disabled as to render their inability to perform manual labor equivalent to the loss of a hand or a foot."

In order to obtain the benefits of the foregoing provisions, pensioners already enrolled will file an application in accordance with form F, appended hereto. Proof in addition to that on file with the previous application need not be forwarded, except as shall be specially required in each case, after the application is received. The applicant need only be examined by a pension surgeon when expressly required, on due notice from this office. Applicants not already pensioned, who believe themselves entitled to the benefit of the foregoing provisions, will specifically set forth such claim in their declarations, carefully stating the nature of the disability on account of which such higher rate of pension is claimed. The declaration must be made before some officer of a court of record, or before a pension notary designated by this office, as provided by the third section of the act of July four, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

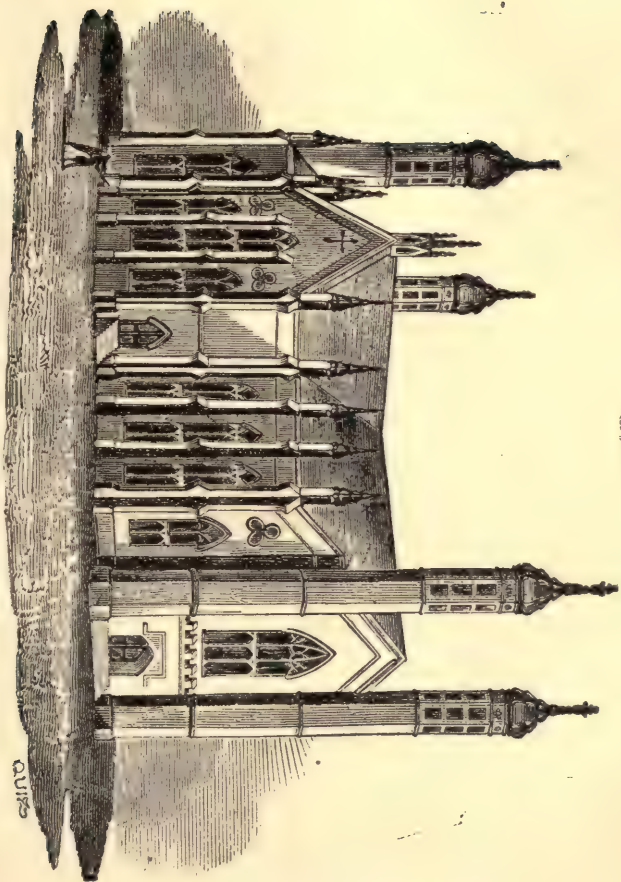
The above specified increased rates of pension will be allowed only to those disabled since the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and will date only from the sixth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

Teamsters, Artificers, and other Enlisted Men,—not embraced in the terms of the Act of July fourteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, or of Acts supplementary thereto, are, by the tenth section of the Act of June six, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, included in the administration of the pension laws, in the class of non-commissioned officers and privates.

Minor Children to be Pensioned, in Certain Cases, instead of the Widow.—The eleventh section provides that when any widow, entitled to a pension under previous Acts, has abandoned the care of a child or children of her deceased husband, under sixteen years of age, "or is an unsuitable person, by reason of immoral conduct, to have the custody of the same," the pension shall be paid to the duly authorized guardian of such child or children, while under the age of sixteen years, and not to the widow. The proper proof in such case, as provided by this section, is the certificate of the judge of any court having probate jurisdiction, "that satisfactory evidence has been produced before such court" to the effect above indicated. In presenting an application under this section, the guardians of the minor child or children will make a declaration in accordance with the appended form G.

Pensions Granted to Dependent Fathers and to Dependent Orphan Brothers.—By the twelfth section the provisions of the Act of July fourteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, are extended so as to include the dependent brother or brothers of a deceased officer, soldier or seaman, and the dependent father of such deceased persons, under like limitations as apply in the case of dependent sisters and mothers; but not more than one pension is granted on account of the same person, or to more than one of said classes. The forms prescribed for the latter cases may be used, with obvious variations, in applications made by dependent fathers or on behalf of dependent brothers.

Limitations as to Number and Date of Pensions.—The thirteenth section declares that but one pension shall be granted to any person at the same time; and that when application is not made within three years after the death or discharge of the party on



COREY HALL, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Quirk

whose account a pension is claimed, such pension, if allowed, "shall commence from the date of filing the last paper in said case by the party prosecuting the same." This limitation applies to all classes of pensions.

Evidence of Marriage of Colored Applicants.—The fourteenth section provides that habitual recognition of the marriage relation between colored parties—that is, in the absence of the usually required proof—when shown by "proof satisfactory to the Commissioner of Pensions," shall be accepted as evidence of marriage and the children of such parties shall be regarded as if born in lawful wedlock. When the usual proof of marriage can be furnished, it will be required as heretofore. When only evidence of cohabitation and mutual recognition can be adduced, as provided in this section, the testimony of two credible and disinterested witnesses will be required, who must state how long they have been personally acquainted with the parties, and for how long a period the latter are known to have recognized each other as man and wife. If such acquaintance is deemed to be of too recent date to warrant the acceptance of this testimony, or if there is reason to doubt, in any instance, that the marriage relation existed in good faith, more specific instructions will be issued, adapted to the circumstances of the particular case.

ACT OF JULY 25, 1866.

Provost Marshals, Enrolling Officers, and others Entitled to the Benefits of the Pension Laws.—The first section of the Act of July twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, extends the benefits conferred by the pension laws to provost marshals, deputy provost marshals, and enrolling officers disabled in the line of their official duty as such, and to the widows or dependents of such officers in like manner.

Declarations will be made in accordance with the instructions issued under the Pension Act of July fourteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and supplementary Acts. The grade of such officers, for the purpose of determining the rates of pensions under this section, is fixed as follows: Provost marshals will rank as captains; their deputies as first lieutenants; and enrolling officers as second lieutenants.

Increased Pensions to Widows, and Orphan Children Under Sixteen Years of Age.—The second section of this act allows to those who are or shall be pensioned as widows of soldiers or sailors two dollars per month additional pension for each child (under sixteen years of age) of the deceased soldier or sailor by the widow thus pensioned.

On the death or remarriage of such widow, or on the denial of a pension to her, in accordance with the provisions of section eleven of the Act of June six, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, the same amount to which she would otherwise be entitled, under this and previous provisions, is allowed to the minor children. The number and names of the children, with their ages, must be proved by the affidavits of two credible and disinterested witnesses. The provisions of this section only include the children of the widow, and not those of her deceased husband by a previous marriage. The widows of minor children of officers are not entitled to this increase. Declarations for an increase under this section, if for the widow, will be made in accordance with form H, appended hereto; and if for minor children, according to form I. The pension certificate must be sent with all applications filed subsequently to September four, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

Increase of Pensions under Acts prior to July 4, 1862.—All pensioners under Acts approved prior to July fourteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, are, by the third section of the present act, granted the same rights as those pensioned under acts approved at or since that date, so far as said Acts may be applicable, with the exception of soldiers of the Revolution or their widows. This section applies only to pensioners who were such at the date of the approval of this Act.

Declaration of claimants under this section will be made in accordance with the forms previously issued under Act of July fourteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and subsequent pension acts, with the necessary modifications, and the pension certificates will be returned.

Invalid Pensions of Claimants Dying while their Applications are Pending, the Evidence being Completed.—The fourth section of this act is construed in connection with the tenth section of the Act of July four, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and the sixth sec-

tion of the Act of June six, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, to which it is supplementary. If an applicant for invalid pension dies while his claim is pending, the evidence having been completed, the pension, under the provisions of this section and of those sections of previous acts above referred to, is disposed of as follows :

1. If he left a widow, or minor child, or children under sixteen years of age, or other dependent relatives, and died of wounds received or of disease contracted in the service or in the line of duty, no invalid pension certificate will issue, but such widow or dependent relatives will receive a pension, in their own right, taking precedence in the order prescribed by law in other cases.

2. If the claimant left a widow or dependent relatives, but did not die of wounds received, or disease contracted in the service and in the line of duty, so that neither widow nor dependent relatives would be entitled to a pension on his account, then the certificate will be issued in his name, and the pension paid to the widow or to the dependent relatives, as the case may be, in the same order in which they would have been pensioned, if entitled, as set forth in the preceding paragraph.

3. If the claimant left no widow or dependent relatives, the certificate will issue in his name, and the pension will be drawn by his executor or administrator.

Certain Accrued Rights Reserved under Repealed Enactments.—The fifth section reserves all rights that may have accrued under the fifth section of the pension Act of July four, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and the third section of the pension Act of March three, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, though repealed by the first section of the Act of June six, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

Widows Remarrying while their Claims are Pending.—Are entitled, under the sixth section, if their claims are otherwise valid, to receive pensions to the date of remarriage, if the deceased officer, soldier or sailor, on whose account they claim, left no legitimate child under sixteen years of age.

JOSEPH H. BARRETT,
Commissioner of Pensions.

PENSION OFFICE, August 4, 1866.

ACT OF JULY 27, 1868.

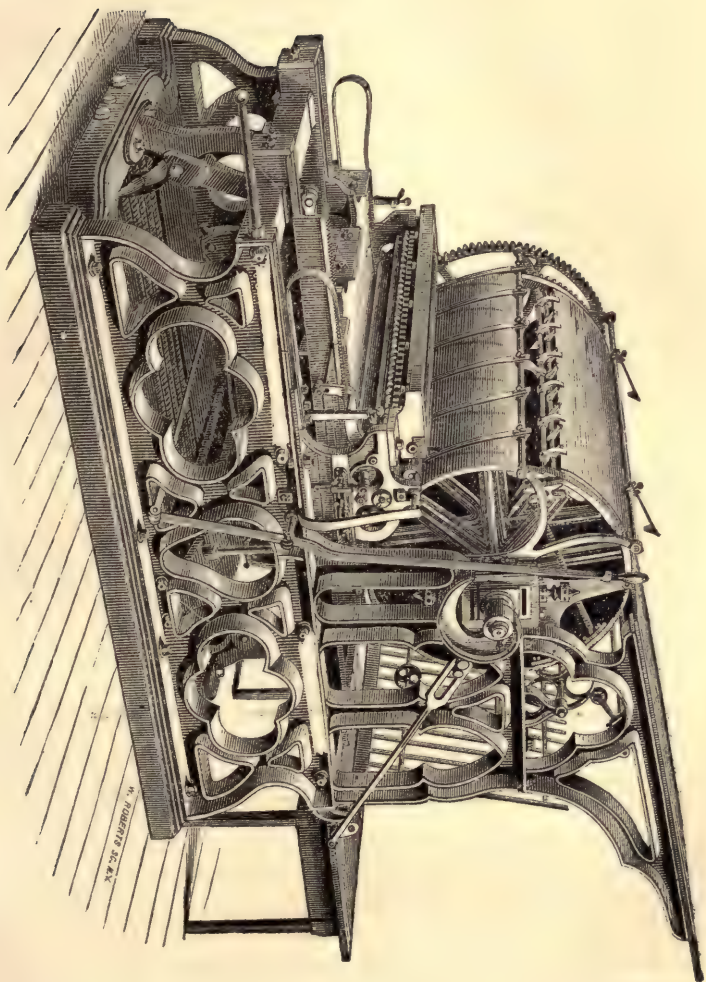
SECTION 1.—*Dependent Relatives.*—In this section precedence is given to the dependent relatives hereinafter mentioned, in the following order, to wit: First, mothers; secondly, fathers; thirdly, orphan brothers and sisters under sixteen, who shall be pensioned jointly; and the persons enumerated shall each be entitled in their order, after the death of the one preceding.

SECT. 2.—*Invalids disabled Subsequent to Passage of this Act.*—This section specifies as to pensions by reason of disabilities incurred subsequent to the passage of this Act, and enumerates the circumstances under which said disabilities must have been contracted.

SECT. 3.—*Unclaimed Pensions.*—This section provides that pensions remaining unclaimed for fourteen months after the same have become due, shall be adjusted at the Pension Agency instead of at the Office of the Third Auditor; and the failure of any pensioner to claim his or her pension for *three* years, shall be deemed presumptive evidence that the same has legally terminated. On a new application, with evidence satisfactorily accounting for such failure, the pensioner may be restored to the rolls.

SECT. 4.—*Increase of Pensions of Widows and of Children by a Former Wife.*—This section gives an increase of two dollars per month for each minor child of a deceased soldier, to commence from the death of their father, and continue until they severally attain the age of sixteen years; and provides that the children of a former marriage shall be "entitled to receive two dollars per month, to commence from the death of their father, and continue until they severally attain the age of sixteen years, to be paid to the guardian of such child or children for their use and benefit: *Provided, however,* That in all cases where such widow is charged with the care, custody, and maintenance of such child or children, the said sum of two dollars per month for each of said children shall be paid to her for and during the time she is or may have been so charged with the care, custody, and maintenance of such child or children, subject to the same conditions, provisions and limitations as if they were her own children by her said deceased husband.

SECT. 5.—*Widows and Minors not Debarred, etc.*—By this section no widow or guardian to whom an increase of pension has



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been or may hereafter be granted on account of minor children, shall be deprived thereof by reason of their being maintained or educated at the expense of the State or of the public.

SECT. 6.—*Extension of Limitation.*—This section provides that all pensions applied for within five years after the right thereto shall have accrued, and which have been or may be granted under the Act of July 14, 1862, or Acts supplementary thereto, shall commence from the discharge or death of the person on whose account the pension has been or shall be granted; and in cases of insane persons and minors, who were without guardians or other proper legal representatives previous to said limitation, applications may be filed in their behalf after its expiration. This section applies solely to cases in which the title to pension has accrued subsequent to March 4, 1861.

SECT. 7.—*Arrears.*—In which notification of title to arrears of pension, under the foregoing section is provided for; and also that no claim agent or other person shall be entitled to compensation for services in making application for such arrears.

SECT. 8.—*Widow's Pension to Children, etc.*—In which the requirement of the certificate of the court that satisfactory evidence has been adduced of the abandonment of the care of the minor child or children of a deceased soldier by his widow, or of her unsuitableness to have custody of them is dispensed with. The furnishing of satisfactory evidence thereof to the commissioner shall be sufficient to cause the suspension of said widow's pension.

SECT. 9.—*Pending Claim may be Completed by Heirs.*—In which if any person entitled to a pension has died since March 4, 1861, his heirs or legal representatives shall be entitled to receive the accrued pension: provided no widow or minor child survives the applicant.

SECT. 10.—*Remarriage.*—This section provides for pension to the widow or dependent mother, from the death of soldier to the date of claimant's remarriage, (provided no children under sixteen survive.)

SECT. 11.—*Extension of Time.*—This section provides for the continuance in force of the Act of July 4, 1864, from the 4th July, 1867, for five years.

SECT. 12.—*Loss of an Eye.*—This section allows twenty-five dollars as a pension for total loss of sight from wounds received or

disease contracted in the service, though the pensioner may have had only one eye when entering the service.

SECT. 13.—*Pensions by Reason of Right Accrued since Revolution.*—By this section all persons pensioned by reason of services rendered since the war of the Revolution, and prior to March 4, 1861, are placed on the same footing with those pensioned under Acts passed since that time; and grants eight dollars per month to the widows of revolutionary soldiers and sailors now pensioned at less than that amount.

SECT. 14.—*Limbs to Officers.*—By this section captains in the army and lieutenants in the navy, and those of less rank, who have lost a leg or an arm in such service, shall be entitled to receive an artificial limb upon the same terms as privates in the army.

SECT. 15.—*Special Acts.*—By this section all pensions granted by special Acts shall be subject to be varied in amount, according to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws.

SECT. 16.—*Repealing Clause.*—By this section all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with the foregoing provisions of this Act be and the same are hereby repealed.



INTERNAL REVENUE LAWS.



HE taxes laid by the various acts providing for the raising revenue by taxation, in which are included the Direct Tax Act of August 6, 1861; the Excise Tax of July 14, 1862; the Amendatory Acts of March 3, 1863; the Acts of June, 1864; March, 1865; the Amended Acts of July 20, 1866, and March, 1867, are intended to have specific action on several different classes. These may be divided, properly, into two general classes, viz.:

I. *The Annual Lists*—which are subdivided into Licenses, Articles in Schedule A, (embracing Carriages, Yachts, Billiard Tables and Plate) and Annual Income; and

II. *The Quarterly and Monthly Lists*—which include returns of Auction Sales; Receipts of Railroads, Steamboats, etc., for Transportation, etc.; Passports, Theatres, Operas, Circuses and Museums; Lotteries, Dividends, Advertisements, Legacies, Canal and Turnpike Companies, Receipts of Ferryboats, Gross Receipts of Express and Telegraph Companies, Banks and Insurance Companies, Proprietary Articles, Stamps under Schedule B, Manufacturers' Returns, Distillers' and Brewers' Returns, and Returns of Coal Oil Distillation.

For each of these returns under the second general class there are specific forms and instructions furnished by the government, and it will therefore be unnecessary for us to give instructions and directions which are furnished already to the parties interested.

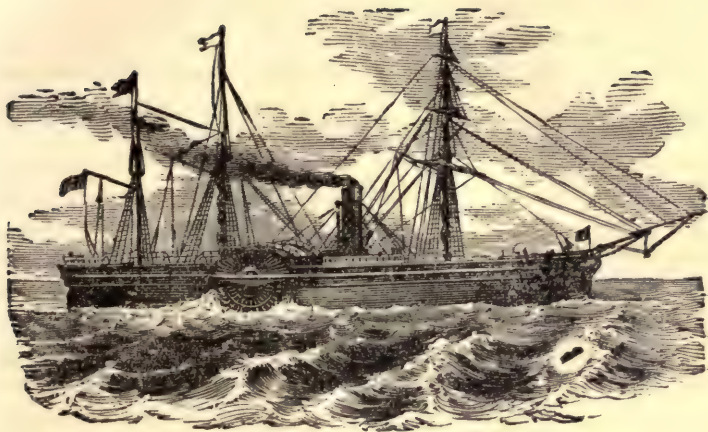
But in regard to the first general class, some explanations and instructions are desirable to enable them to act understandingly in the payment of their taxes, and these we give from the highest official authority.

I. *Licenses*—Must be taken out by claim agents and agents for procuring patents; insurance agents, domestic and foreign, real estate agents, apothecaries, architects and civil engineers, assayers, auctioneers, banks and bankers, bowling alleys and billiard rooms, brewers, barges, boats and flats, brokers, commercial brokers, custom-house brokers, cattle brokers, pawnbrokers, land warrant brokers, produce brokers, butchers, builders and contractors, circuses, coal-oil distillers, coffee roasters, confectioners, conveyancers, concert halls, wholesale and retail dealers in liquors, dealers in other merchandise and wholesale dealers in the same, horse dealers, lottery ticket dealers, patent right dealers, dentists, distillers, eating-houses, express agents and carriers, exhibitions or shows for money, gas-fitters, gift enterprises, grinders of coffee or spices, hotels, inns or taverns, intelligence offices, jacks, jugglers, lawyers, livery stable keepers, manufacturers, miners, museums, passenger steamers and vessels, peddlers, photographers, physicians, plumbers, rectifiers, stallions, surgeons, theatres, tobaccoists, and by any person, firm, or corporation engaged in any business, trade or profession whatever having an income exceeding one thousand dollars per annum, for which no other license is required.

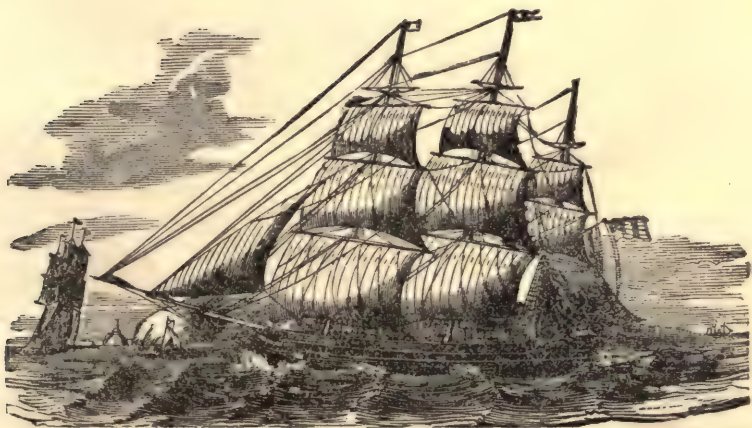
SPECIAL PROVISIONS.

I. That in every case where more than one of the pursuits, employments, or occupations, hereinafter described, shall be pursued or carried on in the same place by the same person at the same time, except as hereinafter provided, the tax shall be paid for each according to the rates severally prescribed: *Provided*, That in cities and towns having a less population than *six thousand persons*, according to the last preceding census, one special tax shall be held to embrace the business of land-warrant brokers, claim agents, and real estate agents, upon payment of the highest rate of tax applicable to either one of said pursuits.—[*Sec. 76.*]

II. That any number of persons, except lawyers, conveyancers, claim agents, patent agents, physicians, surgeons, dentists, cattle-brokers, horse dealers and peddlers, doing business in copartnership at any one place, shall be required to pay but one special tax for such copartnership.—[*Sec. 78.*]



OCEAN IRON STEAMER.



CLIPPER SHIP.



III. That the special tax shall not be imposed upon apothecaries, confectioners, butchers, keepers of eating houses, hotels, inns or taverns, or retail dealers, except retail dealers in spiritous and malt liquors, when their annual gross receipts shall not exceed the sum of one thousand dollars, any provision of law to the contrary notwithstanding.

IV. That nothing contained in the preceding sections of this act shall be construed to impose a special tax upon vintners who sell wine of their own growth at the place where the same is made; nor upon apothecaries, as to wines or spiritous liquors which they use exclusively in the preparation or making up of medicines; nor shall physicians be taxed for keeping on hand medicines solely for making up their own prescriptions for their own patients; nor shall farmers be taxed as manufacturers or producers for making butter or cheese with milk from their own cows, or for any other farm products.—[*Clause of Sec. 80.*]

The following is the form of application for a license. If the license is for a firm, the name of the firm, and the name and residence of each member of the firm, must be given in full.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR A LICENSE.

Application is hereby made by Dennis Donnelly, of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, for a license as a Coal Oil Distiller, under the Excise Laws of the United States, said business or occupation to be carried on at No. — Butcher street, in the city of Philadelphia, county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania.

Signed,

DENNIS DONNELLY.

Dated at Philadelphia, this 21st day of June, A. D. 1869.

To SIDNEY STOKLEY,

Assessor of the Second District of the State of Pennsylvania.

All licenses expire on the 1st of May, and hence when a license, is taken out at any other time in the year, it is necessary only to pay the proportion of the license which will be due to the succeeding May. If a license is not taken out or renewed by the person whose duty it is to have a license, the assessor or assistant assessor must enter his name for a license on the assessment book, and he will be liable to pay three times the amount of his license

under Section 59 of the Excise Tax Act, or a fine of \$100 under Section 11 of the same Act.

II. *Articles under Schedule A.*—These comprise, as above stated, carriages, yachts, gold watches, pianos, organs, melodeons, or other parlor musical instruments, billiard-tables kept for private use, and gold and silver plate.

The list of these must be furnished to the assessor in *ten* days after the service of the notice with the blank form for the return. The penalty of furnishing a false or fraudulent list is \$500, and a neglect or refusal to furnish the list incurs the penalty of an addition of 50 per cent. to the tax, and a fine of \$100. Billiard tables kept for hire, and paying a license, are not subjected to this tax (Decision Oct. 21, 1862). Forty ounces Troy of silver plate kept for sale, and that which is in possession of a family or its member, as souvenirs or keepsakes (Decision 21 Oct. 1862), and all plate belonging to religious societies, are exempt from this tax.

The following table may be used in converting Avoirdupois into Troy ounces :

11 ounces Avoirdupois equal	10 ounces Troy.
22 " " "	20 " "
44 " " "	40 " "
50 " " "	46 " "
60 " " "	55 " "
70 " " "	64 " "
80 " " "	73 " "
90 " " "	82 " "
100 " " "	91 " "
200 " " "	182 " "
500 " " "	456 " "
1000 " " "	912 " "

Every person will be taxed at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. when his or her annual gains, profits or income exceed \$2000. The deductions apply to all incomes. They are :

1st. The \$2000 allowed by law.

2d. Other national, State, and local taxes assessed for the year and paid.

3d. Rent actually paid for the dwelling-house or estate occupied by the person assessed; and in case the person assessed is

boarding, the rent allowed for the rooms he and his family occupy, where such rooms are used as a home or living-place for the residence, lodging and feeding of his family.

4th. Necessary repairs to property yielding the income; or insurance thereon; or pay and subsistence for hired laborers or clerks, and their subsistence, employed in conducting the business; or rent of store, shop, or manufactory; fuel, freight, etc., for store, shop, etc.; or interest on encumbrances upon the property; or all, as the case may be.

5th. Income arising from interest on bonds or other evidences of debt of any railroad company or corporation, or from interest or dividends on stock, capital, or deposits, in any bank, trust company, or savings institution, insurance or railroad company, from which five per cent. was withheld by the officers thereof for the excise tax.

6th. Income from advertisements on which the three per cent. duty has been paid is also to be deducted. Every person in the second class will be taxed at the rate of ten per cent., whatever may be his or her annual gains, profits, or income from property, securities and stocks owned in the United States, without other deductions than numbers 2d and 4th above stated. Wherever husband and wife live together, and their taxable income is in excess of \$2000, they will be entitled to but one deduction of \$2000. Where they live apart, by divorce or under contract of separation, they will be taxed separately, and be each entitled to a deduction of \$600.

Officers in the civil, military, or naval service of the United States are not required to pay an income tax to the collectors on their salaries or wages, whatever may be the amount, because the government deducts five per cent. therefrom at the time of payment; but other income of such persons is liable to the income tax.

Guardians and trustees, whether such trustees are so by virtue of their office as executors, administrators, or other judiciary capacity, are required to make return of the income belonging to minors or other persons, which may be held in trust as aforesaid; and the income tax will be assessed upon the amount returned after deducting such sums as are exempted from the income tax, as aforesaid: *Provided*, That the exemption of \$2000 shall not be

allowed on account of any minor or other beneficiary of a trust, except upon the statement of the guardian or trustee, made under oath, that the minor or beneficiary has no other income from which the said amount of \$2000 may be exempted and deducted.

Whenever persons liable to assessment of income tax shall make and tender lists which shall not be accepted by the Assistant Assessor as just and proper, it is the duty of such Assistant Assessor to make lists for such persons according to the best information he can obtain. Persons so assessed may make oath or affirmation as to the amount of income and deductions therefrom.

Persons receiving rent may deduct therefrom the amount paid for necessary repairs, insurance, and interest on encumbrances upon such rented property. The cost of new structures, or improvements to buildings, are not to be deducted from the income. Repairs to sewers, etc., may be deducted, but the cost of constructing them, or the assessment therefor, being in the nature of improvements upon the property, cannot be deducted.

Profits or dividends derived from stock, shares, or property in gas, bridge, express, telegraph, steamboat, ferry-boat, or manufacturing companies or corporations, are subject to income tax.

Farm produce which the producer has on hand on the 31st day of December, must be appraised at its market value on that day; but the farmer is allowed to deduct therefrom the subsistence of horses, mules, oxen and cattle used exclusively in the carrying on of said farm. Fertilizers, as guano, poudrette, plaster, etc., purchased by farmers to maintain their land in present productive condition will be considered as "repairs," and may be deducted in estimating income.

A merchant's return of income should cover the business of the year ending Dec. 31st, excluding previous years. Uncollected accounts must be estimated. Debts considered hopelessly lost on the 31st of December, and due to the business of the year which closes on that day, may be deducted from the profits of the business; if subsequently paid, they must be included in the return for the year in which paid. Old debts, formerly considered lost, but paid within the year, must be reckoned a part of the income. Losses incurred in the prosecution of business are a fair offset to gains derived from business, but not to those portions of income derived from fixed investments, such as bonds, mortgages, rents and the



R. N. T. HUNTER.



like. Property used in business, and furnishing profits, when destroyed by fire, may be restored at the expense of those profits to the condition when destroyed; if insured, the difference between insurance received and amount expended in restoration will be allowed.

Interest on borrowed capital used in business may be deducted from income. No deduction can be allowed from the taxable income of a merchant for compensation paid for the services of a minor son.

The income tax is assessed upon the actual income of *individuals*. *Firms*, as such, will not make returns.

The income tax must be assessed and paid in the district in which the assessed person resides. The place where a person votes, or is entitled to vote, is deemed his residence. When not a voter, the place where tax on personal property is paid is held to be the place of residence.

In cases of limited partnerships, formed with the condition that no dividend or division of profits shall be made until the expiration of the partnership, each member of such firm will be required to return his share of the annual profits arising from such business, as, had they so desired, a division of the profits could have been made.

Physicians and lawyers should include actual receipts for services rendered during the year ending December 31st, together with an estimate of unrealized or contingent income due to that year.

Dividends and interest payable in a given year should be returned as income for that year, no matter when declared.

Income derived from coal mines, or the rent of coal mines, must be returned for tax, although a tax has been previously paid on the coal produced. No deduction can be made because of the diminished value, actual or supposed, of the coal vein or bed, by the process of mining.

Premiums paid for life insurance cannot be allowed as a deduction in a statement of income.

Pensions received from the United States Government must be returned with other income subject to taxation, and pays three or five per cent., like other income.

Where income is derived partly from United States securities, and partly from other sources, the \$2000, and other allowances

made by law shall be deducted, as far as possible, from that portion of income derived from other sources, and subject to tax.

Interest should be considered as income only when paid, unless it is collectable and remains unpaid by the consent or agreement of the creditor.

The increased value given a new building by permanent improvements will be charged to capital—not income.

The contingent fund of manufacturing corporations made up during the year and not distributed, should not be returned as part of the income of the stockholders.

The income of literary, scientific, or other charitable institutions in the hands of trustees or others, is not subject to income tax.

If a planter returns all his farm products, he will be allowed to deduct the actual expense of subsisting and clothing his help.

Legatees are not required to return their legacies as income. There is a special tax on legacies of personal property.

The profits of a manufacturer from his business are not exempt from income tax, in consequence of his having paid the excise tax imposed by law upon articles manufactured by him.

Timber or wood cut from a wood lot for sale is liable to income tax, on the receipt of the money for its sale. The amount of income accruing from it must be ascertained by assessing the value of the land after the removal of the timber or firewood, and adding thereto the sum received from the sale of the timber or wood, and from the sum thus obtained deducting the estimated value of the land on the 31st of December next ensuing. In cases where assessors have good reason to believe that persons have not an income of \$2000, no return need be required.

Assessors have no authority to prescribe rules to be observed by merchants and others for ascertaining the amount of income derived from their business. If, however, the Assessor or Assistant Assessor has good reason to believe that any return is understated, he may increase the same to such sum as he thinks proper, and if the party is not satisfied he may obtain relief by making oath to the amount on which he is liable to income duty, and such sworn return is to be accepted by the Assessor.

All foreigners resident in the United States will be required to make return of and pay income tax on that portion of their income

derived from sources within the United States, and from investments elsewhere, other than in real estate.

Amounts paid for water-rents are not to be considered as taxes, nor are they to be allowed as deductions from income.

The income tax is entirely independent and irrespective of the license tax, and is imposed upon that portion of the entire sum which exceeds \$2000, after making deductions allowed by law.

Fathers should include salaries or wages received by minor children in returns of income.

The owner of a ship should return as income the entire earnings of the ship received during the year for which the tax is paid, no matter when the voyage commenced. In the case of a whole ship, the total yield if received during the year, even if her voyage had lasted two, three, or four years, must be reckoned.

A person engaged in navigation and owning vessels, may balance the gains and losses on this branch of his business as a whole, setting the gains of one against the losses of another, including even the entire loss of a vessel by capture, shipwreck, or other disaster, on which there was no insurance.

Where ship-owners have insured themselves, charging off five or seven per cent. per annum for the loss or depreciation of their vessels, that deduction must be made from the income, and will not be subject to tax.

Premiums paid for life insurance are not to be deducted from income. Family and personal expenses are not to be deducted, except as previously specified.

If a trust fund is held for general religious purposes and divided in proportions which are unsettled, or which are determined by circumstances, it will not be taxed in the hands of trustees, but in the income of the persons receiving the dividends; but if the fund is solely for the support of a particular person or persons, it is liable to taxation, whether in the hands of trustees or the beneficiary.

The amount paid by an executor or administrator to a trustee is not liable to a second tax in the hands of the latter as income, but is considered as principal,—the income from which when derived must be returned by him.

The assessment paid on a pew in a church should be considered as in the nature of a contribution and not a tax, and neither this nor the rental of a pew can be deducted from the income.

Taxes paid by corporations cannot be allowed as deductions from the income of a stockholder.

Marriage fees, gifts from members of a congregation to their pastor, etc., are taxable as income when the gifts or donations are in the nature of compensation for services rendered whether in accordance with an understanding to that effect at the time of settlement or with an annual custom.

Gifts of money from father to son, when not in the nature of payment for services rendered, or not in pursuance of an attempt to evade the revenue laws, are not liable to taxation as income.

An assessor may require returns of income from persons sojourning in his district for a few months at a time, and transmit the same to the assessors of the several districts in which the parties reside.

The removal of a rotten and worthless roof to replace it with a new one is to be regarded as repairs, but the removal of an antiquated roof and the substitution of a more modern one, raising the walls to conform thereto, this would be "an improvement" of the property, and could not be deducted from the income.

A foreign consul residing in this country is liable to excise duties, and also to income tax, except as to rents derived from real estate not within our jurisdiction.

All persons neglecting or refusing to make return of income, except in case of sickness, are liable to an addition of fifty per cent. to the amount ascertained by the assistant assessor upon such information as he can obtain, and to a fine of \$100.

Income returns are to be made out in the month of March, and the income tax is to be paid before the thirtieth day of April, following, under a penalty of five per cent. additional.



THRIFTY AMERICAN FARMER'S STOCK YARD.





INTERNAL REVENUE STAMP DUTIES.

Stamp Duty

<i>Acknowledgment of Deeds.</i> (See Exemptions.)	
<i>Accidental Policies of Insurance.</i> (See Exemptions.)	
<i>Affidavits.</i> (See Exemptions.)	
<i>Agreement</i> or contract, other than domestic and inland bills of lading, and those specified in this schedule; any appraisement of value or damage, or for any other purpose; for every sheet or piece of paper upon which either of the same shall be written.....	\$0 05.
<i>Provided</i> , That if more than one appraisement, agreement, or contract shall be written upon one sheet or piece of paper, five cents for each and every additional appraisement, agreement or contract.	
<i>Applications</i> for Bounties.....	Exempt.
<i>Applications</i> for Pensions.....	Exempt.
<i>Assignment</i> of lease, stamp duty the same as on original instrument, increased by stamp duty on the consideration or value of the assignment equal to that imposed upon the conveyance of land for similar consideration or value. (See <i>proviso</i> to "Mortgage.")	
<i>Assignment</i> or transfer of mortgage, or policy of insurance, or the renewal or continuance of any agreement, contract or charter, by letter or otherwise, is subject to the same duty as the original instrument. (See <i>proviso</i> to "Mortgage.")	
<i>Assignment</i> , ordinary, as of bond, without guaranty.....	Exempt.
<i>Bank Check</i> , draft, or order for the payment of any sum of money whatsoever, drawn upon any bank, banker, or trust company, or for any sum exceeding \$10 drawn upon any other person or persons, companies or corporations, at sight or on demand.....	02
<i>Bill of Exchange</i> , (inland,) draft or order for the payment of any sum of money, not exceeding \$100, otherwise than at sight or on demand, or any promissory note, (except bank notes issued for circulation, and checks made and intended to be forthwith presented, and which shall be presented to a bank or banker for payment,) or any memorandum, check, receipt, or other written or printed evidence of an amount of money to be paid on demand, or at a time designated, for a sum not exceeding \$100.....	05
And for every additional \$100 or fractional part thereof in excess of \$100.....	05
<i>Bill of Exchange</i> , (foreign,) or letter of credit, drawn in but payable out of the United States. If drawn singly or otherwise than in a set of three or more, according to the custom of merchants and bankers, shall pay the same rates of duty as inland bills of exchange or promissory notes.	

Stamp Duty.

If drawn in sets of three or more, for every bill of each set, where the sum made payable shall not exceed \$100, or the equivalent thereof, in any foreign currency in which such bills may be expressed, according to the standard value fixed by the United States.....	02
And for every additional \$100 or fractional part thereof in excess of \$100.....	02
[The acceptor or acceptors of any bill of exchange or order for the payment of any sum of money drawn, or purporting to be drawn, in any foreign country, but payable in the United States, shall, before paying or accepting the same, place thereupon a stamp indicating the duty upon the same, as the law requires for inland bills of exchange; or promissory notes; and no bill of exchange shall be paid or negotiated without such stamp; and if any person shall pay or negotiate, or offer in payment, or receive, or take in payment, any such draft or order, the person or persons so offending shall forfeit the sum of \$200.]	
<i>Bill of Lading</i> or receipt (other than charter party) for any goods, merchandise, or effects to be exported from a port in the United States to any foreign port, but not to or from ports in British N. America.....	10
<i>Bill of Sale</i> by which any ship or vessel, or any part thereof, shall be conveyed to or vested in any other person or persons, when the consideration shall not exceed \$500.....	50
Exceeding \$500, and not exceeding \$1000.....	1 00
Exceeding \$1000, for every additional amount of \$500, or fractional part thereof.....	50
<i>Bond</i> for indemnifying any person for the payment of any sum of money where the money ultimately recoverable thereupon is \$1000 or less....	50
Where the money ultimately recoverable thereupon exceeds \$1000, for every additional \$1000 or fractional part thereof in excess of \$1000	50
<i>Bond</i> for the due execution and performance of the duties of any office..	1 00
<i>Bonds</i> of any description, other than such as may be required in legal proceedings or used in connection with mortgage deeds, and not otherwise charged in this schedule.....	25
<i>Bond and Mortgage.</i> (See "Mortgage.")	
<i>Bounty Applications.</i> (See Exemptions.)	
<i>Certificate of Stock</i> in any incorporated company.....	25
<i>Certificates of Profits</i> , or any certificate or memorandum showing an interest in the property or accumulations of any incorporated company, if for a sum not less than \$10 and not exceeding \$50.....	10
Exceeding \$50, and not exceeding \$1000.....	25
Exceeding \$1000, for every additional \$1000 or fractional part thereof.....	25
<i>Certificate.</i> —Any certificate of damage, or otherwise, and all other certificates or documents issued by any port warden, marine surveyor, or other person acting as such.....	25

Stamp Duty.

<i>Certificate of Deposit</i> of any sum of money in any bank or trust company, or with any banker or person acting as such :	
If for a sum not exceeding \$100.....	02
If for a sum exceeding \$100.....	05
<i>Certificate</i> of any other description than those specified.....	05
[N. B.—As a general rule, every certificate which has, or may have a legal value in any court of law or equity, will require a stamp duty of 5 cents.]	
<i>Certificates</i> of measurement of wood, hay, coal, live-stock etc. (See Exemptions.)	
<i>Certificate of Record of Deed.</i> (See Exemptions.)	
<i>Charter Party.</i> —Contract or agreement for the charter of any ship or steamer, or any letter, memorandum, or other writing between the captain, master or owner, or person acting as agent of any ship, or vessel, or steamer, and any other person or persons for or relating to the charter of such ship, or vessel, or steamer, or any renewal or transfer thereof, if the registered tonnage of such ship, vessel, or steamer does not exceed 150 tons.....	
Exceeding 150 tons and not exceeding 300.....	1 00
Exceeding 300 tons, and not exceeding 600 tons.....	3 00
Exceeding 600.....	5 00
<i>Contract.</i> (See "Agreement.")	10 00
<i>Contract.</i> —Broker's note or memorandum of sale of any goods or merchandise, exchange, real estate, or property of any kind or description issued by brokers or persons acting as such, for each note or memorandum of sale.....	
Bill or memorandum of the sale or contract for the sale of stocks, bonds, gold or silver bullion, coin, promissory notes, or other securities, shall pay a stamp tax at the rate provided in section 99.	10
<i>Conveyance</i> , deed, instrument, or writing, whereby any lands, tenements, or other realty sold, shall be granted, assigned, transferred, or otherwise conveyed to, or vested in, the purchaser or purchasers, or any other persons, by his, her, or their direction, when the consideration or value of the interest or property conveyed does not exceed \$500.....	
When the consideration or value exceeds \$500, and does not exceed \$1000.....	50
And for every additional \$500, or fractional part thereof in excess of \$1000.....	1 00
[N. B.—In conveyance of real estate, the law provides that the stamp affixed must answer to the <i>value</i> of the estate or interest conveyed.	50
No stamp is required on any warrant of attorney accompanying a bond or note, when such bond or note has affixed thereto the stamp or stamps denoting the duty required ; and whenever any bond or note is secured by mortgage, but one stamp duty is required on such papers, such stamp duty being the highest rates required for such instruments,	

Stamp Duty.

or either of them. In such case, a note or memorandum of the value or denomination of the stamp affixed should be made upon the margin or in the acknowledgment of the instrument which is not stamped.]

<i>Entry</i> of any goods, wares, or merchandise, at any custom-house, either for consumption or warehousing, not exceeding \$100 in value.....	25
Exceeding \$100, and not exceeding \$500 in value.....	50
Exceeding \$500 in value.....	1 00

<i>Entry</i> for the withdrawal of any goods or merchandise from bonded warehouse.....	50
--	----

Insurance (Life)—Policy of insurance, or other instrument, by whatever name the same shall be called, whereby any insurance shall be made upon any life or lives:

When the amount insured shall not exceed \$1000.....	25
Exceeding \$1000, and not exceeding \$5000.....	50
Exceeding \$5000.....	1 00

Insurance (Accidental), certificate of. (See Exemptions.)

<i>Insurance</i> (Marine, Inland and Fire).—Each policy of insurance or other instrument, by whatever name the same shall be called, by which insurance shall be made or renewed upon property of any description, whether against perils by the sea or by fire, or other peril of any kind, made by any insurance company, or its agents, or by any other company or person, the premium upon which does not exceed \$10.....	10
Exceeding \$10, and not exceeding \$50.....	25
Exceeding \$50.....	50

<i>Lease</i> , agreement, memorandum, or contract for the hire, use, or rent of any land, tenement, or portion thereof, where the rent or rental value is \$200 per annum or less.....	50
--	----

Where the rent or rental value exceeds the sum of \$200 per annum, for each additional \$200, or fractional part thereof in excess of \$200..	50
---	----

[N. B.—Lease of coal and iron lands, subject to duty under head of "Conveyance," perpetual lease, subject to stamp under head of "Conveyance,"—the stamp duty to be measured by resolving the annual rental into a capital sum.

Clause of a guarantee of payment of rent, incorporated or indorsed, 5 cents additional.]

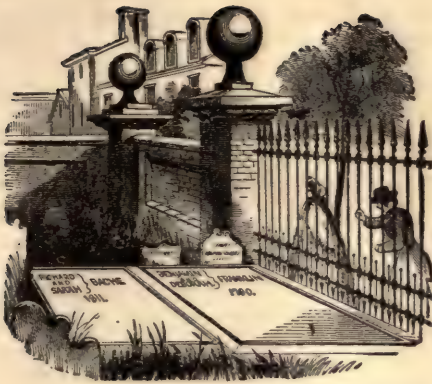
Letters of Credit. (See "Bills of Exchange, foreign.")

Letters of Administration. (See "Probate of Will.")

Manifest for Custom-house entry or clearance of the cargo of any ship, vessel, or steamer for a foreign port:

If the registered tonnage of such ship, vessel, or steamer does not exceed 300 tons.....	1 00
Exceeding 300 tons, and not exceeding 600 tons.....	3 00
Exceeding 600 tons.....	5 00

Mortgage of lands, estate or property, real or personal, heritable or movable, whatsoever, where the same shall be made as a security for the



TOMB OF FRANKLIN.



WASHINGTON AS PRESIDENT.



Stamp Duty.

payment of any definite and certain sum of money lent at the time, or previously due and owing, or forborne to be paid, being payable ; also, any conveyance of any lands, estate, or property whatsoever, in trust, to be sold, or otherwise converted into money, which shall be intended only as security, and shall be redeemable before the sale or other disposal thereof, either by express stipulation or otherwise ; or any personal bond given as security for the payment of any definite or certain sum of money exceeding \$100 and not exceeding \$500----- 50

Exceeding \$500, and not exceeding \$1000----- 1 00

And for every additional \$500, or fractional part thereof, in excess of \$1000----- 50

Provided, That upon each and every assignment or transfer of a policy of insurance, or the renewal or continuance of any agreement, contract or charter, by letter or otherwise, a stamp duty shall be required and paid equal to that imposed on the original instrument : *And provided further*, That upon each and every assignment of any lease a stamp duty shall be required paid equal to that imposed on the original instrument, increased by a stamp duty on the consideration or value of the assignment equal to that imposed upon the conveyance of land for similar consideration or value.

Upon every assignment or transfer of a mortgage the same stamp tax upon the amount remaining unpaid thereon as is herein imposed upon a mortgage for the same amount.

Passage Ticket, by any vessel from a port in the United States to a foreign port, not exceeding \$35----- 50

Exceeding \$35, and not exceeding \$50----- 1 00

And for every additional \$50, or fractional part thereof in excess of \$50----- 1 00

Pension Papers. (See Exemptions.)

Power of Attorney for the sale or transfer of any stock, bonds, or scrip, or for the collection of any dividends thereon----- 25

Power of Attorney, or proxy for voting at any election for officers of any incorporated company or society, except religious, charitable, or literary societies, or public cemeteries----- 10

Power of Attorney to receive or collect rent----- 25

Power of Attorney to sell and convey real estate, or to rent or lease the same----- 1 00

Power of Attorney for any other purpose----- 50

Probate of Will, or letters of administration : Where the estate and effects for or in respect of which such probate or letters of administration applied for shall be sworn or declared not to exceed the value of \$2000, but no stamp required where the value does not exceed \$1000. 1 00

Exceeding \$2000, for every additional \$1000, or fractional part thereof in excess of \$2000----- 50

	Stamp Duty
[N. B.—The bonds of Executors, Administrators, Trustees, and Guardians are each subject to a stamp duty of \$1.]	
Letters of Appointment.....	Exempt.
Certificate of Appointment.....	05
<i>Promissory Note</i> , or memorandum check, receipt, or other written or printed evidence of an amount of money to be paid on demand, or at a time designated, whether given for <i>twenty</i> dollars or an amount more or less than twenty dollars, also judgment-notes, are subject to the same stamp duty as “Bills of Exchange, Inland.”	
[A renewal of a promissory note subjects it to the same amount of stamp duty as an original note.]	
<i>Protest</i> .—Upon the protest of every note, bill of exchange, acceptance, check, draft, or any marine protest, whether protested by a notary public or by any other officer who may be authorized by the law of any State or States to make such protest.....	25
<i>Quit-Claim Deed</i> should be stamped as “Conveyance,” except when given as “release of mortgage,” in which case it is exempt.	
<i>Receipts</i> for any sum of money.....	Exempt.
<i>Release</i> , discharge and satisfaction of mortgage.....	Exempt.
<i>Sheriff's Return</i> on writ or other process.....	Exempt.
<i>Trust Deed</i> , made to secure a debt, is to be stamped as a mortgage.	
<i>Trust Deed</i> , conveying estate to uses, should be stamped as “Conveyance.”	
[N. B.—A mortgage or trust deed being duly stamped as “Mortgage,” is not subject to further stamp duty by virtue of a power of attorney or power of sale contained therein.]	
<i>Weigher's</i> returns, if for a weight not exceeding 5000 pounds.....	10
Exceeding 5000 pounds.....	25
All papers necessary to be used for the collection from the Government, of claims by soldiers, or their legal representatives, of the United States, for pensions, back pay, bounty, or for property lost in the service, require no stamps.	

POST OFFICE REGULATIONS.



LETTERS.—The law requires postage on all letters (including those to foreign countries when prepaid), excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus, and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited. All drop letters must be prepaid. The rate of postage on drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carrier is established, is two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce; at offices where such free delivery is *not* established, the rate is one cent.

The single rate of postage on all domestic mail letters throughout the United States is three cents per half ounce, with an additional rate of three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction of a half ounce.

Postmasters are required to return to the writers, free of cost, all letters not delivered or called for, when requested so to do by the person mailing them. Persons mailing letters may write on them a request to the postmaster to return the letter to them if not delivered in any number of days they may choose to mention, and it is made the duty of the postmaster to do so.

Photographic albums are chargeable with book postage—four cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Newspaper Postages.—Postage on *daily paper* to subscribers when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter (three months), 35 cents; six times per week, per quarter 30 cents; for tri-weekly, per quarter 15 cents; for semi-weekly, per quarter 10 cents; for weekly per quarter 5 cents.

Weekly newspapers (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published *free*.

Postage per quarter (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on newspapers and periodicals *issued less frequently than once a week*, sent to actual subscribers in any part of the United States:

Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz. 6 cents; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. 12 cents; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. 18 cents; monthly, not over 4 oz. 3 cents; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. 6 cents; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. 9 cents; quarterly, not over 4 oz. 1 cent; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. 2 cents; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. 3 cents.

Transient Matter.—Books, not over 4 oz. in weight to one address, 4 cents; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. 8 cents; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. 12 cents; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz. 16 cents.

Circulars, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cents; over three and not over six, 4 cents; over six and not over nine, 6 cents; over nine and not exceeding twelve, 8 cents.

On miscellaneous mailable matter, (embracing all pamphlet, occasional publications, transient newspapers, hand-bills and posters, book manuscripts and proof-sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample-cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions,) postage to be prepaid by stamps, is, on one package, to one address, not over 4 oz. in weight, 2 cents; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. 4 cents; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. 6 cents; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz. 8 cents. The weight of packages of seeds, cuttings, roots and scions, to be franked, is limited to thirty-two ounces.

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subjects the package to letter postage.

Valuable letters may be registered by the payment of a registration fee of 15 cents.



THRIFTY AMERICAN FARMER'S FOWLS.

POSTAL MONEY ORDER SYSTEM

How to Obtain Money Orders.—Orders may be given at any office authorized to transact this business, for one dollar up to fifty dollars. The following blank, with explanatory notes which accompany it, gives a very plain idea of the process by which orders may be obtained :

Application for Money Order.
(To be filled by the applicant.)

No.—, Amount, \$—.

Date.—, —, 186—.

Money Order.

Required for the sum of \$—, payable at—, State of—,
Payable to —, residing at —, State of —. Sent by —
residing at —, State of —. Entered in register.

—, Postmaster.

Note.—The applicant must, in all cases give his own Christian name in full ; and when the Christian name of the payee is known, it should be so stated ; otherwise initials may be used. The Christian names of married women must be given, and not those of their husbands.

Names of parties and places, and the sums, to be written in the plainest possible manner.

As there are several places of the same name in the United States, remitters must be careful to indicate which of them they mean ; and the Postmaster will satisfy himself before writing out the order, that the place indicated is the one intended.

On the back of the application are the rates of commission, as follows :

RATES OF COMMISSION CHARGED FOR MONEY ORDERS.

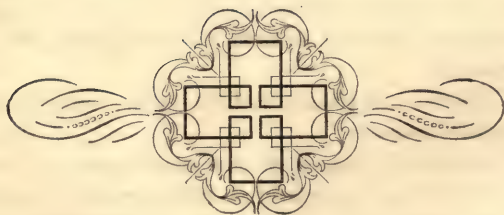
On orders not exceeding \$20—10 cents. Over \$20 and not exceeding \$50—25 cents.

No single order issued for less than \$1 or more than \$50 ; and no fraction of cents to be introduced in an order. No orders to be issued on credit.

These orders are only payable by the Postmaster at the office upon which it is drawn. Payment of all orders should be obtained before the expiration of ninety days from the date of issue.

The Post-Office Department will not be responsible for the payment of claims already collected, no matter who presents the order, and if the official forms be mutilated in any way, there may be difficulty in obtaining payment.

Instructions are endorsed on the back of each order, which will enable parties to proceed in the business intelligently.



FOREIGN POSTAGE.

	Letters, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. or fraction.	Newspapers 4 ounces.
	Cts.	Cts.
AUSTRIA—Via North German Union, direct.....	*6..	3
do closed mail, via England.....	*6..	4
AUSTRALIA—Victoria, (Port Philip), Brit. Mail via Southampton.....	†17..	6
do via Marseilles.....	*22..	10
do via San Francisco.....	†10..	2
ASPINWALL.....	10..	2
BELGIUM and the NETHERLANDS.....	†10..	4
BRAZIL—via England.....	28..	4
do via Am. packet, monthly from N. Y.....	15..	2
CANADA—Dominion of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, [letters, if unpaid, 10 cts].....	6..	2
CHINA—American packet, via San Francisco.....	10..	2
do French mail.....		
do British mail (except Hong Kong) via Southampton.....	28..	6
do (except Hong Kong) via Marseilles.....	†36..	3
do via North German Union direct.....	24..	12
do closed mail via England.....	27..	13
CHILI—British mail via Panama.....	22..	6
CUBA.....	10..	2
CONSTANTINOPLE—via N. German Union direct.....	*12..	7
do closed mail via England.....	*15..	8
do via England.....	28..	†6
DENMARK— via N. German Union direct (if prepaid, 9 cts.).....	*13..	6
do closed mail via England, (prepaid, 10 cts.).....	*13..	7
EAST INDIES—British mail via Southampton.....	22..	†6
do via Marseilles.....	28..	10
do N. German Union direct.....	24..	12
do closed mail via England.....	27..	
do via San Francisco.....	10..	2
EGYPT—(Lower, excluding Alexandria,) via N. German Union direct.....	*17..	9
do (Lower, excluding Alexandria,) via England.....	*20..	10
FRANCE—Direct mail.....	10..	12
do via England.....	4	
FRANKFORT— via North German Union, direct.....	*7..	3
do via N. German Union, closed mail via Eng.....	*10..	4
GERMAN STATES—via North German Union direct.....	†6..	3
do via N. Ger. Un., closed mail via England, including Baden, Hanover, Hamburg, Bremen, Brunswick, Saxe Allenburg, Saxe Coburg, Gotha, Meinengen, Weimar, Saxony, Schles- wig, Holstein, Mecklenburg, Wurtemberg, Cuxhaven, Bavaria, Lubec, Luxemburg.....	*7..	4
GREAT BRITAIN—including England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland.....	*6..	2
For every newspaper not exceeding 4 oz. in weight, 2 cts.		
HOLLAND.....	*15..	4
do via Bremen or Hamburg.....	*10..	
HONDURAS.....		
Belize, British Honduras, American packet, via New Orleans.....	*12..	2
HONG KONG—via Southampton.....	28..	6
do via Marseilles.....	36..	8
American packet, via San Francisco.....	10..	2

HUNGARY—see Austria.

ITALY—via N. German Union, direct	*11	7
do closed mail, via England	*14	8
do closed mail	*10	4

JAPAN—British mail, via Southampton	28	6
do British mail, via Marseilles	34	10

MEXICO—Direct from New York	10	2
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NASSAU—N. P. steamers direct from N. Y.	3	2
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NORWAY—via N. Ger. Un. direct, if paid, 11 cents	14	8
do closed mail via England, 12 cts.	15	9

NOTE—Small newspapers under 2 oz. 6 cts. each by direct mail,
• 7 cts. by closed mail via England.

NETHERLANDS—	*10	4
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NEWFOUNDLAND—	10	2
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PRUSSIA—via N. German Union direct	6	3
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do do closed mail via England	7	4
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SWEDEN—via N. Ger. Un. direct, if prepaid, 10c.	13	8
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do do closed mail via England, prep'd 11c.	16	9
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NOTE—Small newspapers under 2 oz., 6 cts. each by direct mail, and
7 cts. by closed mail via England.

* Indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases prepayment is required.

† Double the prepaid rates must be collected on all unpaid letters.

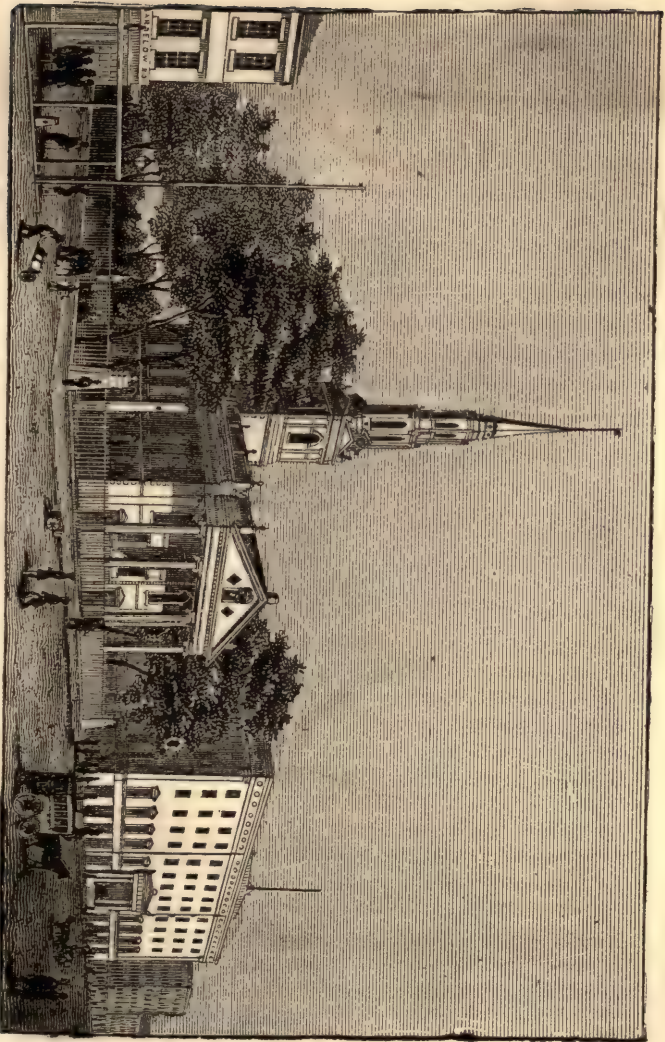
‡ Prepayment compulsory.

‡ The book and pattern post to Egypt via British mail extends only to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez.

POST-OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES.

States	Post-Offices June 30, '71.	State.	Post-offices June 30, '71.
Alabama	563	Missouri	1332
Alaska	4	Montana	76
Arizona	26	Nebraska	271
Arkansas	506	Nevada	58
California	576	New Hampshire	410
Colorado	110	New Jersey	564
Connecticut	403	New Mexico	46
Dakota	49	New York	2690
Delaware	96	North Carolina	777
District Columbia	5	Ohio	2054
Florida	139	Oregon	175
Georgia	499	Pennsylvania	2893
Idaho	33	Rhode Island	100
Illinois	1674	South Carolina	336
Indiana	1370	Tennessee	874
Iowa	1240	Texas	596
Kansas	657	Utah	136
Kentucky	924	Vermont	467
Louisiana	231	Virginia	1115
Maine	814	Washington	92
Maryland	537	West Virginia	614
Massachusetts	694	Wisconsin	1085
Michigan	1031	Wyoming	24
Minnesota	672		
Mississippi	407	Total	30045

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH AND THE ASTOR HOUSE, NEW-YORK.





NATURALIZATION LAWS.

NATURALIZATION is the act by which an alien, or foreigner, becomes invested with the rights and privileges of a native-born subject or citizen. In the United States, a person duly naturalized is entitled to all the privileges and immunities of a native-born citizen, except that he must have been a resident of the United States for seven years, to enable him to occupy a seat in Congress, and that he is not eligible to the office of President or Vice-President, or, under the Constitution of some of the States, to that of Governor.

Congress having the power, under the Constitution of the United States, to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, has provided by various enactments, as follows, viz. : Any alien, having arrived in the United States after the age of eighteen years, may be admitted to the rights of citizenship, after a declaration, upon his part, or oath or affirmation, before the Supreme, Superior, District, or Circuit Court of, or any court of record having common law jurisdiction in, any of the United States, or of the territories thereto belonging, or before a Circuit or District Court of the United States, or the Clerk or Prothonotary of any of the aforesaid courts, two years at least before his admission, that it is his bona fide intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, State, or sovereignty whatever, and particularly by name, the prince, potentate, State, or sovereignty, whereof such alien may at any time have been a citizen or subject; if such alien has borne any hereditary title, or been of any of the orders of nobility in the kingdom or State from which he came, he must, moreover, expressly renounce his title or order of nobility, in the court in which his application is made, which renunciation is to be recorded in such county; and the court admitting such alien

must also be satisfied that he has continuously resided in the United States for five years, at least, immediately preceding his naturalization, and also within the State or Territory wherein such court is at the time held, at least one year immediately previous to such naturalization; and that during such five years, he has been of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same; the oath of at least two citizens of the United States, is requisite to prove the fact of such residence; and, at the time of his application to be admitted to citizenship, he must make, upon oath or affirmation, the same declaration of renunciation and abjuration of allegiance to any foreign power, and also, make oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States; all of which proceedings are to be recorded by the Clerk or Prothonotary of the proper court.

If any alien, having legally filed his declaration of intention to become a citizen and taken the necessary oath or affirmation, die before he is actually naturalized, his widow and children are entitled to all the rights and privileges of citizens, upon taking the required oaths or affirmations.

Any alien, arriving in the United States under the age of eighteen years, and continuously residing therein until the time of his application for citizenship, may, after reaching the age of twenty-one years, and having been a resident within the United States for five years, including the three years of his minority, be admitted a citizen, without making the formal declaration of intention required in other cases; but at the time of his admission, he must make such declaration, and further satisfy the court, upon oath or affirmation, that, for the three years immediately preceding, it had been his bona fide intention to become such citizen, and in all other respects must comply with the naturalization laws of the United States.

Severe penalties for counterfeiting any evidence of citizenship, or disposing of a certificate of naturalization to any person other than the one for whom it was issued, are imposed by act of Congress.

It is to be observed, in this connection, that as the various States have the right under the Constitution of the United States, of defining and fixing the qualifications of their respective citizens,

persons who are aliens and not citizens of the United States may yet be citizens of a particular State, under its enactments, entitled to right of suffrage and other privileges and immunities enjoyed by and belonging to the citizens of such particular State.

Some of the States have also interfered, by legislative enactment, to require a naturalized citizen to reside in such State a certain length of time after his naturalization, before he can enjoy the right of suffrage therein.

It has been held, that, if a subject of a foreign power, at the time of leaving the dominion of such power, actually owed military duty or service to such power, by formal enactment or conscription, he is not protected, in the event of his return within the dominion of such power, by his certificate of naturalization within the United States, from the discharge of such duty or service, but is bound to render the same, upon demand therefor made after such return.

It is but just, however, to add, that this opinion is strongly combated, and can by no means, at present at least, be considered as embodying the settled opinion of the proper authorities, or of the people of the United States.



PRE-EMPTION LAWS.



PRE-EMPTION right is the right of a squatter upon the lands of the United States to purchase, in preference to others, when the land is sold. Such right is granted to the following persons: Any citizen of the United States; any person who has filed his declaration of intention to become a citizen; any head of a family; any widow; any single woman of the age of twenty-one years or over, and any person who has made a settlement, erected a dwelling-house upon, and is an inhabitant of the tract sought to be entered—*provided* such settlement was made since June 1, 1840, and previously to the time of application for the land, which land must, at the date of the settlement, have had the Indian title extinguished, and been surveyed by the United States.

A person bringing himself within the above requirements by proof satisfactory to the Register and Receiver of the land district in which the land may lie, taken pursuant to the rules hereafter prescribed, will, after having taken the affidavit required by the Act, be entitled to enter, by legal subdivisions, any number of acres, not exceeding one hundred and sixty, or a quarter-section, to include his residence; and he may avail himself of the same at any time prior to the day of the commencement of the public sale, including said tract, where the land has not yet been proclaimed.

Where the land was subject to private entry, June 1, 1840, and a settlement shall thereafter be made upon such land, or where the land shall become hereafter subject to private entry, and after that period a settlement shall be made, which the settler is desirous of securing, notice of such intention must be given within thirty days after such settlement; and, in all such cases, the proof, affidavit and payment must be made within twelve months after such settlement.



PORTRAIT OF WILLIAM PENN.



A SEAMAN'S FLOATING CHAPEL.

The tracts liable to entry are embraced under the following designations: *first*, A regular quarter-section, notwithstanding the quantity may vary a few acres from one hundred and sixty; or a quarter-section, which, though fractional in quantity by the passage of a navigable stream through the same, is still bounded by regular sectional and quarter-sectional lines; *second*, a fractional section containing not over one hundred and sixty acres, or any tract being a detached or a nomalous survey made pursuant to law, and not exceeding such quantity; *third*, two adjoining half-quarter sections (in all cases to be separated by a north and south line, except on the north side of township, where the surveys are so made as to throw the excess or deficiency on the north and west sides of the township), of the regular quarters mentioned in the first designation; *fourth*, two half-quarter or eighty-acre subdivisions of a fractional or broken section, adjoining each other, the aggregate quantity not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres; *fifth*, a regular half-quarter and an adjoining fractional section, or an adjoining half-quarter subdivision of a fractional section, the aggregate quantity not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres; *sixth*, if the pre-emptor do not wish to enter one hundred and sixty acres, he may enter a single half-quarter section (made by a north and south line), or an eighty-acre subdivision of a fractional section; *seventh*, one or more adjoining forty-acre lots may be entered, the aggregate not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres; and, *eighth*, a regular half-quarter, a half-quarter subdivision, or a fractional section, may each be taken, with one or more forty-acre subdivisions lying adjoining, the aggregate not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres. Forty-acre tracts, or quarter-quarter sections, may be entered in the same manner that eighty-acre, or half-quarter sections, have been.

Only one person upon a quarter-section is protected, and he the one who made the first settlement, provided he conform to the other provisions of the law. A person who has once availed himself of the provisions of the Pre-emption Act, cannot, at any future period, or at any other land-office, acquire any other right under it. No person, who is the proprietor of three hundred and twenty acres of land in any State or Territory of the United States, or who quits or abandons his residence on his own land to reside on

the public land in the same State or Territory, is entitled to the benefit of the Pre-emption Acts.

The approval of the tracts by the local land-office is the evidence of the survey; but the land is to be construed as surveyed, when the requisite lines are run on the field, and the corners established by the deputy-surveyor. No assignments or transfers of pre-emption rights are recognized at the land-office; the patents issuing to the claimants, in whose names alone the entries are made.

The following description of lands are not liable to entry: *first*, lands included in any reservation by any treaty, law or proclamation of the President of the United States, and lands reserved for salines and for other purposes; *second*, lands reserved for the support of schools; *third*, lands acquired by either of the last two treaties with the Miami Indians in Indiana, or which may be acquired of the Wyandot Indians in Ohio, or any other Indian reservation, to which the title has been, or may be extinguished at any time during the operation of the Pre-emption Acts, by the United States; *fourth*, sections of lands reserved to the United States, alternate to other sections granted to any State for the construction of any canal, railroad, or other public improvement; *fifth*, sections or fractions of sections included within the limits of any incorporated town; *sixth*, every portion of the public lands which has been selected as a site for a city or town; *seventh*, every parcel or lot of land actually settled and occupied for the purposes of trade, and agriculture; and *eighth*, all lands in which are situated any known salines or mines.

Persons claiming the benefit of the Pre-emption Acts are required to file duplicate affidavits, such as are specified by law, and to furnish proof, by one or more disinterested witnesses, of the facts necessary to establish the requisites mentioned in the first paragraph of this article; such witnesses having first been duly sworn or affirmed by some competent authority.

If adverse claims are made to the same tract, each claimant is to be notified of the time and place of taking testimony, and allowed to cross-examine the opposite witnesses, and to furnish counter-proof, itself subject to cross-examination. If, by reason of distance, sickness, or infirmity, the witnesses cannot personally appear before the register of the land-office, their depositions,

taken in conformity with the following regulations, may be received.

The notice to adverse claimants must be in writing, and served in time to allow at least one day for every twenty miles which the party may have to travel in going to the place of taking evidence. The proof, in all cases, should consist of a simple detail of facts merely, and not of broad and general statements. If the pre-emptor be "the head of a family," the witnesses must state the facts constituting him such; whether he be a husband having a wife and children, or a widower, or an unmarried person under twenty-one years of age, having a family, either of relatives or others, dependent upon him, or hired persons. All the facts relative to the settlement in person, inhabitancy, or personal residence, the time of its commencement, the manner and extent of its continuance, as also those sharing the apparent objects, must be stated. It must be stated that the claimant made the settlement on the land in person; that he has erected a dwelling upon the land; that he lived in the same, and made it his home, etc. In the event of a decision by the land-officer against the claimant, he may appeal to the Commissioner of the Land-Office at Washington.

No entry will be permitted until the affidavit required of the claimant is taken. Duplicates thereof must be signed by the claimant, and the fact of the oath being taken must be certified by the register or receiver administering the same; one copy to be filed in the Register's office, and the other to be sent to the Land-Office at Washington.

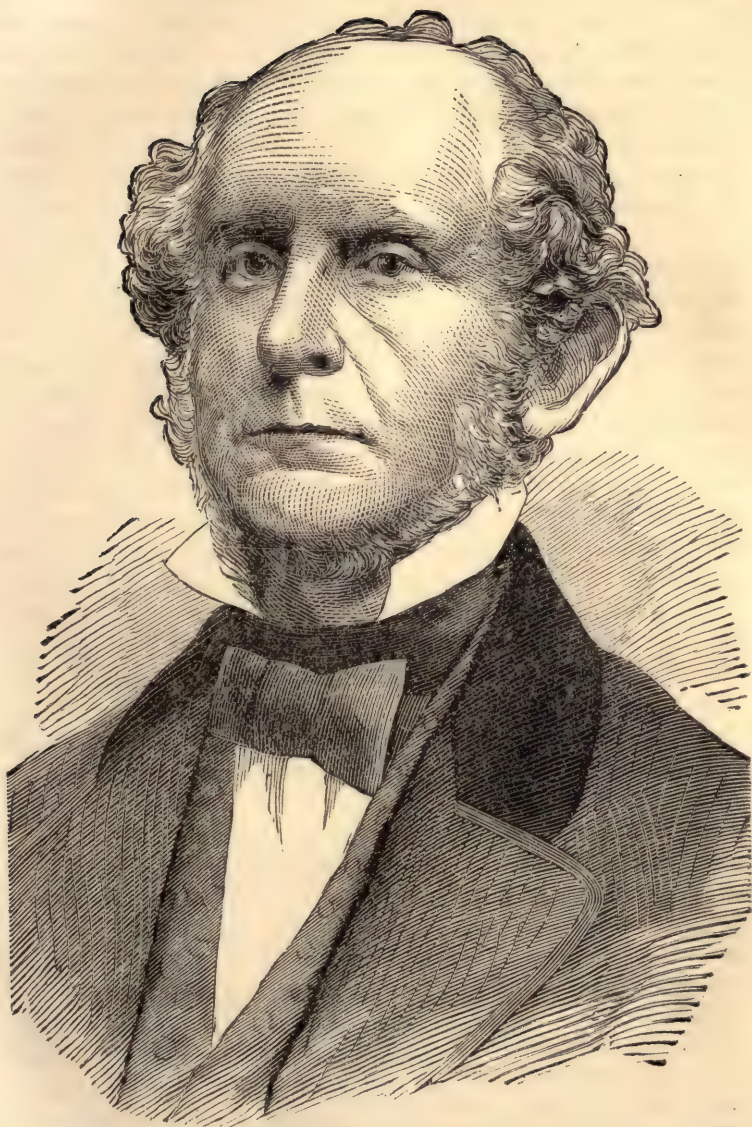
A purchaser of public land is only required to make written application to the Register of the local land-office for the tract desired to be entered, and to pay to the Receiver the purchase-money therefor. Blank forms of such application are furnished gratuitously at the Land-Office where the tract is desired to be entered.

SOLDIERS' HOMESTEAD LAW OF 1872.



HE following is the full text of the Amendatory Soldiers' Homestead Bill, approved by the President on the 3d of April, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every private soldier and officer who has served in the army of the United States during the recent rebellion for ninety days or more, and who was honorably discharged, and has remained loyal to the government, including the troops mustered into the service of the United States by virtue of the third section of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for completing the defenses of Washington, and for other purposes," approved February 13th, 1862, and every seaman, marine and officer who has served in the navy of the United States, or in the marine corps, during the rebellion for ninety days, and who was honorably discharged, and has remained loyal to the government, shall, on compliance with the provisions of an act entitled, "An act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain, and the acts amendatory thereof, as hereinafter modified, be entitled to enter upon and receive patents for a quantity of public lands (not mineral) not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, or one quarter section, to be taken in compact form according to legal subdivision, including the alternate reserved section of public lands along the line of any railroad or other public work not otherwise reserved or appropriated, and other lands subject to entry under the homestead laws of the United States: *Provided*, the said homestead settler shall be allowed six months after locating his homestead within which to commence his settlement and improvements: *And provided also*, the time which the homestead settler shall have served in the army, navy or marine corps aforesaid shall be deducted



CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS,



from the time heretofore required to perfect title, or if discharged on account of wounds received, or disability incurred in the line of duty, then the term of enlistment shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect title, without reference to the length of time he may have served: *Provided, however*, that no patent shall issue to any homestead settler who has not resided upon, improved and cultivated his said homestead for a period of at least one year after he shall commence his improvements as aforesaid.

SECTION 2. That any person entitled under the provisions of the foregoing section to enter a homestead, who may have heretofore entered under the Homestead law a quantity of land less than one hundred and sixty acres, shall be permitted to enter under the provisions of this act so much land as, when added to the quantity previously entered, shall not exceed one hundred and sixty acres.

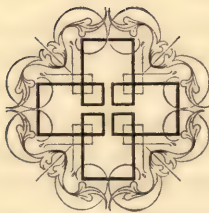
SECTION 3. That in the case of the death of any person who would be entitled to a homestead under the provisions of the first section of this act, his widow, if unmarried, or in case of her death or marriage, then his minor orphan children, by a guardian duly approved and officially accredited at the Department of the Interior, shall be entitled to all the benefits enumerated in this act, subject to all the provisions as to settlement and improvements therein contained: *Provided*, that if such person died during his term of enlistment, the whole term of his enlistment shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect the title.

SECTION 4. That where a party, at the date of his entry of a tract of land under the Homestead laws, or subsequently thereto, was actually enlisted and employed in the army or navy of the United States, his services therein shall, in the administration of said Homestead laws, be construed to be equivalent, to all intents and purposes, to a residence for the same length of time upon the tract so entered: *Provided*, that if his entry has been canceled by reason of his absence from said tract while in the military or naval service of the United States, and such tract has not been disposed of, his entry shall be restored and confirmed: *And provided further*, that if such tract has been disposed of, said party may enter another tract subject to the entry under said laws, and

his right to a patent therefor shall be determined by the proofs touching his residence and cultivation by the first tract and his absence therefrom in such service.

SECTION 5. That any soldier, sailor, marine, officer or other person coming within the provisions of this act may, as well BY AN AGENT as in person, enter upon said homestead: *Provided*, that the said claimant in person shall, within the time prescribed [SIX MONTHS FROM DATE OF ENTRY] commence settlement and improvements on the same, and thereafter fulfill all the requirements of this act.

SECTION 6. That the commissioner of the General Land Office shall have authority to make all needful rules and regulations to carry into effect the provisions of this act."



HOW TO ACQUIRE TITLE TO GOVERNMENT LANDS.



HERE are two classes of public lands subject to entry; one at \$1.25 per acre, known as *minimum*, and one at \$2.50, known as *double minimum*, the latter being the alternate sections along the lines of railroads. Title may be acquired by purchase at public sale, or by "private entry," and in virtue of the Pre-emption and Homestead Laws.

At Public Sale.—Lands are offered at auction to the highest bidder, pursuant to proclamation or public notice.

Private Entry.—Lands subject to private entry, are those which have been once offered at public sale without finding purchasers. In order to acquire title to these lands, a written application must be made to the Land Register of the District in which the land is located, describing the tract desired. The Register certifies the fact to the Receiver, stating price, and the applicant then pays the money and takes a receipt, and at the close of the month the Register and Receiver make return of the sale to the General Land Office, when a patent or full title issues on due surrender of the receipt, and will be delivered at the option of the purchaser, at the General Land Office in Washington, or by the Register at the District Land Office.

Land Warrants.—When lands are to be located with land warrants, application must be made as in cash cases, accompanied by an assigned warrant. When the tract is \$2.50 per acre, \$1.25 per acre must be paid in addition to the warrant. Receipts are given and patents delivered, as in the preceding case. At the time of location, a fee of 50 cents for a 40 acre warrant, and a corresponding amount for larger ones, must be paid to the Register, and a like sum to the Receiver.

Agricultural College Scrip.—This may be used in the location of lands at private entry, but is only applicable to lands subject to entry at \$1.25 per acre, and is restricted to a technical "quarter section," and to three sections in each township of land. The proceeding to acquire title is the same as in cash and warrant cases, the fees being the same as on warrants. This scrip may be used in payment of pre-emption claims.

Pre-emptions.—Any person being the head of a family, or widow, or single man over 21 years of age, and a citizen of the United States, or a person who has filed his declaration to become such, by settling upon and improving any of the "offered," "unoffered," or unsurveyed lands of the United States, may obtain a pre-emption right to purchase 160 acres so occupied, at the regular government price, whether it be \$1.25 or \$2.50 per acre. Where the tract is "offered" land, the settler must file with the District Land Office his statement as to the fact of settlement, within thirty days thereafter, and within one year must make proof to the Land Office, of his actual residence and cultivation, and secure the land by payment in cash or Land Warrant. Where the land has been surveyed and not offered at public sale, the statement must be filed within three months after settlement, and payment made within 21 months. Where settlement is made upon unsurveyed lands, the settler is required to file a statement within three months after the survey, and pay within eighteen months thereafter. No person is entitled to more than one pre-emption right.

The Homestead Privilege.—The Homestead laws give to every citizen the right to a Homestead of 160 acres minimum, or eighty acres double minimum. To obtain Homestead, applicant must swear that he is the head of a family, or over the age of twenty-one, a citizen, or has declared his intention to become such; and that the entry is for his exclusive use and benefit, and for actual settlement and cultivation. When an applicant has made actual settlement upon the land he desires, he must make affidavit of the fact before the Land Register, and pay fees amounting on 160 acres of minimum land to \$18, or an equal sum for eighty acres of double minimum, for which he gets a receipt; and after five years' occupation and cultivation of the land, he is entitled upon proof of such cultivation to a patent or full title to the Homestead. Any loyal person in the naval or military service of the



HON. DANIEL WEBSTER.

United States, may acquire a Homestead by reason of his family occupying land and making the application in his stead. All officers, soldiers and sailors, who have served in the army or navy for ninety days and remained loyal, may enter 160 instead of 80 acres of double minimum lands. The fees above for entering Homestead apply to surveyed lands in Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Florida, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. In California, Nevada, Oregon, Colorado, New Mexico, Washington Territory, Arizona, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming and Montana, the fees are \$22 instead of \$18. A settler having filed a pre-emption declaration, may change his filing into Homestead, and receive the benefit of the Homestead laws. If a Homestead settler does not wish to remain five years on his land before obtaining title, he may pay for it in cash or Land Warrants. Lands obtained under the Homestead laws are exempt from liability for debts contracted prior to the issuing of the patent.

United States Land Offices are located at Fort Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Fort Dodge and Sioux City, Iowa; Menasha, Falls of St. Croix, Stevens' Point, La Crosse, Bayfield and Eau Claire, Wisconsin; San Francisco, Marysville, Humboldt, Stockton, Visalia, Sacramento and Los Angeles, California; West Point, Beatrice, Lincoln, Dakota City and Grand Island, Nebraska; Taylor's Falls, St. Cloud, Du Luth, Alexandria, Jackson, New Ulm and Litchfield, Minnesota; Oregon City, Roseburg and Le Grand, Oregon; Topeka, Junction City, Humboldt and Augusta, Kansas; Carson City, Austin, Belmont and Aurora, Nevada; Vermilion, Springfield and Pembina, Dakota; Denver City, Fair Play and Central City, Colorado; Boonville, Ironton and Springfield, Missouri; Mobile, Huntsville and Montgomery, Alabama; New Orleans, Monroe and Natchitoches, Louisiana; Detroit, East Saginaw, Ionia, Marquette and Traverse City, Michigan; Little Rock, Washington and Clarksville, Arkansas; Boise City and Lewiston, Idaho; Chillicothe, Ohio; Indianapolis, Indiana; Springfield, Illinois; Jackson, Mississippi; Tallahassee, Florida; Olympia and Vancouver, Washington Territory; Helena, Montana; Prescott, Arizona; Salt Lake City, Utah.

NATIONAL SECURITIES.

 HE "*Seven-thirties*" represent a currency loan having three years to run, and then convertible into a gold interest six per cent. stock having twenty years to run, but with the right reserved to the government of paying off the loan, in gold, at any time after five years. The term "*Seven-thirties*" is derived from the rate of interest which these three-years' convertible notes bear, to wit: two cents per day on each \$100, or for three hundred and sixty-five days, seven dollars and thirty cents on each \$100.

2. The term "*Five-twenties*" is applied to the 6 per cent. gold-bearing bonds of the United States, to which twenty years' half-yearly coupons are attached, but which may be paid off, in gold, by the government, on due notice to the holders, at any time after five years.

3. The term "*Ten-forties*" is applied to the 5 per cent. gold-bearing bonds of the United States, to which half-yearly coupons are attached for forty years, but which may be paid off in gold, on notice to the holders, at any time after ten years.

4. The long or unconditional 6 per cent. gold-bearing loan, known as the 6 per cent. of 1881, cannot be redeemed by the government at all, except by purchase.



THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES,

December 1, 1871.

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.

Title of Loan.	Rate of interest.	When Redeemable or payable.	Amt. Outstand'g.	Accrued Inter't to Date.
Loan of 1858.....	5 per ct.	Payable Jan. 1, 1874.....	\$20,000,000	\$416,666 67
Loan of February 1861, ('81's).....	6 per ct.	Payable Dec. 31, 1880.....	18,415,000	460,375 00
Oregon War Debt.....	6 per ct.	Payable July 1, 1881.....	945,000	23,025 00
Loan of July and August 1861, ('81's).....	6 per ct.	Payable June 30, 1881.....	189,321,200	4,733,030 00
Five-twenties of 1862.....	6 per ct.	Red'able aft. May 1, 1867, and pay'le May 1, 1882.....	455,815,200	2,279,076 00
Loan of 1863, ('81's).....	6 per ct.	Payable June 30, 1881.....	75,000,000	1,875,000 00
Ten-forties of 1864.....	5 per ct.	Red'le aft. March 1, '74; pay'le March 1, 1904.....	194,567,300	2,432,091 25
Five-twenties of March, 1864.....	6 per ct.	Red'le aft. Nov. 1, 1869; pay'le Nov. 1, 1884.....	2,492,500	12,462 50
Five-twenties of June, 1864.....	6 per ct.	Red'ble aft. Nov. 1, 1869; pay'le Nov. 1, 1884.....	81,858,600	409,293 00
Five-twenties of 1865.....	6 per ct.	Red'le aft. Nov. 1, 1870; pay'le Nov. 1, 1885.....	163,337,500	816,687 50
Consols of 1865.....	6 per ct.	Red'le aft. July 1, 1870; pay'le July 1, 1885.....	229,706,100	5,742,652 50
Consols of 1867.....	6 per ct.	Red'le aft. July 1, 1872; pay'le July 1, 1887.....	320,977,500	8,024,437 50
Consols of 1868.....	6 per ct.	Red'le aft. July 1, 1873; pay'le July 1, 1888.....	39,266,550	981,663 75
Funded Loan of 1881.....	5 per ct.	Red'le aft. May 1, 1881.....	62,796,400	261,651 67
Funded Loan of 1886.....	4½ pr. ct.	Red'le aft. May 1, 1886.....	-----	-----
Funded Loan of 1901.....	4 per ct.	Red'le aft. May 1, 1901.....	-----	-----
Aggregate of debt bearing Interest in Coin.....			\$1,854,498,850	\$28,468,712 34

Debt Bearing No Interest.

Title of Loan.	Authorizing Acts.	Amt. Outstand'g.	Int. due & unpaid.
Old Demand Notes.....	July 17, 1861..... Feb. 12, 1862.....	\$92,801 25	
Legal Tender Notes.....	Feb. 25, 1862..... July 11, 1862..... March 3, 1863.....	{ New issue. \$155,691,073 00 Series of '69 201,808,927 00	357,500,000 00
Fractional Currency.....	July 17, 1862..... March 3, 1863..... June 30, 1864.....	{ First Issue. 4,413,828 11 Second Issue 3,217,030 21 Third Issue 4,768,033 89 Fourth Issue 27,766,243 84	40,166,036 05
Coin Certificates.....	March 3, 1863.....	24,928,140 00	
Unclaimed Interest.....	-----	-----	\$14,442 13
Aggregate of debt bearing no interest.....		\$422,686,977 30	\$14,442 13

Debt on which Interest has Ceased since Maturity.

Title of Loan.	Rate.	Matured.	Amt. Outsd'g.	Accrued Int.
Old Debt.....	4 to 6 per ct.	At var. dat. p. to Jan. 1, '37	\$57,665 00	\$64,174 81
Loan of 1842.....	6 per cent.	Dec. 31, 1862.....	6,000 00	360 00
Mexican indemnity Stock.....	5 per cent.	At var. dates in '51 & '52.....	1,104 91	85 74
Loan of 1847.....	6 per cent.	Dec. 31, 1867.....	1,650 00	117 00
Bounty Land Scrip.....	6½ per cent.	July 1, 1849.....	3,950 00	241 50
Loan of 1848.....	6 per cent.	July 1, 1868.....	24,900 00	1,281 00
Texan Indemnity Stock.....	5 per cent.	Dec. 31, 1864.....	174,000 00	11,300 00
Loan of 1860.....	5 per cent.	January 1, 1871.....	13,000 00	10,650 00
Treas'ry Notes prior to '46.....	1-10 to 6 pr. ct.	At var. dates fr. '38 to '44.....	82,575 35	2,670 76
Treasury Notes of 1846.....	1-10 to 6 pr. ct.	At var. dates in '47 & '48.....	6,000 00	206 00
Treasury Notes of 1847.....	6 per cent.	At var. dates in '48 & '49.....	950 00	57 00
Treasury Notes of 1857.....	3 to 6 per ct.	At var. dates in '58 & '59.....	2,000 00	108 00
Treasury Notes of 1861.....	6 per cent.	March 1, 1863.....	3,200 00	384 00
Seven-thirties of 1861.....	7-3-10 per ct.	Aug. 19 and Oct. 1, 1864.....	20,000 00	1,934 72
One-year Notes of 1863.....	5 per cent.	At various dates in 1865.....	115,147 00	5,757 35
Two-year Notes of 1863.....	5 per cent.	At various dates in 1866.....	71,605 00	5,343 05
Compound-inter'st Notes.....	6 per cent.	June 10, '67, May 15, '68.....	685,190 00	135,370 52
Seven-thirties of '64 & '65.....	7-3-10 per ct.	A'g. 15, '67, Ju. 15, '71, '75, '68	414,800 00	46,546 58
Certif. of Indebtedness.....	6 per cent.	At various dates in 1866.....	5,000 00	313 48
Temporary Loan.....	4 to 6 per ct.	October 15, 1866.....	80,560 00	7,444 83
Aggregate of debt on which interest has ceased since maturity.....			\$1,769,297 26	\$294,346 34

Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.

Title of Loan.	Rate.	When Re'le or Pa'le.	Interest Payable	Amt. Outstand'g	Int. due & unpaid	Accrued Int'st
Three per cent. Certificates	3 per ct.	Payable on demand	On redempt'n of cert.	\$23,490,000 00		\$62,500 00
Navy Pension Fund	3 per ct.	Int. only appl. to pay't of pens's.	January and July	14,000,000 00		175,000 00
Cert. of Indebt. of 1870	4 per ct.	Payable Sept. 1, 1875	March & September	678,000 00	\$480 00	6,780 00
Aggregate of debt bearing interest in lawful money				\$38,168,000 00	\$480 00	\$244,280 00

Recapitulation.

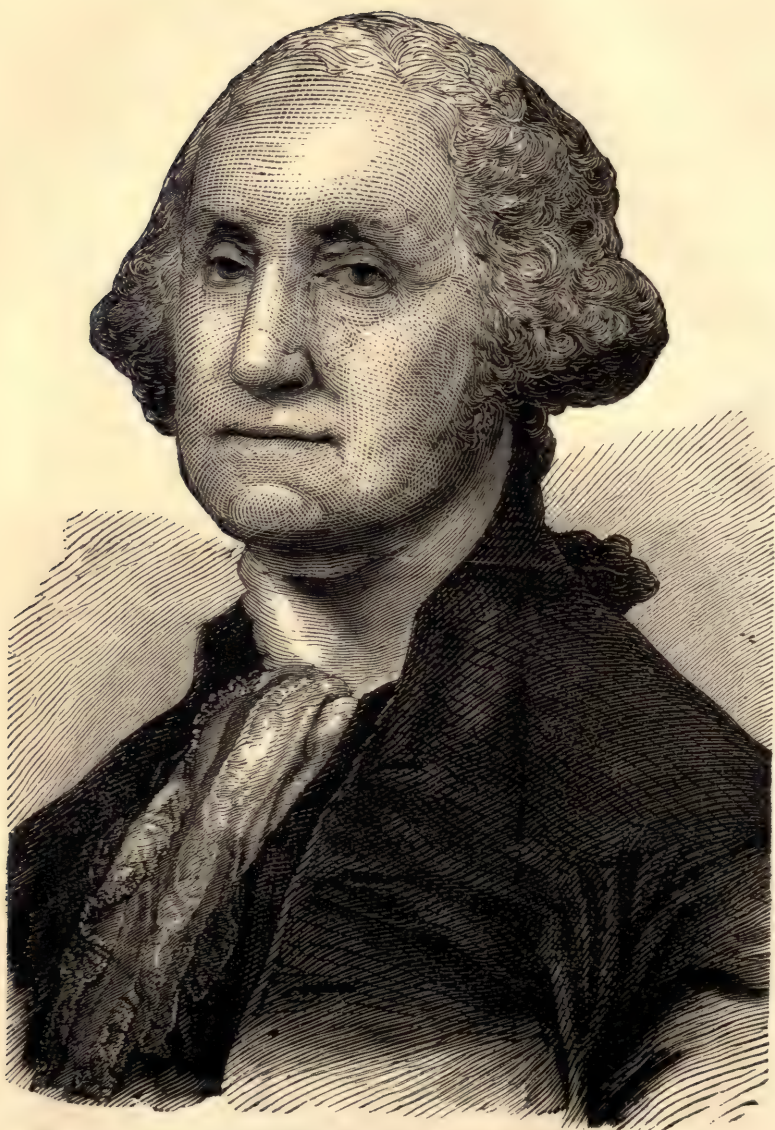
Character of Issue.	Amt. Outstanding.	Principal.	Interest.
Debt. bear. int. in coin. { Bonds at 6 pr. ct. Bonds at 5 pr. ct.	\$1,577,135,150 00 277,363,700 00	\$1,854,498,850 00	\$36,954,839 42
Debt bearing interest in lawful money:			
Certificates of indebtedness at 4 per ct.	678,000 00		
Navy Pension Fund at 3 per cent.	14,000,000 00		
Certificates at 3 per cent.	23,490,000 00	38,168,000 00	244,760 00
Debt on which int. has ceased since matur.		1,769,297 26	294,346 34
Debt bearing no interest:			
Old Demand and Legal-tender notes.	357,592,801 25		
Fractional Currency	40,166,036 05		
Coin certificates	24,928,140 00	422,686,977 30	
Unclaimed interest.			14,442 13
Total debt		\$2,317,123,124 56	37,508,387 89
Total			\$2,354,631,512 45
Cash in the Treasury: Coin		\$96,256,554 84	
Currency		10,123,589 76	106,380,144 60
Debt, less cash in the Treasury, December 1, 1871.			2,248,251,367 85
Debt, less cash in the Treasury, November 1, 1871.			2,251,713,448 03
Decrease of debt during the past month			3,462,080 18
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1871.			72,457,479 07
Decrease of debt from March 1, 1869, to December 1, 1871.			\$277,211,892 16

Bonds Issued to the Pacific R. R.'s, Int. Payable in Lawful Money.

Name of Railway.	Authorizing Act.	Rate of Int.	When Payable.	Interest Payable.
Central Pacific	July 1, '62, & July 2, '64.	6 per cent.	30 yrs. from date.	January & July.
Kansas Pacific	July 1, '62, & July 2, '64.	6 per cent.	30 yrs. from date.	January & July.
Union Pacific	July 1, '62, & July 2, '64.	6 per cent.	30 yrs. from date.	January & July.
Central Branch, Union Pacific	July 1, '62, & July 2, '64.	6 per cent.	30 yrs. from date.	January & July.
Western Pacific	July 1, '62, & July 2, '64.	6 per cent.	30 yrs. from date.	January & July.
Sioux City and Pacific	July 1, '62, & July 2, '64.	6 per cent.	30 yrs. from date.	January & July.

Name of Railway.	Principal Outstanding.	Interest accrued and not yet paid.	Interest paid by United States.	Int. repaid by trans. mails, &c.	Bal. of Int. paid by Unit. States.
Central Pacific	\$25,881,000 00	\$647,025 00	\$4,814,627 84	\$422,556 33	\$4,392,071 51
Kansas Pacific	6,303,000 00	157,575 00	1,591,173 09	919,652 72	671,520 37
Union Pacific	27,236,512 00	0,912 80	5,347,561 77	1,956,669 34	3,390,892 43
Central Branch, U. P.	1,600,000 00	40,000 00	397,808 26	9,276 92	388,531 34
Western Pacific	1,970,000 00	49,250 00	249,397 36	9,350 25	240,047 11
Sioux City and Pacific	1,628,320 00	40,708 00	291,907 09	401 88	291,505 21
Totals	\$64,618,832 00	\$1,615,470 80	\$12,692,475 41	\$3,317,907 44	\$9,374,567 92





GEORGE WASHINGTON.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

N the line of march, whether progressive or retrogressive, we have been led through all ages by men who, by the strength of their intellect or the force of their will, or by a subtle power, inexpressible by words, but to which we yield almost insensibly, have proved themselves masters of the masses. If his instincts are pure, and his aims and tendencies elevated, his influence upon the world will be beneficial; if they are corrupt and degraded, while he grovels in the filth and slime of the dregs of social or national vices, he turns backward the wheel of the car of progress; its motion is reversed, and the jar and shock is felt, it may be, to the ends of the earth, causing disastrous results to the generations following, even greater than to the present. A thousand men in the quiet walks of private life might practice the vices that are common to this age or sphere, and they would pass comparatively unnoticed; but once a man steps out from the masses and takes a position above them, the influence of his lightest act is a power for good or evil.

With a desire to present, in a condensed form, sketches of the lives of those who may serve, by their virtues and admirable qualities of mind and habit, as models for our imitation, or whose vices, though brilliant, are repulsive enough to make them a warning to him who reads even while he runs, we have chosen a few from almost every rank and profession of those whose names are bright on history's page, and whose services render it a pleasure to record their acts, while their virtues, far more than the

historian's skill, lend interest to the subject. It is meet that those who have been Chief Executives of our Nation should have a place; that those who have so generally been an honor to the people should be remembered at this time.

The veneration which we feel for Washington, and the reverence and respect which is the involuntary tribute of the world to his memory, make it most fitting that we give him the first place on the pages of the book which we dedicate to his countrymen, as they have given him already the first place in their hearts.

An enthusiastic writer has declared Washington to be the most perfect character that has adorned any era of history. While it was grand and majestic, I believe there were not wanting, then or since, those who were just as pure, unselfish, and honest as he, who loved our country well, and labored, and suffered, and died, if need be, to defend its rights, its liberty, and its honor. At that early day, when despotism stood with bated breath, waiting till the first weak cry should proclaim that even in a manger in the New World the young babe Freedom had been born, that it might send forth and slay it; when devotion to the new power was treason to the old; when devotion to the Union that was being christened with the baptismal drops that flowed from the brave hearts of those that stood to guard it, with one hand upon the sword and the other grasping the banner whose stars should lead them to victory, their eyes turned to the hills from whence their help must come, appealing to Him who was, and is, and will forever be, Lord of Lords and King of Kings, was counted a crime against the "powers that be," of sufficient magnitude to cost a man his life; he was indeed a hero who dare lead the feeble enterprise to a grand success—a success so magnificent that crowned heads trembled on their thrones as they beheld it.

Of this type of men was he who is enshrined in the hearts of this nation as the "Father of his Country." He was born February 22d, 1732, in the county of Westmoreland, Virginia. His education was domestic and scanty, but his principles were such as should underlie a character that is strong enough to wrestle with the forces that were brought to bear against it.

He was by profession a civil engineer, and in that wild, new country, there must have been ample need for his services. He also directed much of his attention to the science of arms, in the

use of which it was necessary every young man should be a proficient, since they were liable to be called at any moment to repel the Indians, who were led on by skillful Frenchmen. At the age of nineteen he was appointed one of the adjutant-generals of Virginia, which gave him the rank of major. So exemplary was his conduct, so cool his judgment, and so faithful, even to the minutest duty, that he was advanced to a colonelcy and sent by Governor Dinwiddie to the Ohio, with dispatches to the French commander, who was erecting fortifications from Canada to New Orleans, in violation of existing treaties. His conduct proved him worthy of the highest confidence, while the delicacy, yet shrewdness with which the rather dangerous and difficult matter was managed, proved him at once a statesman and a diplomatist.

In the spring of 1755, Washington accompanied General Braddock as an aid, in that disastrous and disgraceful expedition against Fort Du Quesne, and had his advice been followed, success, and not defeat, must have followed it. Three years later Washington commanded the Virginians in another expedition against the fort, which gave him a splendid victory. At the close of this campaign he withdrew from the army and married Mrs. Martha Custis, the widow of Colonel Daniel P. Custis. The lady was older than her husband and the mother of two children, but was as charming as she was sensible, and as fascinating as she was wise, and though it is even more than hinted that Madame Washington was slightly strong-minded, and had a will of her own, gave impromptu curtain lectures, and said "my dear" to her husband with a sharpness of tone which contrasted oddly with that affectionate and loving title, we have reason to believe that his domestic life was very happy, and her intelligent and patriotic conduct, both as the wife and widow of America's best-loved hero, will ever be remembered with gratitude and admiration.

In 1759 he was elected to the House of Burgesses, and continued to be returned to that body, with the exception of short intervals of rest, until 1774, when he was elected to represent Virginia in the Continental Congress. His well-tempered zeal, and his military skill, which enabled him to suggest the wisest and safest national defences when the young country was in extremity, soon drew all eyes and hearts to him as one qualified to direct and lead in that hour of extreme peril. Even after the lapse of nearly a

hundred years, our pulse beats quicker, and tears spring unbidden, as we recall to mind those years of struggle and suffering that bought us the liberty we prize so highly and hold as a sacred birthright, guarding it as we guard no other thing this side of Heaven. Thank God for the firm hand and the strong heart and the lion courage of our Washington! We can almost see him now as he knelt amid the snows of Valley Forge and, gathering together the band of heroes whose sufferings were almost past human endurance, but whose faith was also almost superhuman, prayed for the guidance and protection which was so much needed, and which alone could save the cause for which they were sacrificing their lives.

Immediately after the opening scene of the revolutionary drama, at Lexington and Concord, when an army had concentrated at Cambridge, he was unanimously elected Commander-in-Chief of the American Army. The purity of purpose, the self-sacrificing spirit, the conscientiousness and honor with which he discharged every duty relating to that trying position, are too well known to require any pen so weak as ours to linger in the detail.

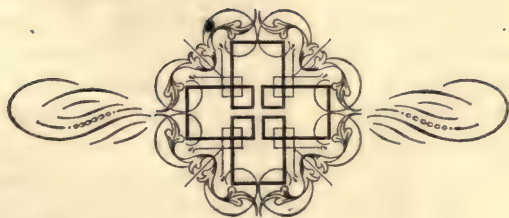
After bringing the war to a triumphant close, while the green laurels whose leaves, wet with the grateful tears of his countrymen as their fingers wrought them together, were yet fresh upon his brow, he hastened to Annapolis, where Congress was then in session, and on the 23d of December formally tendered the resignation of his commission.

In May, 1787, he was elected to the convention which met at Philadelphia for the purpose of forming the Constitution, and presided over its deliberations; and it was here, while their proud, free spirits, which the armed legions of tyranny and despotism could not subdue or force to yield, yet smarted under the wrongs they had resented, that they framed the Constitution that has made ours pre-eminently the first nation upon God's footstool. Its leading clause should be graven in every heart, over every hearthstone, altar, and pulpit in the land, and be our national watchword in war and our motto in peace, as also the rule of our lives:—*"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or of the right of the people to assemble, and petition the government for a redress of grievances."* After the Con-

stitution was adopted by the people, Washington was elected first President of the United States for four years, at the end of which time he was re-elected for a second term.

There is scarcely a school boy or girl in America who is not familiar with his farewell address, and looking over his life, we can see how like himself was that tender and humble sentence in which was the sentiment of a Christian, a philosopher and a patriot. "I consider it an indispensable duty to close this last act of my official life by commending the interests of our *dearest country* to the protection of Almighty God, and those who have the superintendence of them, to His holy keeping."

Washington died December 14th, 1799, at the age of 68 years.



JOHN ADAMS,



HE second President of the United States was John Adams, whose fame as a statesman and patriot is imperishable. He was born at Braintree, Massachusetts, October 17, 1735. He early displayed fine talents, and graduated from Cambridge with great credit. He studied law, and was admitted to practice, and rapidly attained that high distinction which his superior capacity entitled him to. From the very outbreak of our troubles with Great Britain, he took a prominent part in all the war measures that were originated and himself suggested the appointment of Washington as Commander-in-Chief of the army. He was one of the framers and signers of the Declaration of Independence; and the next year he visited France to form a treaty of alliance and commerce with that country. In 1785 he was sent to England as the first minister from this country; and on his return was elected Vice-President, in which office he served two terms, and in 1797 was elected to succeed Washington as Chief Executive of the nation. He was succeeded by Mr. Jefferson, in 1801, after which he retired to his farm in Quincy, where his declining years were passed in the gratification of his taste for reading and study.

The fiftieth anniversary of our American Independence, July 4, 1826, was remarkable, not alone for the event it commemorated, but for the decease of two of the most active participants in the measures by which it was secured to us. On that day Adams and Jefferson were both gathered to their fathers.



JOHN ADAMS.







Th. Jefferson

THOMAS JEFFERSON.



THOMAS JEFFERSON was born at Shadwell, Albemarle county, Virginia, April 13, 1743. He was educated at William and Mary, and was a great student, having a fondness for natural history quite remarkable. He studied law with the renowned George Wythe, and was a celebrated pupil, but never became a distinguished lawyer. Soon after his admission to the bar, he was elected to the House of Representatives, and there had abundant opportunity to exercise his fine business abilities. British oppression roused him to perfect frenzy, and with his pen he gave to his country the fiery thoughts that his indignation kindled.

In June, 1775, he took his seat in the Continental Congress, from Virginia, and here soon became conspicuous as one of the most ardent friends of American freedom. He was chairman of the committee that drafted the Declaration of Independence; indeed, this instrument is conceded to have been mainly his own work. He succeeded Patrick Henry in 1779 as Governor of Virginia. In 1783 he was sent to France to join the ministers of our country—Mr. Adams and Dr. Franklin. In 1785 he succeeded Dr. Franklin as ambassador, and performed that duty for two years, when he returned home. He was Secretary of State under Washington, in which position he gave the highest satisfaction.

In 1795 he was elected Vice-President of the United States, and took his seat the 4th of the following March. In 1801 he was elected President of the United States, a position which he held for eight years. At the close of the last term, he retired from active life, and died July 4, 1826, just fifty years after his pen traced the words "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created free and equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; amongst which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

He was a man of strong mind, strong will and strong prejudices, and no man ever labored harder to convert every one with whom he came in contact, to his own mode of thinking; yet he was honest and patriotic, and his loss was deeply felt.

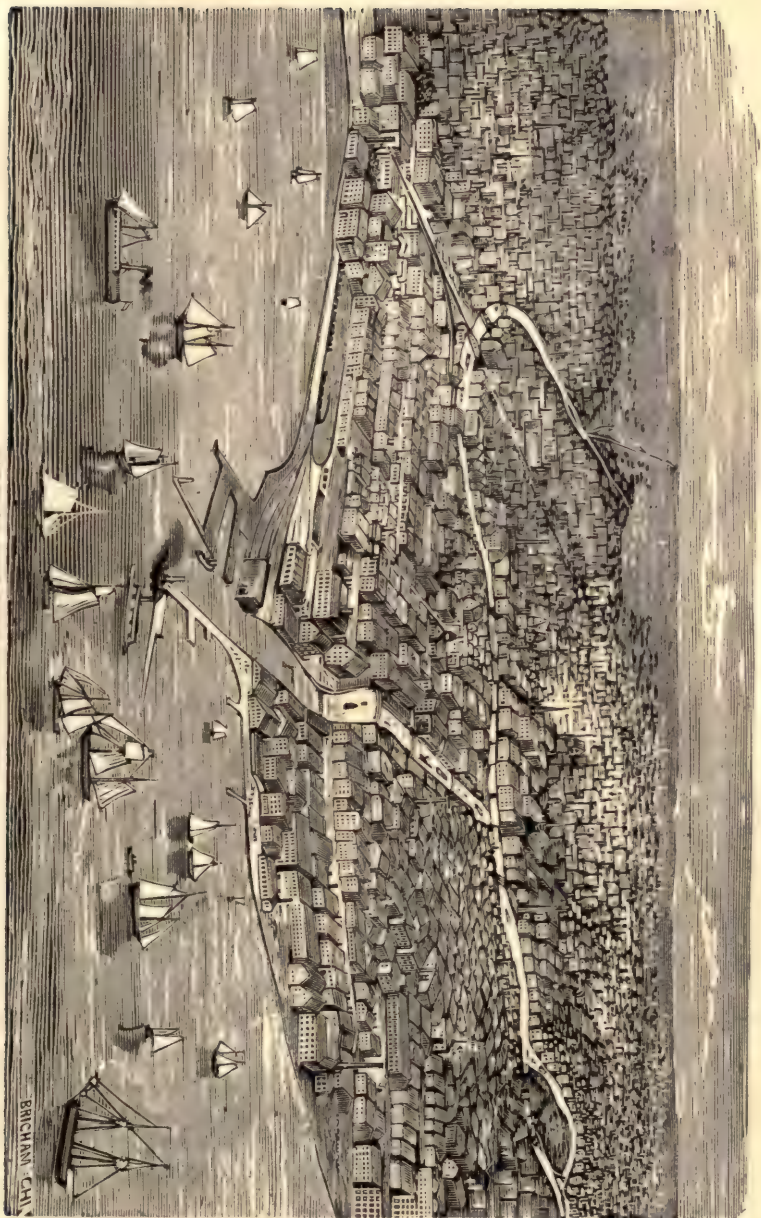
JAMES MADISON.



HE fourth President of the United States, was born in Orange County, Virginia, March 16, 1751. His studies were far advanced under the care of a most accomplished preceptor, and he graduated with the highest honors. He turned his attention to political life, and in 1776 was elected to the general assembly of Virginia, and for more than forty years was constantly in office and served his State faithfully, in small as well as in great things, from legislator to President. While he was a member of the Executive Council of the State of Virginia, he won the highest regard and respect of his associates, by his honest and faithful discharge of duty, and in the year 1780, he took his seat in the Continental Congress, and became immediately an active and leading member. In 1787 he became a member of the Convention held in Philadelphia for the purpose of drafting a constitution for the new government, whose national existence was but an experiment, the success of which the world doubted. He was one of the joint authors of "The Federalist;" sharing the labor with Alexander Hamilton and John Jay. He was a member of the State Convention of Virginia which met to adopt the Constitution, and was chosen a member of the first Congress which was organized under it.

In 1861 he was one of the presidential electors, and Jefferson at once offered him a place in his cabinet, where he entered upon the duties of Secretary of State; in 1809 he succeeded Jefferson to the Presidency, and served in that office two terms. After this, he returned to his home in Virginia, where he passed the remainder of his days in quiet content, until June, 1826, when the last survivor of the framers of the Constitution passed peacefully away.

VIEW OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO.









JAMES MONROE.

JAMES MONROE



AS the fifth President of the United States. He was born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, April 28, 1728. He was a graduate at William and Mary, but anxious to aid in the struggle for independence, he joined the army under General Mercer, as cadet, and soon distinguished himself in several well-fought battles, and rapid promotions followed, until he reached the rank of captain. At Harlem Heights and White Plains he shared the defeat and sufferings of Washington, through New Jersey; at Trenton he rejoiced in the triumph of our arms over the Hessians, and though severely wounded, carried the musket ball in his shoulder through the day and "fought out the fight." He was, afterwards, aid to Lord Sterling, with the rank of major, and if he earned for himself fame, it is very certain that he found no flowery path to tread. In the military service of those days, when the leaders of our battles and our national councils looked upon their country's peril with an anguish that words can never convey to this generation, and when their country's honor was something to them which we fear modern statesmen and soldiers can not understand, men worked with an energy and self-sacrificing spirit that made each one a host. At the bloody battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth, Monroe is said to have particularly distinguished himself for his bravery and courage; and by the coolness which he displayed. Ambitious to command a regiment of his own, he obtained a dismissal from the army, returned to Virginia, where he met so many discouraging obstacles that he gave it up, and resumed his law studies in the office of Mr. Jefferson.

In 1794 he went as Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Versailles, and after settling the cession of Louisiana to the United States, he went to England to succeed Mr. King as Minister at the

Court of St. James. The little difficulty between the two countries in regard to the Chesapeake, placed him in so unpleasant a position that he returned home and was soon after chosen Governor of the State, in which office he remained until called by Mr. Madison to assume the duties of Secretary of State.

In 1817 he was elected President of the United States, and in 1821 was unanimously re-elected, with the exception of a single vote in New Hampshire. His entire administration was marked by peace, quiet and prosperity.

When the convention was called to revise the Constitution of the State of Virginia, he was chosen to preside over its action. Soon after he removed to New York City, where he remained until his death, which occurred July 4th, 1831, when amid the pealing of bells and the thundering of artillery that proclaimed the nation's jubilant rejoicing at the anniversary of independence, the angels whispered, "Come up higher."





9 2. Adams

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,



SIXTH President of the United States, was born in Quincy, Massachusetts, May 11th, 1767, graduated at Harvard College, and became a law student in the office of Hon. Theophilus Parsons, for many years Chief Justice of Massachusetts. His literary tastes gained him considerable attention, and some of his essays are commended as excellent. Under Washington's administration he was appointed minister to the Netherlands, and afterwards to Portugal. He was, at different periods, minister to Prussia, Russia and England, and was one of the commissioners who negotiated the treaty of peace with Great Britain, at Ghent.

During Mr. Monroe's entire administration of eight years, he held the office of Secretary of State, after which he was elected President of the United States by the House of Representatives, the people failing to make a choice. Like his father, he met very strong opposition from the political party then coming into power, and his service ended with one term—being defeated in re-election by Gen. Jackson. Soon after he was chosen representative in Congress, and was re-chosen at each successive election until his death.

Two days previous to his decease, while at his duties in the House, he received a paralytic stroke, from which he never recovered his consciousness. Mr. Adams was a man of fine intellect and great endowments; his mind was cultivated and enriched to a high degree. The government lost, in him, one of its brightest ornaments.

ANDREW JACKSON

 SEVENTH President of the United States. The fame of "Old Hickory" is too far spread to need that our feeble powers be exerted to add to it one ray of luster. He was born at Waxhaw, Lancaster county, South Carolina, 1767, and manifested, from childhood, something of the martial spirit which made him the hero of New Orleans.

One author said of him, with a spice of malice, that a more turbulent, roaring, rollicking youngster never lived than this same soldier and statesman. In 1790 he fixed his residence at Nashville, and married. In 1795 he assisted in framing the Constitution of Tennessee, and was sent to Congress as the first representative of the new State. Mr. Jackson studied law and practised it to a limited extent, but it is conceded, even by his warmest friends, that in this profession he was not "a success."

In 1797 he was elected to the Senate of the United States, and upon the expiration of his term of office here, he was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee. In 1804 he resigned that office and retired to the "Hermitage," near Nashville. When war was proclaimed with Great Britain, in 1812, he commanded the militia of his district, and in 1815 obtained the victory at New Orleans, which was the crowning glory of his military life. Three years later he made a successful campaign against the Indians in our Southern Territories and States.

In 1812 he was appointed Governor of Florida, then a territory. In 1823 the appointment of Minister to Mexico was tendered to him, which he declined, but was elected as member of Congress from Tennessee. In 1824 he received many votes for President, but was not elected until 1828, and was re-elected by an immense majority in 1832. In the spring of 1837, weary and worn with his active life, he gave to younger hands and brains the cares of State, and retired again to his beloved home, the "Hermitage," where he spent the remainder of his days in the peace and quiet which he had so well earned. His death occurred here, June 8th, 1845.



ANDREW JACKSON.





Mr. Van Buren.

MARTIN VAN BUREN,

 EIGHTH President of the United States, was a native of Kinderhook, New York. He was born September 5, 1782. Having prepared himself for the study of the law, he entered the office of Francis Sylvester, where he remained six years, meantime giving much thought to politics. His ambition pointed out to him that field as the one where he could earn most rapidly the fame he craved. Fully satisfied of this, he studied until he acquired much perfection in the art of pleasing, with a view to local popularity, and was so successful, that while yet a boy, before his cheeks had lost their blushing roundness or girlish smoothness—in his “teens”—he was sent as delegate to a convention in his native county, at which important political measures were to be taken.

The first public office he ever held was that of Surrogate of Columbia county, to which he was appointed in 1808. In 1812–16, he was elected to the State Senate and became a leader of the Madison party. In 1821 he was elected United States Senator, which position he held for eight years. In 1828 he was elected Governor of his native State, but filled the gubernatorial chair only a few weeks. When General Jackson was elected President, Mr. Van Buren was offered the post of Secretary of State, which he accepted.

In 1836 he was put in nomination for the Chief Magistracy, to which he was elected by a large majority over General Harrison; but at the next election the tide turned upon him, and he only received sixty votes out of two hundred and ninety-four. After his defeat he returned to Kinderhook, and subsequently visited Europe, whither he went hoping that a change of climate might restore to health one of his sons. Soon after his return to America he accepted the nomination of the Free Soil party for the Presidency, but was unsuccessful. From this time forward he lived in retirement, and devoted most of his time to writing a history of the political party with which he was identified, the publication of which occurred after his death, July 24th, 1862.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,

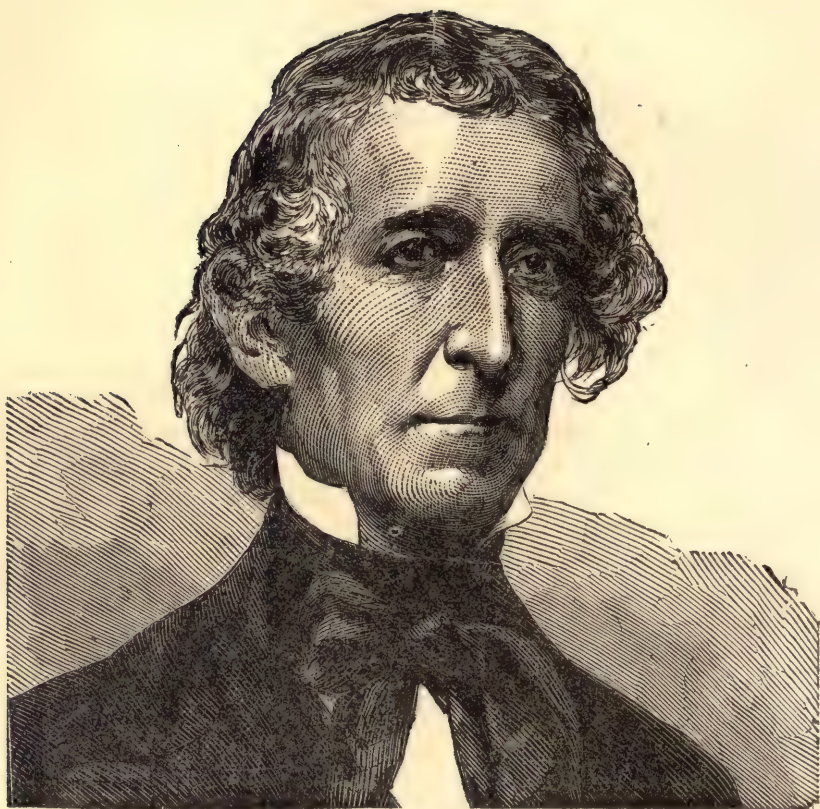
INTH President of the United States, was born in Charles City county, Virginia, February 9th, 1773. The Presidential line beginning with Washington, who was a civil engineer, is an unbroken succession of lawyers; till now, by some freak or accident, we find a medical man who reached the high position of President of the first Republic of the world. He graduated at a time when our northwestern frontier was harrassed by the Indians, and feeling that his country, more than his profession, demanded his services, he accepted an ensign's Commission from President Washington, and joined the army. He was soon promoted to a lieutenancy, and was commended by General Wayne, under whose command he was engaged in several actions. After the bloody battle of Miami Rapids, he was promoted to the rank of Captain, for his brave and noble conduct during the engagement, and placed in command at Fort Washington. In 1797 he resigned his commission in the army, for the purpose of accepting the office of Secretary of the Northwestern Territory, from which he was sent to Congress in 1799. He was appointed first Governor of Indiana, while to his civil and military duties he added those of superintendent, and commissioner of Indian affairs. During his administration he completed thirteen treaties, and gained the important battle of Tippecanoe, the news of which was received with such wild enthusiasm.

During the war of 1812 he was made Commander of the Army of the Northwest,—remembered by the prominent part he bore in the defense of Fort Meigs, and also in the victory of the Thames. In 1814 he was appointed, with Governor Shelby and Gen. Cass, to treat with the Indians in general council at Greenville, and the following year led a commission to form treaties with other tribes, to the entire satisfaction of both parties. In 1816 he was appointed member of Congress from Ohio, and in 1828 was sent to the republic of Columbia as Minister Plenipotentiary. In 1837 as candidate for the Presidency, he was defeated; but four years later, was elected by a large majority. He died April 4th, just one month after entering upon his duties.



W. H. Harrison





JOHN TYLER.

JOHN TYLER.

 OHN TYLER, who succeeded General Harrison as President, was born at Williamsburg, Virginia, March 29th, 1790, and graduated from William and Mary's College, and was admitted to the bar; when in his twenty-second year, was sent to the Virginia legislature, and in his twenty-sixth year to Congress. Eight years later, in 1825, he was elected Governor of Virginia, and in 1827 United States Senator from his native State, and while there, voted and labored strongly against the Tariff Bill of 1828, and against re-chartering the United States Bank; and also vetoed the bill for the establishment of the "Fiscal Bank," which was again resurrected, remodeled, rechristened and urged upon the people as the "Fiscal Corporation of the United States" passed both houses successfully, only to be again vetoed, at the last moment, by the President.

His party were terribly disappointed in him, and every member of his cabinet, except Mr. Webster, resigned his place. The vacancies were immediately filled with men who rallied around him and were staunch and true in that time of his utmost need. The charges and imputations brought were so intolerably bitter that he turned, with his heart sick and sore with abuse, and looking forward, exclaimed, "I appeal from the vituperations of the present day to the impartial pen of history, in confidence that neither my motives nor my acts will bear the interpretation which for sinister motives has been put upon them."

In the winter of 1860-61, Mr. Tyler was an active agency in organizing the Peace Conference, and presided over its deliberations. This was, indeed, his last public work. He died in Virginia in 1862.

JAMES K. POLK,

ELEVENTH President, was born in Mechlenburg, N. C., November 2, 1795. In 1809 his family removed to Nashville, Tennessee, where his education was completed, and where he studied law in the office of Hon. Felix Grundy, who proved a most able teacher and consistent friend. He was admitted to the bar in 1820, and already interested in the politics of the country, he now took an active part in it, studying it closely and deeply. In 1823 he was elected to the legislature, and while yet but twenty-nine years old, was chosen a member of Congress, which office he held for fourteen years; was also for several sessions Speaker of the House. In 1844, he was unexpectedly nominated for the Presidency, elected by a large majority over Mr. Clay and inaugurated March 4, 1845.

War with Mexico, already impending, broke forth now, but was, as history shows, but a succession of easily won victories for the Americans, and the conquest of new territory. Mr Polk, though a wise and able manager and a shrewd diplomatist, was still not popular, and lost his reëlection. His health was very delicate and failed rapidly under the severe labors of his office; he did not long survive after reaching his home in Nashville, but died June 15th, 1849.





Samuel C. Parker



J Taylor

ZACHARY TAYLOR



AS born in Orange county, Virginia, November 24th, 1790, and was the twelfth President of the United States. His boyhood was passed in the wild and exciting scenes of the frontier. In 1808 he received the appointment of lieutenant in the United States infantry, and afterwards was promoted to a captain for brave service against the Indians. In 1812 he was in command of Fort Harrison, which he defended against fearful odds. From long intimacy with the wily savage, he became so familiar with their mode of warfare and habits of life that his services were considered almost indispensable by the government. He was promoted from rank to rank, until, in 1840, he held the rank of brigadier-general. In 1845 he was stationed on the American shore of the Rio Grande, simply to act on the defensive, unless attacked. Opposite Metamora he had built Fort Brown, and this being bombarded, gave him his first opportunity to display his valor. At Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, he fought against fearful odds, and gained in each a victory which crowned him with honor, after which conquests he returned home with laurels fresh and fair, and upon the treaty of peace was met with every demonstration of respect and admiration; indeed, it seemed as if the people's enthusiasm was boundless, and of course there was but one appropriate way of testifying it. Since they could not offer him a crown and a throne, they must needs offer him the chief seat in the White House, which being accepted, he entered upon his duties March 4th, 1849. But already advanced in years, and broken down with the hardships he had endured, he lived but a little more than a year to enjoy the honors of his position. He died July 9th, 1850.

MILLARD FILLMORE.



MILLARD FILLMORE, the successor of General Taylor as President of the United States, was a native of Summer Hill, New York, and was born January 7th, 1800. His educational advantages were of the poorest class; indeed only such as were to be found in the common schools of the country at that early date, and he was sent, while yet a mere boy, to Livingston county, then a new, almost unsettled wilderness, to learn a trade; but attracted the notice of a gentleman who used his influence with a friend to receive the lad into his office to study for the legal profession. In 1827 he was admitted to practice as an attorney, and soon after as Counselor of the Supreme Court. Establishing himself in Buffalo, he secured, by his energy, talents, and strict attention to business, a fine and extensive practice

In 1829 he took his seat in the Assembly, from Erie county, and made himself conspicuous for the energy with which he labored to annul the law granting or enforcing imprisonment for debt, which he considered an inhuman practice, unworthy of our age and of our government. In 1833 he was elected to the National House of Representatives, and was appointed to the position of Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. He sustained every proposition which he brought forward with such fine ability that the government was relieved in a great measure from its financial embarrassments; indeed, as a financier, he had few, if any equals. In 1848 he was elected Vice-President under General Taylor. Upon the death of General Taylor, he, of course, filled the vacancy in the Presidential chair and selected a cabinet distinguished for its ability, its unswerving integrity and its love for our Union. Few cabinets have given so general and extensive satisfaction as did this. On the expiration of his official term he returned to his home in Buffalo and resumed the practice of law. Mr. Fillmore is one of our finest specimens of self-made men. All that he is he owes to his own unaided exertions, and his popularity is unabated still.



MILLARD FILLMORE.







FRANKLIN PIERCE.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.



NO brighter constellation of stars ever gathered in any sphere of life than the group of talented and patriotic men who have filled, from time to time, the position of Chief Executive of the United States. True, envy may strive to darken their fair fame, and jealousy magnify or distort errors of judgment; for until the mortal shall put on immortality we shall not be free from human weaknesses. But, taken together or singly, we are proud to compare them with the rulers of any or all nations of the earth. The fourteenth President, Franklin Pierce, was born at Hillsborough, New Hampshire, Nov. 23, 1804, and had every advantage afforded him for a fine education, which, with his active mind he was not slow to avail himself of. He graduated with distinguished honors, and studied law in the office of Judge Woodbury, and afterwards in the law school of Northampton, where he remained two years, finishing his course with Judge Parker, at Amherst. He was slow and methodical—neither brilliant nor rapid in thought or speech, but careful, accurate, pains-taking and studious; and never lost an advantage when once it was gained. He attained a high rank as an advocate.

In 1827 he was elected to represent his native town in the State Legislature, which office he held for four years, during the last two of which he was speaker, and gave the highest satisfaction. In 1846 he was tendered the office of States Attorney, which he declined, and when the Mexican war broke out, he took an active part in raising troops; and, accepting the commission of Brigadier General, entered the army with the New England Regiment of Volunteers, and distinguished himself by his bravery and coolness in several hard-fought battles; particularly at Cerro-Gordo and Chapultepec. In 1852 the Democratic Convention met at Baltimore, and after an almost hopeless disagreement as to a candidate, finally united on Franklin Pierce. He was elected President by an immense majority over General Scott, and was inaugurated March 4, 1857. Upon the expiration of his term, he returned to his home in New Hampshire, where he died October 8th, 1869.

JAMES BUCHANAN.



MR. BUCHANAN was of Irish parentage, born at Stony Batter, Pennsylvania, April 23, 1791. He entered Dickinson College, from which he graduated in two years. He studied law in Lancaster, was admitted to the bar, and soon commanded an extensive practice. In 1814 he was sent to the Pennsylvania State Legislature; in 1820 to Congress, and in 1813 was appointed Minister to Russia by President Jackson, of whom he was a warm personal friend and great admirer. In 1834 he was elected United States Senator, where he held his seat until 1845, when he was appointed Secretary of State in Mr. Polk's cabinet, and held the position until the expiration of Mr. Polk's term, when he retired to private life to recover from the fatigue and over-exertion which he had endured.

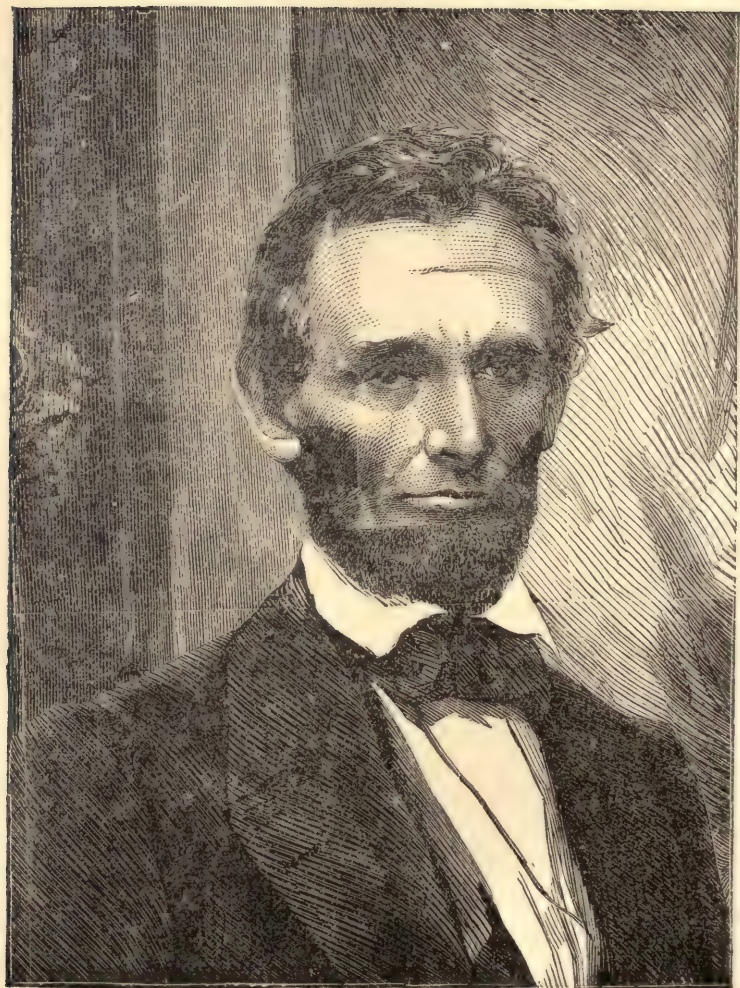
When Mr. Pierce was nominated for President, in 1853, Mr. Buchanan was appointed Minister to England. Questions were then pending which required the greatest delicacy and tact, and his course there was so discreet and honorable, so courtly, yet firm, that he was a credit alike to himself and the government he represented; so highly was his conduct appreciated that he was received on his return with the greatest enthusiasm.

In June, 1856, Mr. Buchanan was nominated by the Democratic Convention as a candidate for the Presidency; and although the opposition was strong against him he was elected by a large majority. At the close of his administration, which was a stormy and most unhappy one, when he was called upon to meet mighty issues, he returned to his home in Wheatland, where he died June 1st, 1868.

His position with reference to the rebellion destroyed the popularity he had been a life-time in building up.



JAMES BUCHANAN.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN



NE of the few names that are truly worthy to live on the pages of history, and to be handed down to posterity as a beacon light and a guide, is that of Abraham Lincoln. The heart leaps quick to its labor of love, and the pen yields ready and willing obedience to the mind, as it dwells tenderly and lovingly on the brave, strong character of this good man. He lived in a time when it was needed that in connection with rapidity of thought, must be deliberateness of action, and that the steady well balanced brain should be unbiased by sectional or personal prejudice. How well he did his duty ; how true he was, not to *party* or State, but to principle and honor ; how fully he discharged every obligation in that time that tried men's souls ; how earnest was his love for North and South alike, since North and South, East and West formed the Union he had sworn to defend ; he proved in the strongest way possible, since he was willing to sacrifice ease and comfort, yea life itself, for his country. He was the sixteenth President of the United States, and was born in Hardin county, Ky., Feb. 12, 1809. His advantages for obtaining an education in his boyhood, were very limited, and he was, in the fullest sense, one of America's self-made men. Nowhere in the world, and to none but the liberty loving children of the New World, can this have so strong a significance, since it speaks eloquently of trial, of self-denial, of struggle, of *victory*. All that he acquired was wrought out by patient study. All that he achieved was by sheer force of will and stubborn determination. While the favored sons of affluence lounged over their books in classic halls, he toiled unweariedly at his by the dim light of a pine torch in the rough home of a pioneer ; and when he had reached the goal, strengthened by the race in which every thing was against him, he looked

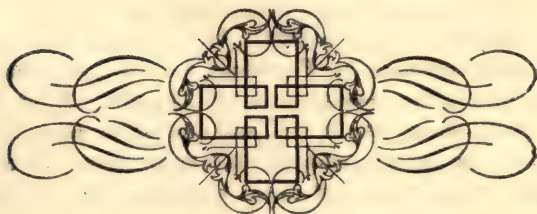
back to see that they, with both wind and tide in their favor, had given it up.

In 1832 he served in the Blackhawk war, and on his return was elected to the Illinois Legislature. In 1834 he was elected to the Legislature, and re-elected in 1836, '38 and '40. While in that position he gave evidence of the power and ability which made for him a reputation world wide. For many years Mr. Lincoln was a prominent leader of the Whig party in Illinois, and in 1844 he canvassed the entire State for Henry Clay, of whom he was a sincere and enthusiastic admirer, and a warm personal friend, and exerted himself powerfully for the favorite of his party. In 1846 he was elected to Congress, and took his seat in 1847, the only Whig representative of his State—not now a representative of his party, but of the *people* who trusted the honor of the man who never betrayed them. Though not a public man so long as many of his cotemporaries, all his acts were in accordance with his profession, and he never swerved from the right, or compromised with wrong. No hope of advancement could tempt that honest soul to stoop to an unworthy deed, and no pleading of the ambition within him could move him to gratify it at the expense of his country.

In November, 1860, he was elected President of the United States by the Republican party, and took his seat on the 4th of March, 1861. For some time clouds had overhung the nation, dense and dark, and at length the threatening storm broke. The Confederates opened the war by firing on Fort Sumter, and seizing it and Charleston harbor. On the 15th of April, President Lincoln issued his first call for seventy-five thousand men for the defence of the government. This was followed by other calls for troops, and during his first administration an army of two million men was brought into the field by successive levies, nearly all of which was volunteer service. Three thousand million of dollars was expended in the maintenance of the government and the support of the army. In 1864 Mr. Lincoln was again nominated, and, at the instance of the border States, Andrew Johnson, then military governor of Tennessee, was substituted for Mr. Hamlin for Vice-President, and after a fiercely contested election, when political excitement ran higher than ever before since our nation had a form and a name, Abraham Lincoln and

Andrew Johnson were elected President and Vice-President of the United States. They were inaugurated March 3d, 1865. For months the rebellion had been waning. The fierceness of the wrath of the contending parties was cooling down; the sacrifice of precious lives had been offered on a thousand hills, and a thousand valleys were furrowed with the graves of those who had fallen in combat, and the hearts of Northern and Southern men yearned for rest, and peace, and reconciliation. The war was virtually brought to a close when General Lee surrendered his forces at Appomatox Court House.

On the evening of April 14th, 1865, President Lincoln was assassinated at Ford's Theatre, by John Wilkes Booth, and died on the morning of the 15th. This tragic event caused great gloom to the nation, and other nations wept in sympathy at the loss of a man so eminent in qualities that had made him beloved wherever his name and character were known. By the death of President Lincoln, Vice-President Johnson succeeded him, and took the oath of office April 15, 1865.



ANDREW JOHNSON.



HE seventeenth President, was born in Raleigh, North Carolina, and was apprenticed to a tailor when he was ten years of age, with whom he remained until he was seventeen. He never attended school, and deserves the greatest credit for having obtained, unaided, the rudiments of a good common education by studying alone, without assistance from any one. He removed to Greenville, Tennessee, where he was highly respected, and in 1830 was chosen Mayor of that place, and in 1835 was elected to the State Legislature, to the State Senate in 1841 and was sent to Congress in 1843, where he remained but a year, being elected Governor of Tennessee during the term and re-elected in '53. He was chosen United States Senator in 1857 for the term ending 1863, after which he served on the Committee on Public Lands. In his politics he was a Democrat and a strong supporter of Breckinridge and Lane for the Presidential offices; but at the first note of war, his love for the dear old flag asserted itself, and he declared himself in favor of the Union. He was appointed Military Governor of Tennessee by President Lincoln, and was elected Vice-President at the second term of Lincoln. After that sad calamity which shook the hearts, and almost the faith of the nation—a calamity whose sudden darkening gave them not a moment of warning, but left them bereaved and desolate, Mr. Johnson was made President; the war was virtually ended and the work of reconstructing the broken and shattered Union was begun. But the work of calling order out of chaos in the creation seemed a much more hopeful affair. The reduction of the military and naval forces was a subject of endless differences between himself and his cabinet, and his views differed also from a majority of those in Congress, causing constant unpleasant and noisy scenes during his administration. In the win-



Andrew Johnson.

ter of 1868 articles of impeachment were drawn up against him, passed the House of Representatives, and being submitted to the Senate, that body became at once a committee of impeachment. The President was tried on these articles, but the failure of the committee to vote on the last seven articles, having been brought about by persons or parties who desired to save his reputation, the matter was indefinitely postponed. But the differences between himself and Congress continued and increased, becoming a source of endless bitterness and trouble ; and at the end of his official term he retired to his home in Tennessee, welcoming peace and rest as joyfully as the storm-beaten dove welcomed the shelter of the ark when the waters covered the face of the earth and she had not where to rest her foot.







ULYSSES S. GRANT.

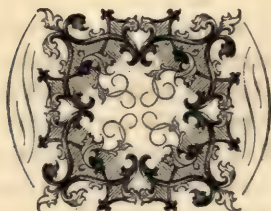
ULYSSES S. GRANT.

IGHTEENTH President of the United States, the "Hero of a hundred battles," was born at Pleasant Point, Ohio, 23d of April, 1822. It is not satisfactorily proven that his ancestors came across the briny deep in the May Flower, but they most likely did in some other staunch ship, since they were among the first settlers in Massachusetts Bay, in the early part of the seventeenth century. The youth of Ulysses was spent at his native place, and he received a good English education at Georgetown, in Brown county. In 1839, being then seventeen years of age, he was admitted to the Military Academy at West Point, as a cadet, and graduated on the 30th of June, 1843, standing No. 21 in a class of 39. He is not spoken of as a young man of bright talents or brilliant promise, but that he acquired all he learned through hard work and close study. In July, 1843, he entered the army as brevet second lieutenant of infantry, and was attached to the fourth regiment. He served in the Mexican War, first under Taylor, then under Scott, and was a faithful soldier. He was promoted to first lieutenant, then to brevet captain, and in 1857 a full commission of captain, dating back to 1853. In July, 1854, Mr. Grant resigned his commission, engaged for a while in commercial pursuits, and afterwards removed to Galena, Illinois. When the Rebellion broke out his pulses stirred, and his eye lit up with martial fire as his ear caught the sound of bugle and drum, and the call of his country appealed to him as does the cry of a suffering child to its mother. He was at once appointed on the Governor's staff as mustering officer of volunteers; but this was too tame a position for him then, for he had tasted the excitement of battle, and longed for it as impatiently as a war horse prances beneath the restraints of his master.

His first command was Colonel of the 21st Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, and his commission dated June 15, 1861. The fol-

lowing August he was appointed Brigadier General of United States Volunteers, with rank and commission dating back to May, 1861. During the campaign in Tennessee he distinguished himself by his valiant conduct, and after the surrender of Fort Donnelson, he was raised to the rank of Major General of Volunteers. Upon the capture of Vicksburg, he was made a Brigadier, and soon after Major General in the regular army.

His fine executive talents, his many and rapid victories, and the general success which attended his plans, naturally suggested him as the proper person for Commander-in-Chief of the Federal army. In accordance with the expressed wish of the Executive, he repaired to Washington, and received his commission from President Lincoln's own hand; assumed the command of the armies on the 10th of March, and was away to the tented field, where, at the head of his legions he received the sword which Lee surrendered, and with it the main body of the Southern army. He was nominated for the Presidency at the Chicago Convention in May, 1868, and triumphantly elected—receiving a magnificent majority. We will leave to other pens the work of eulogizing him, since he is known in every home, and in every hamlet, and at every hearthstone his name is as familiar as a household word.



THE FUTURE OF OUR COUNTRY.



THE history of America has not, like that of the Old World, the charm of classical or romantic associations; but in useful instruction and moral dignity it has no equal. It is not yet a century since this fair and flourishing republic was a colony of England, scarcely commanding the means of existence without the aid of the mother country, who was herself oppressed by European wars. Our puritan forefathers began in the rough fields of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, on a broad, comprehensive principle, which has gone forth to fraternize the world. Our history, therefore, like that poetical temple of fame reared by the imagination of Chaucer, and decorated by the taste of Pope, is almost exclusively dedicated to the memory of the truly great. Within, no idle ornament encumbers its bold simplicity. The pure light of Heaven enters from above, and sheds an equal and serene radiance around. As the eye wanders about its extent, it beholds the unadorned monuments of brave and good men, who have bled or toiled for their country; or it rests on votive tablets inscribed with the names of the blessed benefactors of mankind. The puritans of England—the resolute conquerors of the lakes and forests of the New World—occupied, in the first period of their social existence, the depressed position of a European colony; but the spirit of liberty which had led them to these wild regions, and the gifts of a magnificent and fertile nature, were sufficient to prepare them for their high destiny. This rude apprenticeship lasted more than one hundred and fifty years before the hour of change struck; and in the night of the 18th of April, 1775, the cannons of Lexington called a new-born nation to regenerate the world. The people rose as one man, and turning the ploughshares that tilled the soil into

swords to defend it, they threw themselves upon their unjust oppressors, and proclaimed at Philadelphia the immortal principles of self-government, that made tyrants tremble and every generous heart palpitate with joyful hope. At that moment a new name was inscribed on the catalogue of great nations. If not great in national importance, it was great by the moral influence it immediately exercised on the world. The long and bloody but successful Revolutionary War broke the chains of the thirteen colonies, and offered to the astonished world the most sublime spectacle of ancient or modern times—the fusion of all races, tongues and sects, in the one political religion of liberty.

In our necessarily brief record of these wonderful events and their grand results, we have as historians tried to be faithful, and as chroniclers have endeavored to present facts unbiased by prejudice, and with strict regard to truth. We view the Union from no sectional stand point, but looking over its broad area from east to west, from north to south, we say, with as fervent love as ever swelled the heart of patriot for country, *it is ours!* God bless America! God bless and preserve our Union! and if too much of pride and exultation mingles with our emotions, we find in her glory and honor our only apology. We naturally ask what is to be the future of our country—what its population—how rapid its growth—what of the generations to come, and for what length of time the present rate of increase can be maintained? Some close their eyes to the brightness which surrounds them, and with retroverted vision, and gloomy forebodings, point to the ruin and decay which cover the land where once flourished the mightiest kingdoms of the world; while, passing to the opposite extreme, hopeful and sanguine men will tell you there are no limits to our growth and prosperity. In favor of our present ratio of increase it may be urged, that with a population of only 40,000,000, we have sufficient territory to accommodate 1,000,000,000, and yet not be so densely populated as China, India, or Japan. An eminent mathematician has estimated that, starting at the present year, with a population of 43,000,000, the same ratio of increase that has prevailed for the last century, would give the United States, in the year 2000, a population of one and a quarter billion, or very nearly the present population of the entire globe. Startling as is the proposition, it is not improbable.

We have abundant resources to support this, or even a greater number in comfort. To-day not one-half of our entire territory is settled, and not one-half of that settled is cultivated, while even this does not produce to exceed, on an average, more than one-half it is capable of producing under a higher system of agriculture, and with better machinery; yet we have enough even now, to very nearly or quite sustain the population which we shall have *ten centuries* hence. Those who are living in dread of a famine in consequence of the great rush of emigration, would do well to consider the following facts. Most of the immigrants come from a hard, stern school, in which they have learned lessons of close economy, industry and patient perseverance, preparing them to win from our most sterile lands a richer harvest than rewarded their efforts on the best of their own acres. With simplicity of habit, they possess great power of endurance. Having in their hearts an irrepressible love of freedom, a hungering and thirsting after the liberty with which the generous Republic endows all her sons alike, whether hers by birth or adoption, they become at once the staunchest defenders and the most unbounded admirers of our institutions.

If agriculture is in its infancy, so also is the development of our mineral resources, abundant and unlimited, even to the necessities of all the anticipated increase of population. Christianity and education elevate the masses of the people, and give them the wisdom requisite for the duties of citizens and statesmen, and it is only through the influence of those two agents that we shall escape the fate of Republics which rose and fell before our own had an existence, or its birth was foretold.

So long as numberless church spires pierce the clouds in every city, town, vale and prairie throughout the land, and everywhere are found institutions of learning—from the classic halls that have been the literary *alma mater* of generations of philosophers to the log school-house on the far frontier, we have little to dread from political power. Neither civil nor religious oppression can be brought to bear heavily upon a people thus guarded and protected. No Republic, except our own, ever attained such triumphs in the test of the great principles upon which it was founded, and perhaps no people ever possessed such advantages for perfecting an experiment that has so often proved a disastrous failure with other nations.

It is impossible for us to be too careful in guarding every source by which corruption can creep into our councils and obtain power in our midst. The contest with bigotry, prejudice and superstition, with the religious intolerance of other ages and other nations, will not only be sharp, but long. If "the price of liberty is eternal vigilance," it is still worth all it costs. It is not the intervention of foreign foes we have to dread so much as masked treason in our midst. The world looks on in silence. Freedom, crushed again and again by the hand of tyranny in the Old World, has found a place of refuge, a shelter, a home, an altar in the New. Her triumphant shouts reach the shores of distant kingdoms, and the reverberating echo startles crowned heads from their fancied security.

There is no standing still—no folding of idle hands—no loitering in pleasant places by the way. "Onward!" is the cry; "Onward!" is the motto—onward the purpose. Millions of acres are yet to be brought under cultivation; exhaustless wealth of iron, and coal, and copper, and lead lie in the unexplored depths of the earth. Ophir ne'er possessed more abundant riches of gold and silver than await the persevering industry of the miner in this fair land. Our territories offer homesteads for all who will come.

The ordinary mind is overwhelmed with the magnitude of the view thus presented and shrinks from the task of predicting the future of such a country, but dwells in ever-brightening hope of the glory thereof.





NATHANIEL P. BANKS,



THE LOVE OF COUNTRY AND OF HOME.

THERE is a land, of every land the pride,
Beloved by heaven o'er all the world beside ;
Where brighter suns dispense serener light,
And milder moons imparadise the night ;
A land of beauty, virtue, valor, truth,
Time-tutored age, and love-exalted youth.

The wandering mariner, whose eye explores
The wealthiest isles, the most enchanting shores,
Views not a realm so bountiful and fair,
Nor breathes the spirit of a purer air ;
In every clime, the magnet of his soul,
Touched by remembrance, trembles to that pole :

For in this land of heaven's peculiar grace
The heritage of nature's noblest race,
There is a spot of earth supremely blest,
A dearer, sweeter spot than all the rest,
Where man, creation's tyrant, casts aside
His sword and sceptre, pageantry and pride.

While, in his softened looks benignly blend
The sire, the son, the husband, father, friend,
Here woman reigns ; the mother, daughter, wife,
Strews with fresh flowers the narrow way of life ;
In the clear heaven of her delightful eye,
An angel-guard of loves and graces lie ;

Around her knees domestic duties meet,
And fireside pleasures gambol at her feet.
Where shall that land, that spot of earth be found ?
Art thou a man ? a patriot ? look around ;
Oh ! thou shalt find, howe'er thy footsteps roam,
That land **THY COUNTRY**, and that spot **THY HOME**.

FORMATION OF THE ORIGINAL UNION.

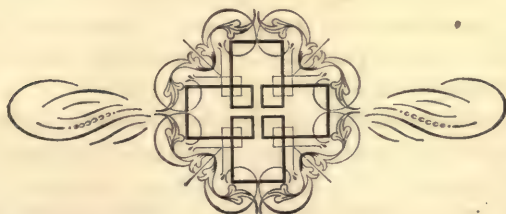
N Monday, the 5th September, 1774, there were assembled at Carpenter's Hall, in the city of Philadelphia, a number of men who had been chosen and appointed by the several colonies in North America to hold a Congress for the purpose of discussing certain grievances imputed against the mother-country. This Congress resolved, on the next day, that each colony should have one vote only. On Tuesday, the 2d July, 1776, the Congress resolved, "That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, Free and Independent States," etc., etc.; and on Thursday, the 4th July, the whole Declaration of Independence having been agreed upon, it was publicly read to the people. Shortly after, on the 9th September, it was resolved that the words "United Colonies" should be no longer used, and that the "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA" should thenceforward be the style and title of the Union. On Saturday, the 15th November, 1777, "Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union of the United States of America" were agreed to by the State delegates, subject to the ratification of the State legislatures severally. Eight of the States ratified these articles on the 9th July, 1778; one on the 21st July; one on the 24th July; one on the 26th November of the same year; one on the 22d February, 1779; and the last one on the 1st of March, 1781. Here was a bond of union between thirteen independent States, whose delegates in Congress legislated for the general welfare, and executed certain powers, so far as they were permitted by the articles aforesaid. The following are the names of the Presidents of the Continental Congress from 1774 to 1788:

Peyton Randolph, Virginia.....	5th Sept. 1774
Henry Middleton, South Carolina.....	22d Oct. 1774
Peyton Randolph, Virginia.....	10th May, 1775
John Hancock, Massachusetts.....	24th May, 1776

Henry Laurens, South Carolina.....	1st Nov. 1777
John Jay, New York.....	10th Dec. 1778
Samuel Huntingdon, Connecticut.....	28th Sept. 1779
Thomas McKean, Delaware.....	10th July, 1781
John Hanson, Maryland.....	5th Nov. 1781
Elias Boudinot, New Jersey.....	4th Nov. 1782
Thomas Mifflin, Pennsylvania.....	3d Nov. 1783
Richard Henry Lee, Virginia.....	30th Nov. 1784
Nathaniel Gorham, Massachusetts.....	6th Jan. 1786
Arthur St. Clair, Pennsylvania.....	2d Feb. 1787
Cyrus Griffin, Virginia.....	22d Jan. 1788

The seat of government was established as follows : at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, commencing September 5, 1774, and May 10, 1775 ; at Baltimore, Maryland, December 20, 1776 ; at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 4, 1777 ; at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, September 27, 1777 ; at York, Pennsylvania, September 30, 1777 ; at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 2, 1778 ; at Princeton, New Jersey, June 30, 1783 ; at Annapolis, Maryland, November 26, 1783 ; at Trenton, New Jersey, November 1, 1784 ; and at New York City, New York, January 11, 1785.

On the 4th March, 1789, the present Constitution, which had been adopted by a convention and ratified by the requisite number of States, went into operation



STATISTICS OF THE GLOBE.



HE earth is inhabited by about 1300 millions of inhabitants, viz :

360,000,000 of the Caucasian race ;
 550,000,000 of the Mongolian ;
 190,000,000 of the Ethiopian ;
 200,000,000 of the Malay races, and
 1,000,000 of the American Indian.

All these respectively speak 3,064 languages and possess 1,000 different religions.

The amount of deaths per annum is 33,333,333, or 91,954 per day ; 3,730 per hour ; 60 per minute, or one per second. This loss is compensated by an equal number of births.

The average duration of life throughout the globe is thirty-three years. One-fourth of its population dies before the seventh year, and one-half before the seventeenth. Out of 10,000 persons only one reaches his hundredth year ; only one in 500 his eightieth ; and only one in 100 his sixty-fifth.

Married people live longer than unmarried ones, and a tall man is likely to live longer than a short one. Until the fiftieth year, women have a better chance of life than men ; but beyond that period the chances are equal.

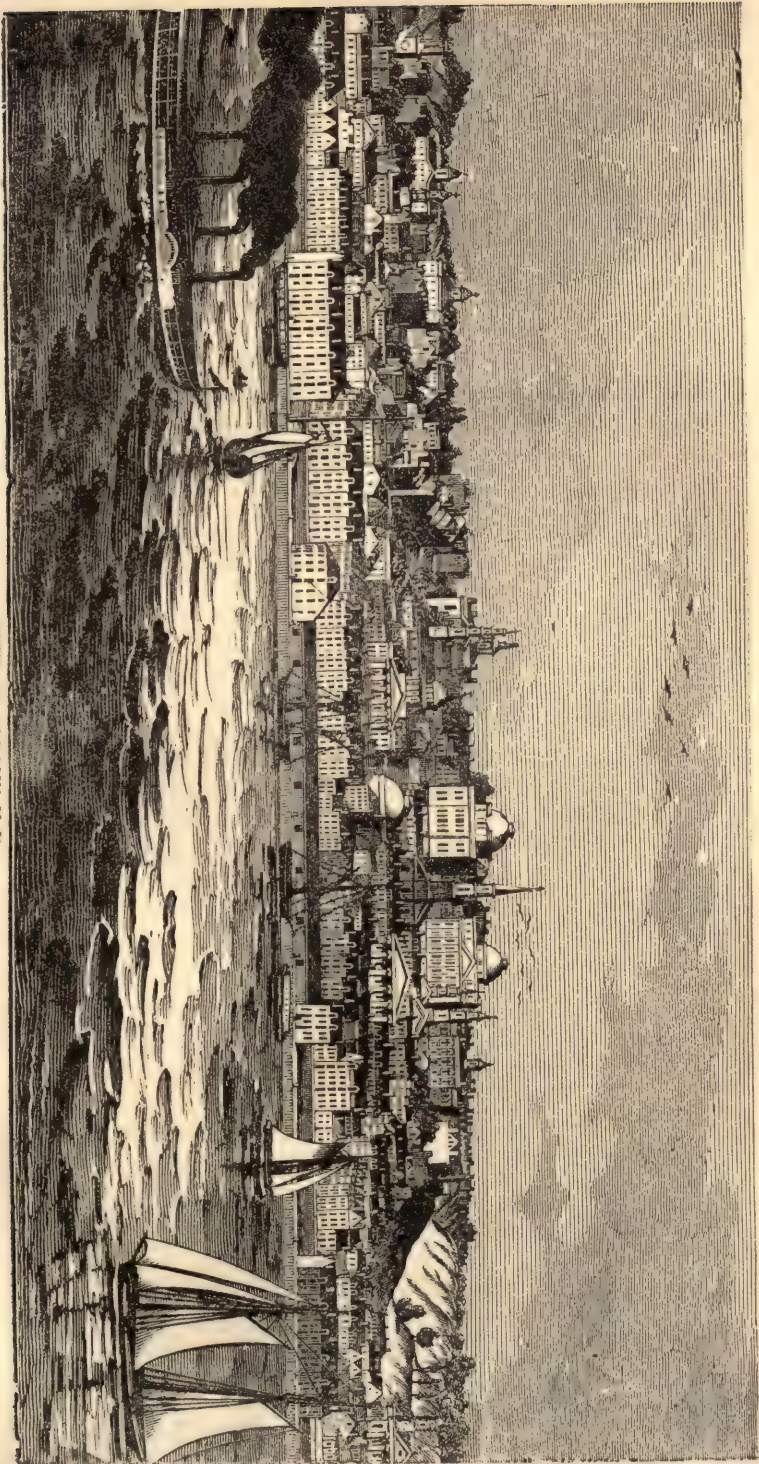
Sixty-five persons out of one thousand, marry. The months of June and December are those in which marriages are most frequent.

Children born in spring are generally stronger than those born in other seasons.

Births and deaths chiefly occur in the night.

The number of men able to bear arms is but one-eighth of the population.

VIEW OF ALBANY, N. Y.

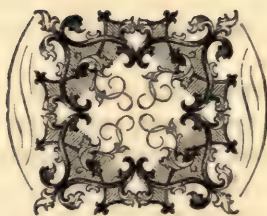


ESTIMATED POPULATION OF THE OLD AND NEW WORLD.

Europe	280,000,000
Asia, including Islands	750,000,000
Africa, estimated from	100 to 200,000,000
America	69,000,000
Australia and Islands	2,000,000
Polynesia, estimate	1,500,000

NEGROES IN AMERICA.

It is estimated that there are some 14,000,000 persons of African descent on this continent. In the United States they number 4,500,000; Brazil 4,000,000; Cuba and Porto Rico, 1,500,000; South and Central American Republics, 1,200,000; Hayti, 1,350,000; British Possessions, 800,000; French, 250,000; Dutch and Mexican, 400,000.



THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

 HIS Treaty with Great Britain, signed at Washington, May 8, 1871, ratified on the 17th of June, and proclaimed by President Grant on the 4th of July, provides for the amicable settlement of all points of difference between the United States and Great Britain, more especially in the matters of the "Alabama claims" and the Canadian fisheries. We give all that is necessary to a clear understanding of the intent of the treaty.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

"Whereas, differences have arisen between the government of the United States and the government of Her Britannic Majesty, and still exist, growing out of the acts committed by the several vessels which have given rise to the claims generally known as the 'Alabama claims'; And whereas Her Britannic Majesty has authorized her High Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries to express, in a friendly spirit, the regret felt by Her Majesty's government for the escape, under whatever circumstances, of the Alabama and other vessels from British ports, and for the depredations committed by those vessels.

"Now, in order to remove and adjust all complaints and claims on the part of the United States, and to provide for the speedy settlement of such claims, which are not admitted by Her Britannic Majesty's government, the High Contracting Parties agree that all the said claims, growing out of acts committed by the aforesaid vessels and generally known as the 'Alabama claims,' shall be referred to a Tribunal of Arbitration to be composed of five Arbitrators, to be appointed in the following manner, that is to say: One shall be named by the President of the United States; one shall be named by Her Britannic Majesty; His Majesty the King of Italy shall be requested to name one; the President of the Swiss Confederation shall be requested to name one; and His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil shall be requested to name one."

Provision is made for filling vacancies in the Board of Arbitrators, who are to meet at Geneva, Switzerland, at a convenient and early day, "and shall proceed impartially and carefully to examine and decide all questions that shall be laid before them on the part of the governments of the United States and Her Britannic Majesty respectively. All questions considered by the Tribunal, including the final award, shall be decided by a majority of all the Arbitrators. Each of the High Contracting Parties shall also name one person to attend the Tribunal as its agent, to represent it generally in all matters connected with the arbitration."

Each side is to have access to all documents referring to claims and ample regulations are made for the times and forms of procedure.

"In deciding the matters submitted to the Arbitrators, they shall be governed by the following three rules, which are agreed upon by the High Contracting Parties as rules to be taken as applicable to the case, and by such principles of International Law not inconsistent therewith as the Arbitrators shall determine to have been applicable to the case. A neutral Government is bound—

"First, to use due diligence to prevent the fitting out, arming, or equipping, within its jurisdiction, of any vessel which it has reasonable ground to believe is intended to cruise or to carry on war against a power with which it is at peace; and also to use like diligence to prevent the departure from its jurisdiction of any vessel intended to cruise or carry on war as above—such vessel having been specially adapted, in whole or in part, within such jurisdiction, to warlike use.

"Secondly, not to permit or suffer either belligerent to make use of its ports or waters as the base of naval operations against the other, or for the purpose of the renewal or augmentation of military supplies or arms, or the recruitment of men.

"Thirdly, to exercise due diligence in its own ports and waters, and, as to all persons within its jurisdiction, to prevent any violation of the foregoing obligations and duties."

"Her Britannic Majesty has commanded her High Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries to declare that Her Majesty's government cannot assent to the foregoing rules as a statement of principles of International Law which were in force at the time when the claims mentioned in Article I arose, but that Her Majesty's gov-

ernment, in order to evince its desire of strengthening the friendly relation between the two countries and of making satisfactory provisions for the future, agrees that in deciding the questions between the two countries arising out of those claims, the Arbitrators should assume that Her Majesty's government had undertaken to act upon the principles set forth in these rules. And the High Contracting Parties agree to observe these rules as between themselves in future, and to bring them to the knowledge of other maritime powers, and to invite them to accede to them.

"The decision of the Tribunal shall, if possible, be made within three months from the close of the argument on both sides. It shall be made in writing and dated, and shall be signed by the Arbitrators who may assent to it. The said tribunal shall first determine as to each vessel, separately, whether Great Britain has, by any act or omission, failed to fulfill any of the duties set forth in the foregoing three rules, or recognized by the principles of International Law not inconsistent with such rules, and shall certify such fact as to each of the said vessels. In case the Tribunal find that Great Britain has failed to fulfill any duty or duties as aforesaid, it may, if it think proper, proceed to award a sum in gross to be paid by Great Britain to the United States for all the claims referred to it; and in such case the gross sum so awarded shall be paid in coin by the government of Great Britain to the government of the United States, at Washington, within twelve months after the date of the award."

Each party pays its own commissioners and their expenses. Record of all proceedings is to be kept.

In case the Tribunal finds that Great Britain has failed to fulfill any duty as aforesaid, and does not award a sum in gross, the Contracting Parties agree that a Board of Assessors shall be appointed to determine what claims are valid, and what amount shall be paid by Great Britain to the United States on account of the liability arising from such failure, as to each vessel, according to the extent of such liability as decided by the Arbitrators. The Board of Assessors shall be constituted as follows: One member thereof shall be named by the President of the United States, one member thereof shall be named by Her Britannic Majesty and one member thereof shall be named by the Representative at Washington of the King of Italy; and in case of a vacancy it shall be



CITY HORSE RAILWAY.



filled in the same manner. As soon as possible after such nominations the Board of Assessors shall be organized in Washington. The members shall be bound to hear on each separate claim, if required, one person on behalf of each government, as counsel or agent. A majority of the Assessors in each case shall be sufficient for a decision. Every claim shall be presented to the Assessors within six months from the day of their first meeting, but they may, for good cause shown, extend the time for the presentation of any claim to a further period not exceeding three months. The Assessors shall report to each government, at or before the expiration of one year from the date of their first meeting, the amount of claims decided by them up to the date of such report.

All awards are payable in coin, at Washington, within twelve months.

“The High Contracting Parties engage to consider the result of the proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration and of the Board of Assessors, should each Board be appointed, as a full, perfect and final settlement of all the claims hereinbefore referred to; and further engage that every such claim, whether the same may or may not have been presented to the notice of, made, preferred, or laid before the Tribunal or Board, shall, from and after the conclusion of the proceedings of the Tribunal or Board, be considered and treated as finally settled, barred, and thenceforth inadmissible.”

ALL OTHER CLAIMS.

The High Contracting Parties agree that all claims on the part of corporations, companies, or private individuals, citizens of the United States, upon the government of Her Britannic Majesty, arising out of acts committed against the persons or property of citizens of the United States during the period between the thirteenth of April, 1861, and the ninth of April, 1865, inclusive, not being claims growing out of the acts of the vessels referred to in Article I of this Treaty, and all claims with the like exception, on the part of corporations, companies, or private individuals, subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, upon the government of the United States, arising out of acts committed against the persons or property of subjects of Her Britannic Majesty during the same period, which may have been presented to either government for

its interposition with the other, and which yet remain unsettled, as well as any other such claims which may be presented within the time specified in this Treaty, shall be referred to three Commissioners, to be appointed—One shall be named by the President of the United States, one by Her Britannic Majesty, and a third by the President of the United States and Her Britannic Majesty, conjointly. The Commissioners shall meet at Washington at the earliest convenient period; and shall forthwith proceed to the investigation of the claims which shall be presented. They shall investigate and decide such claims in such order and such manner as they may think proper, but upon such evidence or information only as shall be furnished by or on behalf of the respective governments. They shall be bound to receive and consider all written documents or statements which may be presented to them by or on behalf of the respective governments in support of, or in answer to, any claim, and to hear, if required, one person on each side, on behalf of each government as counsel or agent for such government, on each and every separate claim. A majority of the Commissioners shall be sufficient for an award in each case. The High Contracting Parties hereby engage to consider the decision of the Commissioners as absolutely final and conclusive upon each claim decided upon by them, and to give full effect to such decisions without any objection, evasion, or delay whatsoever.

Claims are to be presented within six months unless for satisfactory reasons, and are to be decided within two years; payment or awards to be made within a year, without interest.

THE FISHERIES.

It is agreed by the High Contracting Parties that British subjects shall have, in common with the citizens of the United States, the liberty, for the term of ten years, to take fish of every kind, except shell-fish, on the eastern sea-coasts and shores of the United States north of the thirty-ninth parallel of north latitude, and on the shores of the several islands thereunto adjacent, and in the bays, harbors and creeks of the said sea-coasts and shores of the United States and of the said islands, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, with permission to land upon the said coasts of the United States and of the islands aforesaid, for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish; provided

that, in so doing, they do not interfere with the rights of private property, or with the fishermen of the United States in the peaceable use of any part of the said coasts in their occupancy for the same purpose. It is understood that the above-mentioned liberty applies solely to the sea fishery, and that salmon and shad fisheries, and all other fisheries in rivers and mouths of rivers, are hereby reserved exclusively for fishermen of the United States. Fish-oil and fish of all kinds (except fish of the inland lakes, and of the rivers falling into them, and except fish preserved in oil), being the produce of the fisheries of the United States, or of the Dominion of Canada, or of Prince Edward's Island, shall be admitted into each country, respectively, free of duty.

The Treaty provides for commissions to settle any disputed points in the matter of the fisheries, and prescribes rules for their proceedings.

RIVER NAVIGATION.

The navigation of the river St. Lawrence, from the forty-fifth parallel of north latitude, where it ceases to form the boundary between the two countries, from, to, and into the sea, shall forever remain free and open for the purposes of commerce to the citizens of the United States, subject to any laws and regulations of Great Britain, or of the Dominion of Canada, not inconsistent with such privilege of free navigation. The navigation of the rivers Yukon, Porcupine and Stikine, from, to, and into the sea, shall forever remain free and open for the purposes of commerce to the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty and to the citizens of the United States, subject to any laws and regulations of either country within its own territory, not inconsistent with such privilege of free navigation.

It is provided that efforts shall be made to procure mutual privileges in navigating canals and lakes upon or contiguous to the Canadian boundaries; also that Lake Michigan shall be free to British vessels. Goods from Great Britain for Canada may be carried through United States territory without paying duty, and the same as to goods through Canada for the United States. The government of the United States may suspend the right of carrying granted in favor of the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty under this article, in case the Dominion of Canada should at any time deprive the citizens of the United States of the use of the

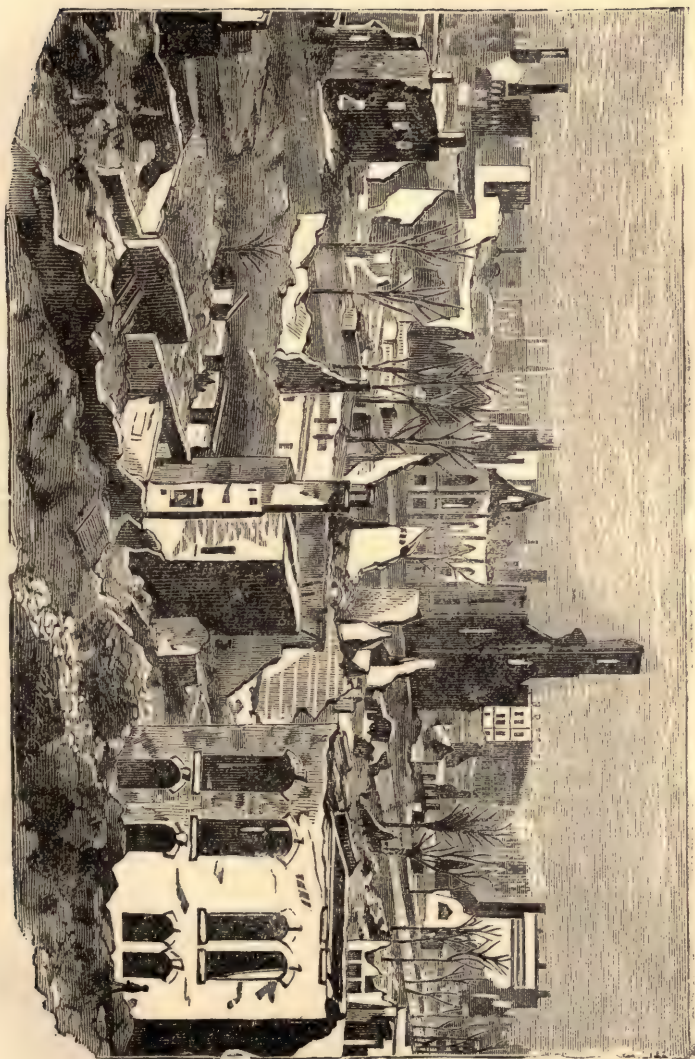
canals in the said Dominion on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the Dominion.

NORTHWESTERN BOUNDARY.

The unsettled boundary between Washington Territory and British Columbia, in which "the government of Her Britannic Majesty claims that such boundary line should, under the terms of the Treaty of June 15, 1846, be run through the Rosario Straits, and the government of the United States claims that it should be run through the Canal de Haro, it is agreed that the respective claims shall be submitted to the arbitration of the Emperor of Germany, who, having regard to the above-mentioned article of the said Treaty, shall decide thereupon, finally and without appeal, which claim is most in accordance with the true interpretation of said Treaty." His decision is to be a full settlement of the matter. Due provision is made for presenting evidence, etc., to the Emperor.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE RUINS OF SOUTH CHICAGO.





THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

The electoral vote for President in 1872 will be considerably greater than it was in 1868, under the previous apportionment. Many States have increased their respective votes, and several States which did not vote at all in 1868 will now take part in the election. The following table will show the electoral vote in 1868, with the popular majority in each State for Grant or Seymour, and also the number of votes to which each State will be entitled in 1872 :

	Grant.	Seymour.	Majority.	Electoral vote of	
				'68.	'72.
Alabama	8	--	4280	8	10
Arkansas	5	--	3074	5	6
California	5	--	514	5	6
Connecticut	6	--	3045	6	6
Delaware	--	3	3357	3	3
*Florida	3	--	---	3	4
Georgia	--	9	45688	9	11
Illinois	16	--	51150	16	21
Indiana	13	--	9572	13	15
Iowa	8	--	46962	8	11
Kansas	3	--	17030	3	5
Kentucky	--	11	76323	11	12
Louisiana	7	--	46962	7	8
Maine	7	--	28030	7	7
Maryland	--	7	31919	7	8
Massachusetts	12	--	77069	12	13
Michigan	8	--	31481	8	11
Minnesota	4	--	15470	4	5
Mississippi	--	--	---	7	8
Missouri	11	--	25883	11	15
Nebraska	3	--	4290	3	3
Nevada	3	--	1262	3	3
New Hampshire	5	--	6967	5	5
New Jersey	--	7	2880	7	9
New York	--	33	10000	33	35
North Carolina	9	--	12136	9	10
Ohio	21	--	41428	21	22
Oregon	--	3	164	3	3
Pennsylvania	26	--	28398	26	29
Rhode Island	4	--	6445	4	4
South Carolina	6	--	17064	6	7
Tennessee	10	--	30446	10	12
*Texas	--	--	---	6	8
Vermont	5	--	32122	5	5
*Virginia	--	--	---	10	11
West Virginia	5	--	8719	5	5
Wisconsin	8	--	24447	8	10
Whole number	221	78	---	317	366
Majority				159	184

Votes necessary to a choice, 179. Grant's majority on popular vote, 309,568.

The whole number of electors has been increased 49, and three States, which had 23 votes, did not vote in 1868,—making 72 additional electoral votes.

* Not voting, 23.

THE LAW OF NATIONS.

ATIONS, like individuals, are bound by certain laws which govern and control their relation and conduct to each other. It is, or should be, based upon the divine precept, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." No other rule is just, and nations are as strongly bound to obey it as an individual. This, however, is not enough; and sad as is the commentary, in other and more human laws they find a stronger protection. There is no tribunal but that of public opinion to enforce upon nations an observance of the courtesy due each other, but, in this age, there is not a civilized government on earth that does not stand sufficiently in awe of this to openly respect its compact with other nations.

There can, of course, be no court for the adjustment of national misunderstandings; and each nation is therefore a law unto itself, and the chief judge of its own wrongs and grievances; hence, when difficulties and disputes arise between them, and neither reason nor charity will lead to a peaceful settlement of their troubles, war is resorted to, and by force of arms, or superiority of numbers, one is forced to yield its claims to the other, and often to relinquish justice. A nation's strength is not always a nation's glory, since it may have been acquired by the most dishonorable means; and a nation's greatness is not always a nation's honor, since it may have been reached in such a way as to be its shame. In the ages when the most bloody and cruel war begat heroes, and the most treacherous and cowardly acts often crowned them with laurels, it was enough that a nation was victorious; it mattered little whether that victory, or the terms dictated to the conquered, were honorable or otherwise, and some of the most noted of the ancient Roman and Grecian warriors were distinguished for cruelty, tyranny and treachery. To violate a treaty was, with

Rome, but to proclaim that it was more to her interest to break than to keep it—or that she was strong enough to-day to withdraw what she conceded through weakness yesterday. Every nation has, as much as every family, the right to regulate its own domestic or internal affairs; and no other nation has a right to interfere, no matter what its laws or customs may be, or how barbarous or inhuman; and they may alter or abolish them, in part or altogether, as they chose, but it must be done with proper consideration for the rights of others, and care that it does not interfere with or injure them.

All political divisions are protected under and by the law of nations, as the States of a confederacy or union are protected by the constitution that is binding upon all alike; and any nation or kingdom guilty of wilfully violating treaties, or resorting to dissimulation to free itself from honest obligations, or wantonly making unprovoked war upon a neighbor would forfeit its claim to the protection of the law of nations, and all governments would be bound to see that justice was done to the wronged party. Every government is free to act as it sees fit in making treaties, and in using its discretion and judgment as to what is best for itself.

Every nation has an exclusive right to the use, for navigation, or other purposes, of the rivers flowing through its own territory, to sea, lake or inland bay, and to its own sea coast for three miles from shore; and all her vessels, of whatever description, going beyond that line, are considered in foreign waters, and must be provided with passports from their government, which is neither more nor less than an official certificate that the ship is from the country under whose flag she sails, and gives permission to visit certain ports or countries, and to navigate certain waters without molestation. It gives a minute and truthful description of the vessel, her officers, crew, lading, capacity, guns, etc., and asks of all powers that the vessel be allowed to pass on her journey without disturbance; and any molestation or insult to her is an insult to the nation whose flag she bears, and one requiring the fullest apology and the most ample amendment, according to the law of nations.

Every nation has its agent or representative at the national capital, at the court, or legislative assemblage of each other; and

the failure of a nation to send a minister to a court, or assembly of national interest, is often a sign of non-recognition of that power. These officers are divided into four classes: 1st, Ambassadors or Papal Legates; 2d, Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary; 3d, Resident Minister, accredited to sovereigns or independent nations; 4th, *Charge d'Affaires*, accredited to the minister of foreign affairs. An ambassador holds the highest rank, and acts in the place of the sovereign who employs him, and his word is absolute, so far as his government is concerned; and is entitled to all the honors which would be paid to the ruler he represents personally; and he is not answerable or held accountable to the country he visits for any crime or atrocity, but it can be exacted of his own government that he be re-called and punished.

In times of peace, special agents sent out in case of an emergency, or for a special purpose, is styled an envoy. A plenipotentiary is a minister who is authorized to act for his sovereign in any negotiations, and to arrange terms and treaties at the close of war. The ministers of the United States are required to keep their government notified of everything which is of interest or importance to it, to see that justice is done to their countrymen, that they are not oppressed or wronged, and to encourage every movement which tends to the enlightenment of the race, and to improve their condition. A *charge d'affaires* ranks lowest in the class of foreign ministers—is, indeed, a deputy simply, and intrusted by the ambassador to take charge of the business with which he intrusts him. A consul is a commercial agent, who is sent by his government to reside abroad, and his business lies usually in seaport towns. The consul must carry with him a certificate of his appointment, must be publicly recognized and receive from the government under which he proposes to reside a written permission to perform his special duties. He is not entitled to the immunities of a minister and may be discharged at the will of the government to whom he is sent; but an ambassador can only be withdrawn at the will of the sovereign he represents. The refusal to receive a consul is never considered a breach of etiquette, but a refusal to receive a minister would be an open insult to his government, and denote great dissatisfaction, if not actual hostility. It is not customary, nor admissible, to open war upon

THE TOMB OF WASHINGTON, MOUNT VERNON, VA.



any nation without a certain preliminary course. It is preceded by setting forth the wrongs and grievances upon which it is based, and asking peaceful redress and not until every other means have been tried, and every other measure resorted to without success, is war justified by the law of nations. In the United States the power to declare war is intrusted to the national legislature. When once war has been declared, every subject is considered or treated as if responsible for the acts of his government, and enmity and hostility exists, not only between the active armies, but between the individuals who comprise the nations, and indirectly they support the war, since the taxes levied upon them, paid, it may be reluctantly, yet paid, are the only means by which the armies could be sustained or war carried on.

A blockade is the surrounding of a place with hostile troops or ships in such a manner as to prevent escape and hinder supplies of ammunition and provision from entering, with a view to compelling a surrender by hunger and want, without regular attacks. No neutral nation is permitted to afford aid or relief to the inhabitants, and all supplies in a state of transmission for such relief, are subject to confiscation. A mere declaration of blockade is not sufficient, nor is it binding upon neutral powers, unless they have first been notified, and the port or country surrounded in such a manner as to prevent ingress or egress.

A truce is a temporary suspension of hostilities by the mutual agreement of the two armies, and at the close of it, war may be at once resumed, and it may be general, or only partial. A partial truce suspends hostilities only at one point, while a general truce extends over all the dominion of the hostile nations.

A declaration of war is a total prohibition of commercial intercourse between the citizens of the two opposing powers, and any contracts made between them are null and void; neither is it lawful to insure the property of, or remit money to, a citizen of the other country.

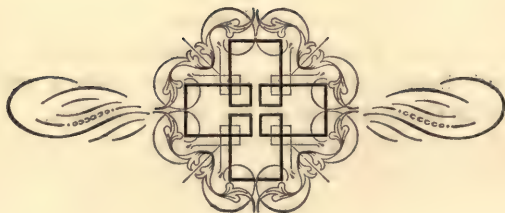
An embargo is an injunction to vessels not to leave port, and can only be issued by the supreme rulers of a country, and implies that there is threatening and immediate danger.

Letters of marque and reprisal are sealed commissions granted by a government to its citizens, licensing the seizure of an enemy's property, or of the person of those who belong to a government

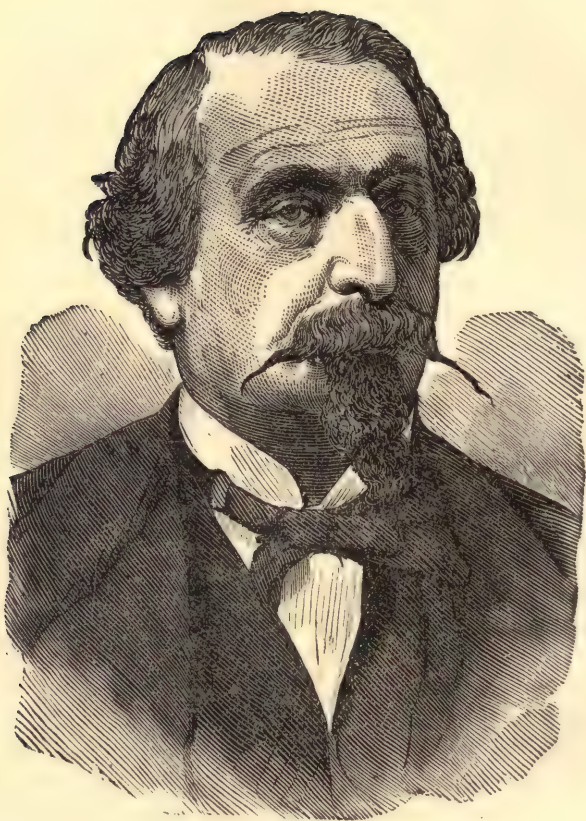
which has refused to do justice to the country granting it; and war-vessels owned by private individuals, and thus licensed, are privateers.

A treaty is a solemn compact between nations, made by commissioners who represent the sovereign or chief magistrate, and the country which they represent pledges its national honor and truth before the world to keep sacred the stipulations of such treaty. and this is as closely binding upon the respective governments as are contracts upon private citizens. In this age a nation would be irredeemably disgraced who would wilfully outrage or violate a treaty.

It is the tendency and design of the law of nations to cultivate the principles of justice and humanity, and to unite in the encouragement of the rational usages of the Christian world.



PART II.



NAPOLEON III.

LOUIS NAPOLEON BOUNAPARTE.



FOR the first time since the heart-broken captive emperor gave his last look at the land he loved, we may safely say that the Napoleonic dynasty is ended. It is true that the exiled monarch may, and most likely will be replaced on the throne of "La Belle France," but it will be through the tolerance of the powers who have humbled him—or rather, perhaps, they may replace him because he will serve better the ends of despotism on the throne than off it. The French people have loved and revered the name of Napoleon; because it was inseparably connected with the palmy days of the empire, and they yielded to the name the homage which they never would have given to Napoleon III. At the best he was an usurper and a robber; at the worst, he was not only an usurper and robber, but a degraded man, whose depraved nature was a hot bed in whose nursing care every vice, both native and exotic, had flourished and grown rank and strong. If he had one redeeming trait of character, the world is not clear-sighted enough, or sufficiently charitable, to look for it, and it is not prominent enough to be like a light that is set on a hill and can not be hid. If the career of the Napoleonic dynasty is without parallel it certainly owes but little of its glory to Napoleon III.

Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte is the son of Louis Napoleon, King of Holland, and Hortense, daughter of the Empress Josephine, by her first marriage, with the Viscount de Beauharnois. He resided with his mother in Paris, until 1814. When the first great disaster of Napoleon occurred after the Russian expedition, when defeat and disgrace had overwhelmed him, Hortense, with a faith as strong as was his own in the star of his destiny, watched and waited for his return, and when the glad day came, exulted in the brilliant success that rewarded the hero

of a hundred battles. Again the clouds darkened over France—again her blue lilies were drenched with the life-blood of her bravest sons—again the wild storm burst over that devoted land, and on the ensanguined plain of Waterloo, the star of Napoleon I. set to rise no more.

Under the rule of the Bourbons France drooped and languished, praying, in stealthy ways, for deliverance from the accursed yoke of a race it hated. The revolution of 1830 in France rekindled the fierce flames of discontent in Italy, and for the first time in his life we find Louis Napoleon, whom the jealous watchfulness of Louis Philippe prevented from taking an active part in the politics of his country, turning his attention to that distracted province, and as he became an object of attention to the progressive party, he became, in an even greater measure, an object of dread and suspicion to the Papal government, and was ordered to withdraw from Rome. The request, pointed and significant, was not complied with. A guard was then sent to remove him, but he eluded them and fled to Florence; and the insurrection of the Romagna so long suppressed, burst forth, and the tri-colored flags waved defiance from the battlement of every stronghold in Italy; but the fingers of the Austrian despot were upon her throat, and the fierce and beautiful, but weak and helpless, queen of the Old World lay disarmed and powerless at his feet.

It was not until 1832 that the eyes of Europe were centered upon Louis Napoleon as the probable head of the Napoleonic dynasty, and Louis Philippe, under the restless motion of the people whom he lacked the power to control, trembled as he read the hand-writing upon his palace walls, and knew that his kingdom was passing into other hands. The far-seeing wisdom and shrewd foresight of the "coming man," convinced him that the French must have not only a change of power, but a change of government, and though every nerve leaped and thrilled at the lightest thought of the old glory of France, he foresaw that a throne was a thing of the past, and that too much of the wild, free air of America had fluttered over the briny deep, and that the passionate hearts of the people whom he aspired to lead, must at least be humored in the idea that they might establish a republic as fair and strong as our own. He circulated pamphlets amongst the laboring classes, in which he talked of the "rights of

the people," of course, in a guarded way, he talked to them of freedom and of national existence that should be untrammelled by tyranny, of a day when no despot's foot should be upon their neck, and they believed him, and longed for the coming of the day he had pictured to their imagination. Thus far his life had been without political reproach, and without shame, and no imprudence had shaken the faith of the people in his ability or his honesty. The reasonable and honorable had predominated.

The state of France at this time was peculiar, and the irrepressible turbulence, and the disappointment which they felt in Louis Philippe, whose selfishness, avarice and perfidy merited their contempt, presented a temptation which a stronger mind than Napoleon might have yielded to. Every attempt which the reigning monarch took to render himself popular seemed to act against him, and the conspiracy of Strasbourg was to him as a funeral knell. Though it was a failure, and Napoleon a prisoner, he knew that the days of his reign were numbered; although, when he had banished the aspiring young prince from the soil of France, and pronounced a sentence of perpetual exile, no doubt he breathed more freely; and when an ocean rolled between him and the rival he feared and hated, he hoped against hope for the perpetuation of his own reign. His arrival in New York is still well remembered, and while it is asserted that his life became that of an abandoned debauchee, that he was overwhelmed with want, that he was arrested for debt, and that he acted in every manner unworthy of his name, his rank and his hopes, it is probable that these stories are highly exaggerated, or untrue in the main. He was recalled from America by a letter from his mother, who was lying in a very critical condition, and braving the wrath, and defying the hatred of Louis Philippe, he embarked for Europe, and reached Arnumburg in time to render the last offices of affection to his dying mother. After her death he resided for some time in London, and was, at more than one period of his life there, so impoverished as to be dependent upon his mistress, the beautiful and fascinating Mrs. Howard. His destitution, his misfortunes, and the glory which attached to his name, attracted her to this penniless aspirant to the throne of the Bourbons. But though he lived in forced exile—enduring it because he could not avoid it—his busy brain still toiled and wrought away at the tan-

gled knot of destiny; and though the thread led out into darkness, he believed it was to lead him to honor, or at least to glory. But alas, at Boulogne he again suffered the defeat which his rash, immature plans seemed only to court; and again he was a prisoner.

Arraigned for trial before the Chamber of Peers, he was convicted upon the evidence of his own proclamations to the people, as well as the fact of his having been taken while fighting against the Crown. He was condemned to imprisonment for life in the fortress of Ham. For six long years he was kept in close confinement, and at last, when the vigilance of the guard was somewhat relaxed, found means of escape through the adroit and faithful management of his physician, Dr. Conneau; and he again found an asylum in London. He seemed now to believe that the downfall of Louis Philippe would soon take place, and he believed rightly. He founded his opinion upon the observation that the ruling powers had held the throne but sixteen or seventeen years. Seventeen years Napoleon I. reigned. Seventeen years the restored Bourbons were in supremacy. Seventeen years Louis Philippe occupied the throne; and, predicted Schmucker, we may safely prophesy that seventeen years will be about the time allotted by the hand of destiny for the reign of the restored Bonapartes. Maddened by wrong and oppression, and hating bitterly the man who ruled them, the people at length forced Louis Philippe to abdicate the throne, and declared they would have a republican form of government. Accordingly, upon the 10th of December, 1848, an election was held which resulted in Napoleon's being proclaimed President of the French Republic, for the term of four years.

At last, after weary years waiting and hoping, he stood at the head of the French government, and if his position was not what he had fondly hoped and aspired to—if it was but as Dead Sea apples, where he had looked for Pomegranates—or a stone where he had asked for bread—or Marah water to thirst that longed to quench itself in the free, sweet mountain springs—at least it was something, and he could bide his time, and await the moment when he could spring into the position he craved. For four years he never lost sight of this for one instant, and at the end of that time was elected for ten years. We use the term "elected," but

it was carried at the bayonet's point, and Paris was guarded with a hundred thousand armed soldiers, who had been rendered savage with brandy. There were true hearts there in the doomed city, who had determined to give their lives before they would relinquish their liberties. There was a sharp conflict of a few hours; Napoleon's minions were triumphant and the Parisians yielded to the power they were helpless to withstand. At the end of a week tranquility was restored, and order again reigned throughout France; the Assembly was obliterated, and Louis Napoleon had realized the darling, life-long aspirations of his heart; the dying prayer of Hortense was fulfilled, and at length her son, the heir of the Great Napoleon, was absolute Monarch of France. When he was elevated to the imperial throne, he dispatched to the Emperor Nicholas, in common with the other sovereigns of Europe, a messenger, informing him of his new dignity. Nicholas returned, after an insulting delay, an answer so cold, so ambiguous, and so destitute of all courtesy—even the hollow and worthless courtesy which usually characterizes the intercourse of sovereigns not actually engaged in war,—that Louis Napoleon was compelled to resent it. He was not in a position to grapple with the Russian Bear, but I have said before that his was one of those natures who bide their time, and know the moment when it is safe to strike; and that moment did not come to him until, allied with England, he dictated, with his hereditary enemy, terms to Russia. Sevastopol fell, after a siege of twelve months, and a hundred thousand men had fallen around and within her walls; and there, France and her hated ally, dictated terms to the haughty and imperious Czar, who had no choice but to accept them. It was the proudest day in Napoleon's life,—before its triumph the glory of his coronation day dwindled into insignificance, since he not only humbled Russia, but England was forced to meet as an equal a monarch whom she looked upon, as did the rest of the world, as an upstart and an usurper.

The years rolled on; Napoleon waxed mighty, in his own conceit, at least, and wearying of inactivity, and sighing for fresh conquests, he bethought him to add to the luster of a somewhat unenviable reputation, by subduing his ancient enemy, Prussia. The war has been denounced as wanton and unprovoked, and no doubt was so, with but one motive which can be urged. Apart

from his passion for the perpetuation of his dynasty, he had, of course, some feeling for France, as one of the great powers of Europe. The position of Prussia, so late her inferior, now menaced her with humiliation. There was no choice for France; she must relinquish her prestige to a nation she despised, even while she feared it, or she must subdue it before it had grown too proud and strong to be subdued. Having decided upon war, nothing but a pretext was wanting, and this was easily found in the refusal of the King of Prussia to prohibit, absolutely, the candidature of the Prince Leopold, or of any other Prussian prince, then or ever, for the throne of Spain. The indignant refusal of Prussia, who was in a better position to dictate terms than was France, was seized upon. Such was the insignificant origin of a war which cost the nations a quarter of a million lives, and France alone the enormous sum of \$2,500,000,000. Her capital is in ruins,—her high places were laid waste—her villages were depopulated, and the country impoverished. At Sedan came the last fell blow which covered him with defeat and disgrace, and accomplished the overthrow of the Napoleonic dynasty; and there, in the evening of that bleak, dark day, September 1, 1870, Napoleon surrendered his sword, his army and himself into the hands of the Emperor Wilhelm. His name and his glory is a thing of the past, and this "eldest son of the Church" (Jesuit), as Dr. Brocket significantly styles him, has retired from public life to obscurity as deep as it is deserved.



BISMARCK.

SINCE 1862, Count Karl Otto von Bismarck-Schonhausen, has really stood at the head of the Prussian nation. His spirit has been felt in peace and war, and his counsels have been more potent than the word of the crowned head who seemed to dictate—yet *only* seemed—since he was but the means of executing the will of the prime minister. Perhaps his greatest ability has been shown in his skill and tact in leading, and controlling, and influencing King William I. to adopt measures which were in direct opposition to his views and prejudices, more

even than in any of his official acts. The King was, both by education and nature, a firm believer in the "divine right of Kings," an absolutist of the most rigid form, willful, stubborn, opinionated and bigoted, and the most skillful and delicate tact was needed, together with a strong magnetic power, to lead him in any but the direction in which he had determined to go. But this stern, hard, positive, willful old man has so fully come under the control and is so subject to the voice of Von Bismarck, as to be moulded into a different being; yet he is wholly unconscious of the fact, and complacently gives the orders that are the suggestions of Bismark, securing, at last, the love and respect of those who, a few years ago, were bitterly hostile to every measure he advanced or advocated. The man who could accomplish such results, and, while preserving peace between the King and the people, lead both forward in harmony to a higher position, deserves the credit of being one of, if not *the* first statesman in Europe.

Bismark was born at Schonhausen, in the province of Saxony, April 1, 1814. His family belonged to the ancient nobility, and had long served the Saxon and Prussian rulers. He was educated for the legal profession, but entered the army soon after obtaining his degree of Doctor of Philosophy, serving first in the light infantry, and afterwards as an officer of the reserves. He did not enter upon public life, or take any part in politics until he was thirty years of age, when he was elected to the Diet of Saxony, and afterwards to the United Diet, in 1847. In the latter he soon became leader of the conservative party, and distinguished himself for eloquence and logical ability. He opposed the adoption of the constitution which was offered to Prussia, fought furiously against the prevailing democracy of the period, and it is said declared vehemently that the great cities of Europe ought to be razed to the ground because they were hot-beds of democracy and constitutionalism. Since that time he has grown wiser, and looks to a constitutional form of government as something which might, under some circumstances be warranted. His course at the Diet attracted the attention of King Frederick William IV., and in 1851 he assigned him the difficult and important post of Privy Counselor to the Prussian Embassy at Frankfort. In this position he laid down the principle that Prussia could not fulfill her mission to Germany until Austria should be driven from the

confederation. In 1852 he was sent on a special mission to Vienna, and there as at Frankfort showed himself the vigilant and untiring adversary of Count Rochberg, the Austrian Premier. A pamphlet, written with great ability, appeared in 1858, entitled "Prussia on the Italian Question," and was very generally attributed to him—no doubt with truth—for he never lost an opportunity to wield tongue or pen in behalf of what he believed to be the best interests of his government. In 1856 he was minister to St. Petersburg, and in 1860 he visited Paris. In May, 1862, he was transferred by the present King to the French Embassy, but remained in Paris only till September, when he was summoned to Berlin as premier of the new Cabinet, with the double duty of governor of the King's household and Minister of Foreign Affairs. He had already attained high distinction as a diplomatist and a parliamentarian, but his new position was one requiring greater talents, and those of a higher order than any yet displayed, and he soon proved himself quite equal to the emergency. He inherited from the Ministry a chronic quarrel with the House of Deputies of the Prussian Legislature. The King and his cabinet had deemed it indispensable to reorganize the army, and substitute for the militia a system of military training which would make every able-bodied man in the realm an educated soldier, owing and giving to the nation three years of military service; forming a reserve force liable to be called upon in actual war. Connected with this were changes, promoting greater efficiency amongst the officers, and making the nation a nation of soldiers—every man an adept in the use of arms. The necessity of this grew out of the position of Prussia in relation to Germany. Either she, a nearly pure German power, or Austria, whose population was mostly made up of non-German nationalities, must lead Germany. If Prussia was to take this place she must be prepared for it; if she yielded the position that was rightfully her own—if she accepted at the hands of Austria the humiliating alternative of war, she must do it in silence and forever after hold her peace. In that case she sank to a second-rate power, and might never hope to rise, at least without war—war it might be—probably must be—if she sustained herself, since Austria would not relinquish her position without fighting. And Prussia must be prepared for it, since she would have to contend with superior power, so far as

numbers and resources were concerned, yet to give any hint to the world of her object was to court defeat. The King, therefore, under Bismark's advice, though himself opposed to a war with Austria for any cause, went forward and reorganized the army, expending large sums of money and doing the work thoroughly, and then calling upon the Diet for an appropriation to meet it. This was persistently refused, and when the House of Nobles voted it the Diet impeached the action as illegal, and long and bitter was the struggle between the two Houses; but when the crisis came, and Prussia, having formed an alliance with Italy, declared war with Austria, and defeated her in seven weeks, the wisdom of Bismark's course was obvious, and those who had denounced him most unreservedly were then willing to acknowledge their obligations to him. The German Confederacy was reorganized with Prussia at its head, and all the German States, except Austria, bound by treaties either offensive or defensive; and it was to the wisdom and prudence of the Prime Minister that this was due. Gifted with a remarkable insight into the motives of men, and especially of monarchs and political leaders, Count von Bismark has measured his strength with the ablest diplomatists in Europe, but has never met his equal; indeed, we do not believe that for far-seeing judgment, for concentration and strength of purpose, for rare discrimination, and cool, calm, reasoning powers, there is a living statesman in Europe who is his peer. He was aware, after the battle of Sadowa, that Napoleon would make a war between France and Prussia as soon as he could find a pretext for doing it, and he foresaw, better than any one else did, what the pretext would be. While carefully avoiding any provocation, he was urging on, with quiet force, every means to be ready to meet it, and when Napoleon declared war, Prussia was ready to meet it, but France was not. Proud, haughty and imperious, depending too much upon the glory of the Napoleonic Dynasty to intimidate the world, or, perhaps, he really believed the arms of France were invincible, yet he has had abundant opportunity, in his forced seclusion, to meditate upon the fallacy of measuring swords with a man like Bismark. In person the Count is a portly but intellectual looking man, with a quick, nervous manner, partly the result of ill-health, yet with an air of great self-command, while his keen, brilliant eyes have a

most pleasing expression. He is a fine scholar, thoroughly acquainted with most of the languages of Europe, speaking them fluently. His herculean labors within the last five years have permanently impaired his health, and it is not likely he will ever regain it. While Germany is a nation, and while her people glory in the triumph of her cause, they will never forget how much is due to **Bismarck's** diplomatic and parliamentary powers for their reorganization and safe establishment as an independent and honorable kingdom, and the first power in Europe.

CARL SCHURZ.

 IN 1848, when the present formidable German Empire was divided into some thirty-seven duchies, principalities and other monarchical governments, which drained the substance from the people that held them in bonds of almost penal servitude, a few brave men called the masses to arms, and sought to establish a great republic. Among the prominent agitators of the movement was Carl Schurz, now Senator from Missouri. It is but a matter of history that the uprising was unsuccessful, and a large number of the leaders were executed, others imprisoned, and many banished. Among the latter was Carl Schurz. Upon taking his forced departure, he exclaimed: "To-day I leave you, an exile; but I shall return, and when I do you shall respect me as much as you now despise me!" and if any man had the power to make good the words that to the old world despots were both a threat and a prophesy, it is he who flung them back as a parting *souvenir* to a power he hated.

Physically he is tall, sinewy and lean. His physiognomy is pure Teutonic. A fair forehead, under dark-brown, carelessly-combed hair, sallow cheeks; a sharply-cut nose, and deep indentations above flaring nostrils; a reddish moustache and a reddish



CARL SCHURZ.

beard, pretty closely trimmed ; a strong jaw, lips that can smile sweetly or curl into a sneer like Mephistopheles' own, and eyes singularly expressive and piercing : these are the features of Carl Schurz. Between 11 and 12 every forenoon he walks up the avenue to the capitol with a heavy overcoat wrapped around him, his left hand holding the folds together over his chest, and his right hand swinging a Malacca cane.

In the Senate, divested of his overcoat his figure appears the more lithe and slender. His movements are in striking contrast with the slow, formal, and studied movements of many of the elder Senators, being full of nervous vivacity and grace. His manner is courtesy itself. Generally, his first business after taking his seat appears to be the wiping of his spectacles with a spotless handkerchief. By the time this little thing is done, the Senator has in a series of swift glances surveyed the Chamber, galleries and all ; and many are the imperceptible signs of personal recognition which flash from his keen eyes. In the time of debate he is a careful listener. He never insults an adversary while that adversary is speaking by a mean pretense of being engaged in letter-writing or the examination of papers ; on the contrary, it seems natural to Senator Schurz to preserve the demeanor of a gentleman toward all his associates at all times. This politeness on his part doubtless has its influence, in conjunction with the fascination of his abilities, to secure for him, whenever he arises to address the Senate, an attentive audience on the floor. He is always charged with something to say on every important question ; but he has the sense and tact to reserve himself for occasions when his voice and influence could not well be spared. He is never trivial ; never makes much of small topics. Therefore when Carl Schurz gets on his feet, there is generally a reason for it, and he does not often sit down without vindicating some principle worthy of such an advocate.

In an important debate fitted to call into exercise all his powers, he makes a magnificent figure. His firm yet elastic posture ; his gestures, commanding, graceful, vehement ; his voice, now ringing loud, now subdued to impressive monotones ; his irresistible German accent ; the close reasoning, cumulative logic, sarcasm and eloquence of his speech ; its fine, nervous English ; and above and beyond all, the manly earnestness and fervor with which he is

evidently defending a principle dear to his heart, make him a great orator. * * * What is chiefly edifying to a student of the current debates is the dominion of such a mind as his over the bombast, the quibbles, the stump oratory, and the rickety logic of Senatorial quacks. It suggests the poise of an eagle in the "blue serene" above a flock of clacking wild geese.

The lovable side of Carl Schurz's character is, the sociable and domestic side. He has a noble wife and one child, and a quiet home in Washington. There, on Saturday evenings, his friends are entertained with conversation and music. There is certainly no difficulty in conversing with the Senator, because he talks fluently in three languages, and we don't know how many more. He has a true German fondness for music, and is said to be a fine amateur pianist.

LYMAN TRUMBULL.

N speaking of this man, no introduction is needed. His name is familiar to every voter, his speeches have been read at every fireside, and his acts have been before the public for many years. He was born in Colchester, Conn., in 1813. In his sixteenth year he became a teacher in his native town, and upon reaching his majority went to Georgia, where he was engaged in teaching for several years, devoting all his spare time to the study of law, and was admitted to the bar while he was still a resident of that State.

In 1837 he removed to Illinois, and in 1840 represented St. Clair county in the State Legislature; and in 1841 was made Secretary of the State of Illinois. In 1848 he was elected one of the Chief Justices of the State Supreme Court, an office which he held for thirteen years. In 1855 the Legislature elected him to

the Senate of the United States, and in 1861-67 he was re-elected.

In connection with other leading men, and in accordance with the known wishes of the people, he advocated earnestly the nomination of President Lincoln, both for his first and second terms of office.

Senator Trumbull is one of our *strong* men. He is eminently practical, and very firm; while rarely, if ever, acting upon impulse, he rarely, if ever, changes an opinion. He is an earnest, thoughtful, conscientious man, not one of those, perhaps, to whom our hearts go out involuntarily with their freight and offering of love, but one of those whom we honor and trust, and to whom we could safely commit the keeping of our party or national honor.

SCHUYLER COLFAX.



ON. SCHUYLER COLFAX was born in the city of New York, March 23, 1823. He early learned to depend upon himself, and prepare to meet life's stern realities, and to breast the tide of human affairs with what strength and forces were at his command. His father died before his babe was born, leaving the young widow with exceedingly limited resources. When he was ten years old, Schuyler went into a store, where he remained three years, and then, with his mother and stepfather, removed to the West, and settled in Indiana, where he again found employment as a dry goods clerk, for four years more. He must have given promise already of ability, for before he was eighteen he was appointed deputy auditor, and moved to South Bend. He possessed some literary taste, and wrote fluently and correctly, and attracted some attention by articles in the country papers of the day. In 1845 he began the publication of the St. Joseph Valley Register. His speculation seems not to have been immediately successful, for it is said that the young editor found



HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX.

himself deeply in debt—almost any one but him would have said, hopelessly so—and when, by the closest attention to business, he had placed his paper on a safe footing, he had the misfortune to lose his office by fire. Having no insurance on it, of course the loss was total. It is pleasant to be able to say that the courage of the young man was equal to the emergency, and that his energy made it a popular and profitable paper.

The beginning of his political career was his appointment as delegate and secretary to the Whig National Convention. In 1849 he was a member of the Convention to revise the Constitution of Indiana. In 1851 he received his first nomination to Congress, but lost the election. In 1855 he was re-nominated, and elected by a majority of two thousand; and has been returned to each succeeding Congress. He approved of the nomination of Mr. Lincoln, as one of the best and safest measures of the period, warmly seconded every effort for the election, and during his entire administration was a wise and faithful friend, a discreet and judicious counselor. He was Speaker of the House of Representatives during the sessions of the Thirty-eighth Congress, and subsequently twice filled the office. The National Republican Convention which met in Chicago in May, 1868, nominated Mr. Colfax for the Vice-Presidency under Grant; and the measure gave great satisfaction to the people. Mr. Colfax had for many years been a widower, having been married while very young to a sweet, frail girl, who drooped and faded and died, as the blossoms die when wild rude winds sweep round them. A few days after his nomination to the office of Vice President, he was married to Miss Ella M. Wade, a niece of Hon. B. F. Wade, of Ohio, a most amiable and accomplished woman. Mr. Colfax is a man whose many virtues, pleasing manners and address have made him popular, while his firm adherence to principle has won him the respect of the nation.



CHARLES SUMNER.

FOR forty years the name of Charles Sumner has been before the American people, and for more than thirty years he has been a leading statesman. His ancestors for several generations had been legal men—indeed, one may safely say that it is a family trait to incline to the profession of the law.

Charles Sumner was born in Boston, January 6th, 1811; graduated from Harvard College in 1830 and was admitted to the bar in 1836. In 1837 he visited Europe and spent three years on the Continent, when he returned to America and resumed the practice of law in Boston. Mr. Sumner, though not at this time an active politician, was claimed by the Whigs as belonging to their party, and most likely he did. He strongly opposed the Mexican War, and wrote a letter to Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, who then was the Member of Congress from Boston, filled with the most scathing rebuke, for having voted in favor of that war in direct

contradiction to the known wishes of his constituents. When Mr. Webster was withdrawn from the Senate by Mr. Fillmore to a place in his cabinet, Charles Sumner was chosen to fill the vacancy, and, already ahead of all parties on some of the great questions of the day, he now took a more decided stand. He dissolved his connection with the Whigs, broke with a firm hand all old political ties that bound him, and became a leader in the new Free Soil party. Mr. Sumner's public life has been so prominent that it is well known. Upon the Missouri Compromise and Kansas Bill he was particularly earnest and enthusiastic, determined to do all in his power to hand down to posterity laws that should not disgrace America. His speech which was published under the title of "The Crime Against Kansas," occupied two entire days in its delivery. It created intense excitement and indignation amongst those who were opposed to his views, and arguments which could not be defeated by words were met by blows. Preston S. Brooks, a Representative from South Carolina, attacked Mr. Sumner two days afterwards, while he sat at his desk unarmed, engaged in writing, and beat him over his head with a heavy cane until he fell insensible. In the following January, while still suffering from his injuries, he was re-elected to Congress, but his health was so poor, and his suffering so great, that he went to Europe by the advice of his physician, to see if he might not be benefited by change of air. Still very feeble, he returned in the fall, but the next May again went abroad to submit to a course of medical treatment which had the desired effect, and after an absence of eighteen months he again resumed his official duties.

Mr. Sumner took an active part in the election of Mr. Lincoln to the presidential chair, and considered the triumph not one of party but of principle. In 1861, he was made Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and at that time the position was one requiring the greatest discretion as well as delicacy. He entered his third senatorial term in March, 1863. He was deeply pained by President Johnson's course; indeed, so widely different were their views it was impossible to reconcile them, and from the first to the last he was a bitter and constant opponent of "*My Policy*." Mr. Sumner is one of the finest scholars in America, and as a literary worker has no equal in public life; and though his many theories have sometimes been urged with a persistence

which subjected them to the epithet of "hobbies," they have come in more than one instance to be the grand principles of our national government, and the source of our strength.

JOHN W. CHANLER.

JOHN WINTHROP CHANLER was born in the city of New York, in 1826. He graduated in Columbia College in 1847, and, like most of our political men, made law the profession of his choice. In 1859 he was a member of the New York State Assembly and gave the greatest satisfaction, as well as high promise for the future. In 1860 he declined the nomination which was tendered him for the State Senate. For two years we hear little of him, but that he practiced his profession with great success, and was popular as a lawyer; but evidently the desire of the people was toward him, for he was elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress, and again to the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth. Perhaps Mr. Chanler has never done anything in all his public life by which he distinguished himself so much as by his powerful speech in answer to Thaddeus Stevens, in reply to his Confiscation Bill. We wish it were possible to give it here—eloquent, impetuous, strong and overflowing with unmeasured indignation and fiery denunciation of a measure which he considered and characterized as the basest robbery. We pass no criticism upon the principle he advocated; we leave that to each reader, supposing him competent to form his own opinion, and only ask him to remember that it was at a time when party strife and bitterness ran high, and when it was necessary to set aside the courtesy and dainty politeness demanded and tendered on ordinary occasions and act quickly and decisively. We doubt if ever a senator delivered a more powerful speech upon any subject. His speech upon the rights of American citizens abroad is also spoken of as one of his best efforts, and one in which are some fine ideas most ably expressed. In looking at his life, and at his abilities, we prophesy for him a greater work than he has yet done.

JOHN A. LOGAN.



JOHN A. LOGAN was born in Illinois in 1826. His father, one of the first settlers of the Prairie State, was born in Ireland. His mother was from the State of Tennessee, and is spoken of as a lovely woman; and it is from this daughter of the South that he inherits his warm, glowing temperament and his impulsive disposition. His father was a man of fine talents, and a good scholar. In those days school houses were not by any means as plenty as now, so he took the education of his boy into his own hands, and I have never heard but that he did credit to his teacher. As had been foreseen and prophesied by prominent statesmen and prophetic lookers-on, the Mexican war followed the annexation of Texas; the call for volunteers rang through the land, and bright swords leaped from the scabbard at the touch of willing hands, as from the North and the South her ruddy sons went out to defend the dear old flag. With the foremost of these young Logan marched to the fray, and on those distant western battle-fields won his first laurels. From that day to this no year has passed but fresh leaves have been added, of deeper, more fadeless green.

At the first he was chosen lieutenant in a company of the first Illinois volunteers, and the records of that war contain evidence that he was a good and faithful soldier. In the fall of 1848, having returned home, he commenced the study of law, and in November, 1841, was elected clerk of Jackson county. He was admitted to the bar in 1851, and commenced practice with his uncle, A. M. Jenkins, Esq., who had once been Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois, and in 1852 he was elected prosecuting attorney of the third judicial district. In the autumn of the same year he was elected to the State legislature, and was three times re-elected. In 1856 he was chosen presidential elector, and was the successful democratic candidate for representative in Congress, being re-elected by the same party in 1860. He was one of the



JOHN A. LOGAN.

strongest supporters of Stephen A. Douglas for the presidency ; yet so strong was his love for peace and order, and so far did his love for his country exceed his love of party, that he proved a staunch friend of Mr. Lincoln, after his election.

During the rebellion Mr. Logan's record was one of which, either as an honest man, an officer, or a patriot, no one need be ashamed.

In 1862 he was urged to again take part in political life, by allowing his name to be used as candidate for Congressman-at-large, but he declined, believing that he had higher duties to fulfil, and that there were many who could fill that position as well as he. In 1868 he was offered the position of Minister to Mexico, but declined it, and was then elected a Representative to the Fortieth Congress, was re-elected to the Forty-first, and appointed chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, for which he was eminently qualified. In Congress, as on the battle-field, he is impetuous, fiery, out-spoken, frank—sometimes rash. He was styled the "Murat of the Army," and deserves, better than any living orator and statesman, the title of the Calhoun of the age.

REVERDY JOHNSON.

EW are the links that are left to bind us to an age that seems so far in the past, and one of that few is Reverdy Johnson, Senator from Maryland, who was born in Annapolis in that State, May 26, 1796. His father was an eminent lawyer and held the offices of Attorney General, Judge of Appeals, and Chancellor of the State of Maryland. Reverdy was sent to the primary department of St. John's College when but six years old, and remained in that institution until, having pursued a thorough classical and mathematical course, he left the school without graduating, and studied law in his father's office. One day, as the boy sat delving deep in the musty old tomes, it was told him that the British were about to attack Washington. The en-



REVERDY JOHNSON.

thusiastic young student, seeing a regiment of hastily recruited volunteers marching past, caught his cap and joined them in such haste that his slippers, in which he sat to study, were not changed for more substantial shoes, and before half the distance was passed, he was barefooted; but his company were in time to take part in the battle of Bladensburg, August 24, 1815. Two years after he removed to Baltimore, where he had an extensive practice and held the position of Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Debtors. In 1812 he was elected State Senator of Maryland for a term of five years, and re-elected at its expiration, but resigned his seat at the end of the second year, and returned to his profession, to which he gave his undivided attention.

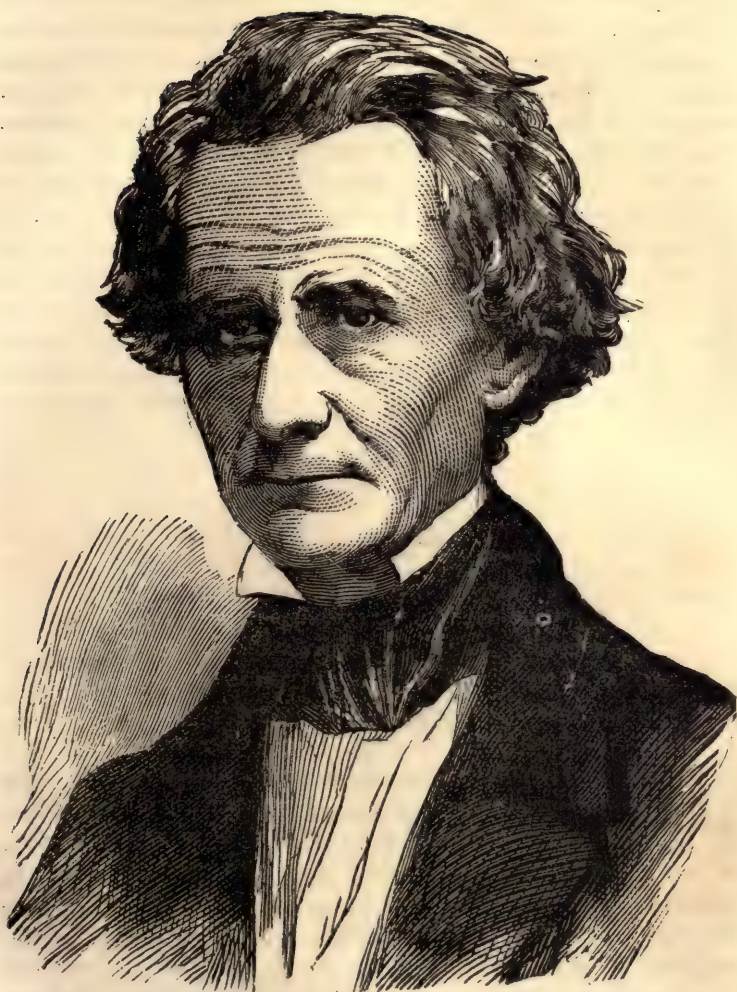
In legal learning Mr. Johnson is said to stand at the head of the profession in America, and in all parts of the United States, and in Europe his services have been sought. In California he has several times tried cases requiring great skill and nice judgment, and in England he tried successfully a case involving a heavy sum against our government.

In politics Mr. Johnson has been a whig, and was a warm personal friend of Clay; yet believing that the interests of the country would be advanced thereby he used all his influence to secure the election of Jackson over Adams. When General Taylor was elected President Mr. Johnson was appointed Attorney General, but upon the death of his friend he resigned the office. When the policy of southern leaders made war inevitable, Mr. Johnson threw the full force of his influence against it, and declared that secession was heresy and madness; and in 1860, before the Supreme Court, he pronounced one of the most glowing and eloquent eulogies upon union, picturing in the strongest terms the condition of the several States, and the disgraceful position of our republic before the world, should secession be successful. At Baltimore, while Maryland wavered between loyalty and rebellion, he labored almost frantically for the Union. A speech which he made before thousands of her citizens, is conceded to be one of the most powerful ever delivered upon the subject, and gave him a most honorable reputation. In 1862 he was elected to the United States Senate, and in 1864 gave his vote for the unconditional abolishment of slavery; also in the Thirty-ninth Congress he favored the immediate readmission of the seceded States. When

the Military Reconstruction Bill was before the Senate he opposed it, but when even this seemed likely to be lost, and nothing gained in its stead, eager that any measure which should re-admit the South to her old rights under the government should be adopted, he urged its passage. Mr. Johnson has been one of the most industrious men of the Senate, or in public life, and his record is a grand one, an honor to himself and the State he represents.

SIMON CAMERON.

IMON CAMERON, better known as Secretary Cameron, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, March 8th, 1799, and educated himself while following his trade, which was that of a printer. He edited and published a paper called the Pennsylvania Intelligencer, and before he reached the age of twenty-two was editor of a paper in Harrisburg. He was active in promoting the welfare of the State, urging forward every internal improvement which could add to her wealth and prosperity. In 1832 he established the Middleton Bank, and was president of two railroad companies. He was appointed by Governor Shultze Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania, and in 1845 was elected United States Senator for four years. His term of office expired, he again devoted himself to internal improvements and finances. 1857 found him again in the Senate, for six years, but he resigned to become Secretary of War under President Lincoln: but his views were so widely different from those entertained by the administration, that he withdrew from the cabinet and was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia. He found the Czar freeing the serfs, and his heart went out in rejoicing that this nation had so soon recognized the great principles of right and justice,



SIMON CAMERON.

and he congratulated him for taking a position demanded of him by the age. He had been eager, from the first outbreak of the war between the North and South, that the services of the negroes should be accepted by the government for soldiers, and now he resigned his position abroad and hastened home to aid his country in her struggle. When at last his long cherished wish was carried out and the negroes armed, he offered to raise a regiment and lead them into the field, but his services were more needed elsewhere. He continued to devote himself to the interests of the Union, and in 1866 was again elected to the United States Senate for the term ending 1873, and was at once placed on the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He was bitterly opposed to the administration of Johnson, feeling that it must be disastrous to the country, hence voted for his impeachment. In 1860 he was a candidate for the nomination for the presidency. As a statesman, a politician and a financier, he is shrewd, but ever honest and fair.

JAMES A. GARFIELD.



CRITIC in the *Northwestern Review*, who was wise enough to withhold his name, says that "a man's success is the gage of his ability." I admire the excellent taste of the author in remaining anonymous. Every living being is, more or less, the victim of circumstances. He may be the favorite of fortune, or the target of misfortune, and a vast deal of energy and persistence would be needed, a vast deal of tact and ingenuity, too, to enable one to turn his disadvantages to advantage, and out-wit even fate by turning her weapons against herself. I believe a man can be almost anything he will dare to be, but there are far too many who will not dare to be anything. There is little question but there is an up-hill path for every man, if he



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will not waste the first and best years of life in loitering in the pleasant valleys—later, it is hidden by weeds and tangled vines that have sprung up and covered it. It is a pleasant task to trace with mind and pen the career of the strong, brave men, who, struggling with poverty, friendless and alone, make for themselves a place on the pages of history. Perhaps there are few, if any, of those who have risen by their own efforts who deserve more credit than James A. Garfield. He was born in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, in 1831. His father died when he was but a child—the youngest of four, of whom all were so young as to be entirely dependent upon their widowed mother. James attended the district school a few months in winter, and aided his mother, as soon as he was old enough, by working at the carpenter's trade; but not liking the employment, he went as teamster or boatman on the canal. He loved the water, and the free life of a sailor had for him peculiar attractions, and he looked with fond longings to the time when he should be able to go upon the lakes or the ocean, and some day be owner of a gallant boat that would be able to outride storm and gale. A severe fit of sickness prevented him from immediately carrying out his darling project, and health returning but slowly, he began to attend the "Geauga Academy." He was too poor to pay his board, but took a room in a dreary little farmhouse and cooked his own simple meals. Subsequently he taught school and attended the academy alternately until his twenty-second year, when he entered Williams College, in Massachusetts. Here, after two years of study he graduated with high honors, when he returned to his home in Ohio, where he was made teacher of Latin and Greek in the Eclectic Institute, and soon after president of the institution. While he held this position he studied law, and also began to look into politics with something of the interest natural to a "rising young lawyer." In 1859 he represented Portage and Summit counties in the Ohio Legislature, where he soon took a high position, both as a well-read politician, an eloquent and witty debater.

When the war broke out, Mr. Garfield at once identified himself with the interests of the North, and held almost every position in the army, from lieutenant to general. While still on the battle-field he was elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress from Ohio, and after three years of hard service the brave soldier

resigned his commission to serve his country in another capacity. His sterling good sense and fine abilities made him justly popular, and he was re-elected for the Thirty-ninth Congress by a majority of *twelve thousand*. His thorough information on all financial questions and matters, recommended him for the position of Chairman on the Committee of Ways and Means, in which capacity he gave the utmost satisfaction, being considered one of the best of financiers. He was re-elected to the Forty-first Congress and was made chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs. He is a fine looking man, still young, and very popular. We have few, if any, better specimens of the "self-made man" than Mr. Garfield.

BENJAMIN F. WADE.

BENJAMIN F. WADE, of Ohio, is a character well worth studying, and a man who will not suffer in public opinion by a careful analysis of his history. He was born in Feeding Hill Parish, Mass., on the 27th of October, 1800, and was the youngest of ten children. His father was a soldier in the revolutionary war, and fought in every battle from Bunker Hill to Yorktown. His mother was a woman of rare worth and intellect, the daughter of a Presbyterian minister. The family were very poor—indeed, among the poorest in New England, and Benjamin was educated by his mother, never having attended school.

The boy worked on a farm a few years, but his labors were rewarded by meagre wages, and at length he turned to the broad west for a field where wealth and honor might repay his efforts. When eighteen years old he started for Illinois on foot, with his wardrobe in a handkerchief on his shoulder, and five dollars in



BENJAMIN F. WADE

money in his pocket. He walked as far as Ohio, when the deep snow and bitter cold rendered it difficult for him to proceed, and he remained in Ashtabula county and chopped wood until spring for fifty cents per cord. His evenings and all spare moments were given to study; in the summer he cleared land and worked with his might at anything which his hands found to do. In the winter he taught a district school, and then for two years was engaged in buying and selling cattle. When about twenty-three years old he began to study law, and was admitted to the bar in two years, and made rapid progress in his profession, though he had to wait twelve weary months for his first case; but the ability he displayed in managing it procured his election to the office of Prosecuting Attorney of Ashtabula county. He was soon after sent to the State Senate where he took an important part in securing the abolition of the law for imprisonment for debt, and also against the admission of Texas as a slave State. The latter act gave offense to his friends, and lost him his office for the next two terms.

In 1841 Mr. Wade was elected Judge of the Third Judicial Circuit, and retained the position four years, when he was elected United States Senator from Ohio. He was not an aspirant for the office—had never asked or sought it in any way, and in his first speech on the Senate floor declared that, since he must act in that capacity, he should act, not with a view to gaining popularity, but that humanity might be benefited by his labors. In those days republicans were few in Congress, and had but little influence or power, but Mr. Wade at once avowed his sentiments to be in sympathy with that party. He met the members from the southern States friendly and fearlessly. Tombs, of Georgia, who admired him much, once said of him to the Senators from the northern States, "He is always honest, outspoken and straightforward—I wish to God the rest of you were like him."

There was a time when Mr. Wade came so near being our President that, as one historian says, "He barely missed it." Near the close of the Thirty-ninth Congress, when it seemed likely that the impeachment of Mr. Johnson would remove him from office, Mr. Wade was elected President of the Senate for the balance of the term, and the same author adds, "The narrowness of Mr. Johnson's escape and the nearness of Mr. Wade to being

President, are among the curiosities of history." The oratorical powers of Senator Wade are not remarkable or brilliant, but he is forcible and fiery, and has a way of presenting a subject when he has worked it out in his own mind, which impresses his hearers deeply. He is plain and unaffected in manners, and the usual stern look on his face softens sometimes into sweetness and tenderness, or grows radiant with lofty thoughts and noble aspirations.

FREDERICK SAWYER.

REDERICK SAWYER was born in Bolton, Mass., and graduated at Harvard in 1844. He made teaching a profession, and in 1859 accepted the position of principal in a young ladies' normal school in Charleston, S. C., and remained there until 1864, when he yielded to the persistent entreaties of his friends on the Board of Commissioners of the normal school, then removed north. Mr. Sawyer possessed those qualities that endeared him to his pupils and friends, and though too honest and fearless to conceal his loyal sentiments, those who differed from him in opinion were still steadfast friends and admirers. Beyond the fact that himself and family were in the center of the theater of war, he was unmolested; and when hostilities ceased he returned to Charleston, where he was cordially welcomed. The first civil appointment made in the State after the war, was that of Mr. Sawyer as collector of internal revenue for the second district of South Carolina. The appointment gave satisfaction to the people, and he was elected a member of the convention that formed the new constitution for the State. He was elected to represent the State in the national Senate, and so great was his popularity that all political parties gave him their support, and he

received a large majority of votes. Mr. Sawyer was as much a favorite in the Senate as he had been in private life, and as a debater, soon took high rank. He is easy and graceful in manners, a fluent and pleasant speaker, witty, and even brilliant; but never bitter, sarcastic, or regardless of the feelings of any one, not even his political opponents. He is no slight antagonist, yet so thoroughly courteous that though they may be defeated in argument and measures, no adversary will speak unkindly of him or impeach his honor or integrity.

WHITMAN T. WILLEY.



WHITMAN T. WILLEY, one of Virginia's ablest and noblest representatives, was born in Mongalia, in the "Old Dominion," October 18th, 1811, and his first home was a log-cabin, but just twenty feet square. According to the custom of the day, the child was early taught to do such work as he was able to, and until he was sixteen years old worked upon the farm, attending the country school occasionally a few weeks at a time, and once, for two months was sent to a grammar school. At sixteen he was sent to Madison College, where, after four years study he graduated with the highest honors. He studied law at Weillsburg, Virginia, and was admitted to the bar in 1833, and soon secured a good practice. In 1850 he was elected a member of the convention for reforming the Constitution of Virginia, and here he sustained the high reputation which he bore, and took a prominent part. As a speaker, he was highly complimented; as a statesman he bid fair to rise high. In 1865 Mr. Willey was nominated as candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. Commenting on the nomination, the Richmond Whig pronounced him one of the ablest and most eloquent men in Virginia. In ad-

dition to his position as a distinguished lawyer, his private and public character was without a single stain, and he was a most consistent christian. The ticket however, was not popular, and though Mr. Willey's name went far to save it, was not carried in the election.

In 1860 he took the ground he might naturally have been expected to chose, and exerted his influence to the utmost for the Union. In the winter of 1860-61, he was elected to a seat in the Richmond Convention. The works of that body are well known. The act of secession was passed, and West Virginia refusing to be governed by it, the State was divided against itself, and a new capital was located at Wheeling. The legislature organized there sent Mr. Willey to represent it in the Senate of the United States. His position was most trying and critical, but he bore the trial nobly, as became a christian and a patriot. Some of his speeches of that date have few if any equals. His great heart throbbed in sympathy with his country as if the suffering were inflicted upon himself, and the hot blood flushed his cheek as he thought of the disgrace which disunion of the States must bring upon the nation. He exclaimed, "Sir, this Union *can not* be dissolved. Nature and Providence forbid it. Our rivers, lakes, mountains, and the whole geographical conformation of the country rebuke the hand that would sever them. We are one in language, in law in religion, and in destiny. 'Whom God hath joined together, let not man put asunder.' The past has been glorious, but the future shall be sublime." He labored earnestly and unwearily, and it was mainly through his exertions that West Virginia was admitted at once into the Union as a State. He was elected Senator from the new State for two years, and before the expiration of the term was re-elected for the term ending 1871.

There is much in the character of this gentleman which it would be pleasant to dwell upon, but no pen can do him justice which does not bring before the world as brightly as possible the sterling worth and integrity—the incorruptible honor of the man. He is comparatively poor—has at some periods of his public life been in straightened circumstances, and has in a great measure always sacrificed his prospects financially for principle, and to an earnest desire to serve the country. Referring to this he once said, "Poverty is more desirable than ill-gotten gains. I will live honest, if

I die poor. I will live an honorable man, if I die in obscurity. I would not exchange the approbation of a good conscience for the hoards of Cræsus, and the crown of an emperor would not tempt me to barter my integrity."

Mr. Willey is a member of the Methodist Church, and his simple, unaffected piety impresses one with its sincerity and genuine truthfulness. He has been foremost in every good work. The Sabbath School and the temperance cause have found in him a steadfast friend and an able and eloquent advocate.

JUSTIN S. MORRILL.

USTIN S. MORRILL was born in Stafford, Vermont, 1810. At fifteen years of age he was taken from school, to which he never returned, and placed in a country store. In 1848 he turned his attention from mercantile to agricultural pursuits, in 1854 was elected a representative from Vermont to the Thirty-fourth Congress, and was re-elected until he had filled the office twelve years. During the Thirty-ninth Congress he was Chairman of the House. In 1856 he opposed the admission of Kansas, also the Lecompton Constitution. February 6th, 1857, he delivered a powerful speech on tariff in opposition to the bill of Campbell, of Ohio. He also opposed making paper currency legal tender on account of the difficulty which would be experienced by the government in resuming specie payment. In 1866 he was elected Senator in Congress from Vermont for six years. His speeches have always been characterized by their ability and honesty. The labor of preparing the Internal Revenue Tax Bill was largely borne by him, and has been pronounced the most perfect system ever devised by any nation.



OLIVER P. MORTON.

OLIVER P. MORTON.



LIVER P. MORTON was born in Wayne county, Indiana, August 4th, 1823. His parents died while he was a child, and he was committed to the care of his grandmother, and apprenticed to learn the trade of a hatter. This was not, however, to the boy's taste. At the age of fourteen he entered the Wayne County Seminary, and afterwards graduated at the Miami University. He was admitted to the bar in 1846. Six years later, having taken rank among the most able lawyers of the State, he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court. In 1854 Mr. Morton aided in forming the Republican party. Until this time he had been a staunch democrat. He was nominated, in 1856, for governor of Indiana, but lost the election; but his campaign speeches did much to aid the party of which he was a member, and in 1860 it triumphantly elected Henry S. Lane governor and Oliver P. Morton lieutenant-governor. On the 16th January, 1861, Governor Lane was sent to the United States Senate, and Mr. Morton thus became governor of the State. It was in the midst of gathering and threatening danger to the Union that he was inaugurated. Indiana stood divided on the great question before the public, and the seceding States were given to understand that they would have more than the sympathies of Indiana. To see that she remained true to the Union was the work of the new governor. Soon came the call for men, and the startled nation rose to answer. To the earnest appeal of Mr. Morton, the response came in the shape of forty thousand volunteers for the federal army. For four years he was actively engaged in studying and promoting the welfare and comfort of the soldiers. In ferreting out and defeating the secret organization known as the "Knights of the Golden Circle," he employed secret detectives, placed agents at every point in the State, and thus prevented their triumph in well laid plans. The exposure of the organization.

showed that it numbered eighty thousand men, well-drilled, well-armed and disciplined, ready at any time to obey orders, and bound together by the most solemn oaths. The discovery of their plans alone prevented Indiana from being the scene of the most terrible outbreak. When the war was ended, there came a day when the great strain so long kept upon nerve and brain might relax, and the overtaxed body could rest, but it was near coming too late to save the life that had been so freely and unselfishly used for others. In the summer of 1865 he suffered a stroke of paralysis, and every effort to bring him relief proved vain. His physicians recommended change of air, and he sailed for Europe. After an absence of a year he returned, only partially recovered, however, and resumed his official labors.

In January, 1867, he was elected to the United States Senate and resigned the governorship for this office. He is so feeble as often to sit while addressing the House, but his mind is as strong and active as ever, and his speeches are among the most able and eloquent; and in all that pertains to a noble and unsullied manhood, patriotism above reproach, and honor above suspicion, he stands high among American statesmen.

WILLARD SAULSBURY.



WILLARD SAULSBURY was born in Kent county, Delaware, June 2, 1820. He was educated with great care, attending both Delaware and Dickinson colleges, from the latter of which he graduated. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1845; rose rapidly in his profession, and was appointed attorney general of his native State, holding the office five years. In 1859 he was elected Senator in Congress from Delaware, and was re-elected for the term ending 1871. He

was a member of the Chicago Convention in 1864, and has been, during his entire political career, a consistent democrat, true to his party whether it was in sunshine or clouds, in majority or minority—in triumph or defeat; true, not to *party*, but to party principles, and faithful to the Union. From the first moment that the idea of secession had a tangible form, he opposed it. When the message of Buchanan, December, 1860, gave them for the first time something to grasp, he met the arguments of Wigfall and Ivison unflinchingly, and declared that Delaware *could not* fail to be loyal to the Union; and when, later, Jefferson Davis produced his celebrated resolutions in favor of the disunion of the States, Mr. Saulsbury rose and moved that parts of Washington's farewell address be substituted; and was the only democratic member who did not vote for them when passed. He voted in favor of the act which authorized President Lincoln to use military force for the collection of revenues from the port of Charleston, and giving him the authority of commander-in-chief. During the war, and after, he steadily opposed the republican majority in the Senate, and voted against the civil rights bill and the freedmen's bureau. His opposition was fearless and honest—never shrinking from a duty because unpleasant or unpopular, never hesitating to denounce what he believed to be wrong because the majority favored it, and never courting popularity at the expense of his honor.

EDWIN D. MORGAN.

 EDWIN D. MORGAN was born in the town of Washington, Massachusetts, 1811. He attended the common schools until he was twelve years old, when his family removed to Windsor. While yet a young man, he engaged in mercantile business, and by honesty and industry succeeded in establishing a fine



EDWIN D. MORGAN.

wholesale business. In 1836 he removed to New York city and entered business there.

Mr. Morgan was a Whig, and when the party, defeated in its attempts to elect Henry Clay, who was its idol, rallied and reorganized, and became the Republican party, he was one of its staunchest friends and supporters. In 1856 he was Vice-President of the Republican National Convention, and was there made Chairman of the National Committee. In 1855 he was appointed Commissioner of Emigration, which office he held until he was made governor in 1838, and he was re-elected to the same office at the close of the first term by the largest majority ever given to a Governor in New York. He entered upon his duties at a time when it required calm decision, good judgment, freedom from party prejudice and great firmness. All these traits of character he possessed. The treasury of the State was literally empty, its credit overtaxed, and a strong party were craftily working to get possession of her canals, while her harbor defenses were so poor as actually to invite invasion. The canal finances were his first care, and with that energy and perseverance for which he was marked, he took grounds against their sale, urged their immediate completion, and before the close of his last term, had the satisfaction of seeing this carried out, and knowing that they were adding materially to the revenues of the State. Harbor defenses did not progress so rapidly, and it was not until 1863 that the defenseless condition of the State was forced upon their attention by the prospect of a possible war with England and France, and danger of ravages of privateers, that the legislature made an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the necessary improvements. Everything was done that was necessary, and in the best order, but the alarm, magnified by the imagination of the people, subsided, the money was placed in the treasury, subject to the order of the proper authorities, and with the exception of \$5000 consumed in the purchase of material, wood, iron and stone, remains untouched. In 1861 when the first shot struck the flag that Washington followed to victory—the stripes and stars that every nation on earth paid homage to—the ensign of freedom that had been many a soldier-hero's shroud and pall, the people arose to shield it,—Mr. Morgan was one of the first to answer the call, and the quota of New York for men and money was about one-fifth of all that

was asked. The legislature appropriated three and a half million dollars, and authorized the raising of 30,000 men. When the President's call came for 25,000 men from New York, 120,600 were waiting, and no call was ever made on that State that was not filled at once.

In February, 1862, he was elected to the United States Senate for a term of six years, and he served on committees on almost every subject that comes under the supervision of the Senate. On the retirement of Mr. Fessenden from the position of Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Morgan was solicited by Mr. Lincoln, to accept the position, but declined. Notwithstanding this, he was nominated without his knowledge, and only upon the most determined refusal on his part, was he allowed to withdraw his name.

In 1867 Williams College, Massachusetts, conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

CHARLES D. DRAKE.

HARLES D. DRAKE was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 11th, 1811; received his education in the common schools of the West, and afterwards was sent to Partridge's Military School in Connecticut, where he became a midshipman in the navy, in which he served until January, 1830, when he withdrew, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1833, and settled in St. Louis, then a town of only a few thousand inhabitants. In 1859 he was elected to fill a vacancy in the House of Representatives in Missouri, but took no part in public life until 1869, laboring night and day for the election of Stephen A. Douglas to the Presidency.

During the rebellion he took a most earnest stand for the Union—the "Constitution and the Union unconditionally." In

1863 Mr. Drake was elected a member of the Missouri State Convention, which was called by the governor to consult upon the slave question, and there he took the ground of immediate action, and advocated immediate emancipation. This was overruled, however, and the convention originated and adopted a scheme of gradual emancipation, so slow in its working as to scarcely terminate slavery by the year 1900. Mr. Drake was chairman of the committee from Missouri who waited upon President Lincoln to lay before him the statement of the condition of the State, people, and finances. In 1867 he was elected to the United States Sénate, and in his steadfast adherence to radicalism as opposed to the conservatism of that day, no one, not even his most bitter enemy, can charge him with a sentiment dishonorable to himself or his constituents.

WILLIAM P. FESSENDEN.

ORTY years of political life and faithful service—of devotion to State and Union—on which lie no spot or blemish—years of unsullied patriotism, solicitude and care patiently and unselfishly borne; years of unstained political honor—make up the public life of this good man. He was born in Boscawen, New Hampshire, in 1806, graduated at Bowdoin College in 1823, and was admitted to the Portland bar in 1827. In 1831, when but twenty-five years of age, he was elected to the State Legislature, and though he was the youngest member of the House—a boy in years and experience compared with his associates, he distinguished himself for his clear judgment, his unbiased opinions, his independence of character, and his spirit and ability in debate. As a lawyer he rose rapidly in his profession. In 1839 he represented the city of Portland in the State Legislature. At this time the House was Democratic, and Mr. Fessenden was a

Whig, remarkable then, as always, for his unswerving constancy to principle. So great was the respect he commanded for his honesty and ability, that he was placed on the Judiciary Committee, and made chairman of the committee for revising the statutes of the State. In 1840 he was nominated for Congress by the Whig party, and by an immense majority. In 1843 he declined re-election, and in 1845 was returned to the State Legislature. On being renominated the following year he declined to again accept the office, and confined himself to the practice of his profession, in which he now stood as high as any man in his State. He was a member of the national convention which elected General Harrison President in 1840, again of the convention which nominated General Taylor in 1848, and also of the convention which nominated General Scott in 1852. In 1853 he was a member of the legislature, also the following year; and although a staunch Whig, and both branches, Democratic, he was elected United States Senator. This was the result of a breach caused by the Kansas-Nebraska question; and may, indeed, be said to have been the origin of the Republican party in Maine, since the union of the Whigs and Free Soil Democrats must needs result in the birth of a new party. Mr. Fessenden, opposed with all his strength, the Nebraska bill, and upon its passage delivered one of the most powerful speeches ever made in the halls of the Maine Legislature, and which at once decided his position as one of the ablest men of the day; and through all the changes of time, and the ups and downs of party life, he has steadily held that position. In 1839, without nomination, so decided was public opinion on the point, he was sent to the United States Senate for six years, and appointed by President Lincoln Secretary of the Treasury, to fill the vacancy caused by Salmon P. Chase's being appointed Judge of the Supreme Court. He was chairman of the Committee on Finance in the Senate, and here his excellent abilities as a financier were invaluable to the country; especially as it required the most rigid economy and the finest judgment to enable the government to meet the heavy expenses of the war. We doubt if any man in the Senate was better calculated to do the work which he did; for his great discretion and fine powers of estimating the practicability of a measure were almost perfect. His information is general, enabling him to speak without preparation upon all

the ordinary topics of the day; and his remarks, though brief, are always the word in season. He is polite and courteous in debate, never forgetting to yield to his opponent as much as he asks for himself; and though his principles and views are unchangeable, he never misrepresents nor wrongs those who believe differently from himself.

When President Johnson was impeached Mr. Fessenden voted for his acquittal, not for the sake of the individual, but the office he held, preferring rather that he go unpunished, if guilty, than have a precedent of this kind, weakening as it must, the authority and dignity of the chief executive, and placing him, as the representative of our national honor, in a disgraceful position before the world. Although many of his friends regreted this step on his part, and others censured it, there remains not a question of the purity of his motive, or even of the wisdom of his decision.

JAMES HARLAN.

AMES HARLAN was born in Illinois, and like a large majority of those who have risen to distinction, was a farm boy, who literally "earned his bread by the sweat of his brow." Habits of industry, economy and temperance prepared him for the great work which lay before him. Without time or money to give to his education, it was mostly acquired by study during evenings and stormy days, when his agricultural labors were temporarily suspended, and in 1841 he was ready to enter the preparatory department of Asbury College, then under the presidency of Bishop Simpson. With no means except what he earned by teaching winters, and during vacations, he struggled on most manfully, and graduated with honor in 1845, and the following winter was elected Professor of Languages in Iowa College.

Without friends or influence, a stranger and unaided, he attained to an enviable position, and when he had been there but two years was elected Superintendent of Education for the State of Iowa. In 1848 he was succeeded by the Hon. Thomas H. Benton, Jr., on what was afterwards proven to be fraudulent election returns.

He now commenced the practice of law, and continued it until 1853, when, by the Annual Conference of the Methodist Church he was elected President of the Mt. Pleasant Collegiate Institute. In 1850 he had been nominated by the people for Governor, but as he was not at that time old enough to be elected constitutionally, they were reluctantly compelled to wait for time to remedy this defect in their favorite. In 1855 he was elected to the United States Senate, resigned the Presidency of the University, and was elected Professor of Political Economy and International Law. He met, in the Senate, some of the most able and some of the most unprincipled of our politicians, even those who had been for many years familiar with chicanery and diplomacy, who cared far more to carry a point, be it by right or wrong means, than they did for the honor of the Constitution and the preservation of the Union. They soon learned that, though young in years, it would be no light work to corrupt his principles or to win him over to be a party tool for their own or his advancement. For two years he held his seat unquestioned, when the Democratic members of the House finding him in the way of the prosecution of some of their schemes, knowing that the resolute will and unbending spirit of the man threatened exposure and defeat for them, declared that he was not entitled to his seat—that he had not been fairly elected, and he was no longer a member of the Senate. Mr. Harlan was not prepared to accept the situation, to quietly permit what he believed to be wrong to triumph in that manner; neither were the people disposed to have their voice stifled, and their choice set aside in this manner. The legislature was in session, and he hastened to Iowa City, was immediately re-elected, returned to Washington, was resworn, and at once proceeded with his duties as if no Democratic party had been in existence. In 1861 he was elected for his second term, and commanded the respect of his opponents by his fearless defense of whatever he believed was right and demanded by the best inter-

ests of the people, and his honesty and truthfulness secured the friendship of political opponents. He long and ably opposed secession, assuring the southern members that though the people of the South were earnest, and many of them conscientious, yet any effort on their part to sever the Union *must* result in disastrous failure, since the will of the majority would be, "preserve the Union *at any cost*."

He was a member of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, on which he was thoroughly informed, and was also a member of the Committee on Agriculture and a member of the Peace Congress. He was also a member of the Union Congressional Committee for the presidential campaign for 1864, having been chosen by the union members for the office, and on the 15th May he became a member of President Johnson's cabinet, but the course of the President was so at variance with his views that he resigned his position and left the office, with the approval of his friends and the regret of the President.

His speech, as Senator from Iowa, on the impeachment trial of President Johnson, is said to be the most powerful effort of his life. He has always been identified with the anti-slavery party, and his strongest labors in that direction have been so tempered with love, good will and the charity which "thinketh no evil," that even those whom he met in that bitterly waged war gave him their respect and confidence. He is still in the prime of life, a noble Christian gentleman and a patriot of unquestioned honor.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

 JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE was born at Lexington, Kentucky, January 21st, 1821. He was educated at Center College, and studied law at Transylvania Institute and removed to Iowa, designing in the new far west to build up a reputation as enduring as the institutions of the State whose interests and advancement should be identical with his own. But his love

for the South, and especially for Kentucky, was so strong that his heart longed for a resting-place in his native State, and he returned to Lexington, which he ever after made his home.

During the Mexican war he entered the military service and was elected Major of the Third Kentucky Regiment Volunteers, but was so late in the field he saw little actual service. Returning home at the close of the war he was elected to the House of Representatives in Kentucky, and all the brilliant qualities of the man were called out in debate. In 1851 he was elected to the Federal House of Representatives after a rather exciting contest, over General Leslie Coombs. In 1853 he was renominated and ran against Governor Robert Letcher, and met in him the strongest opposition he ever faced; for at that time party spirit ran high and fierce. After the death of Henry Clay he was chosen to deliver an eulogy upon his character, and, though widely differing from him in views of national polity, his admiration of the fine qualities of the man, his talents and his patriotism, made the task a pleasant one, and he united with the nation in its grief for its loss of the great statesman. The tribute which he paid to the memory of the departed was touchingly eloquent and beautiful. When Franklin Pierce was elected to the Presidency, Mr. Breckinridge was offered the appointment of Minister to Spain, but declined it, when it was accepted by Mr. Soule. In 1856 he was elected Vice-President under Buchanan, and though the youngest man who had ever held the office, his native dignity, good sense and impartial judgment enabled him to discharge all his duties to the satisfaction of the country.

FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN.

REDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN was born at Millstone, Somerset county, New Jersey, August 4th, 1817. His grandsire, Frederick Frelinghuysen, was a member of the Continental Congress, and resigned his commission to go out and bear arms in defense of his country, and during the Revo-



FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN.

lutionary war served as captain. In 1793 he was a Senator in Congress. The subject of this sketch is nephew and adopted son of Honorable Theodore Frelinghuysen, who was United States Senator from 1829 to 1835, and was also the candidate of the Whig party for the Presidency in 1844. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen graduated at Rutgers College, where he had distinguished himself for brilliant scholarship and indefatigable industry. Upon leaving school he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1839. In 1861 he was appointed Attorney General of his native State, and upon the expiration of his term was reappointed. The death of the well known and lamented Hon. William Wright occasioned a vacancy in Congress which Mr. Frelinghuysen was appointed by the governor to fill. Giving universal satisfaction by his honorable course, he was re-elected by the people. He served on the Committee on Judiciary, and also on the Committees on Naval Affairs and Claims, in all of which he was one of the leading spirits. He denounced the course of President Johnson in the most unqualified manner, and in the impeachment trial declared him guilty of high misdemeanor in "willful and defiant disregard of law," and in a long and powerful speech asserted that to permit such a proceeding on the part of the Executive was to suffer the destruction of the government. In reconstruction, his generous and patriotic heart seconded every effort which could be honorably made to restore peace to the war-stricken country; and his sympathies for the South were keen and active. His term in the Senate ended March 4th, 1869, and though short, was productive of good, alike creditable to himself and the State he represented so ably and honorably.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.



WILLIAM H. SEWARD was born in Florida, Orange county, New York, in 1820. His ancestors were Welch on his father's, and Irish on his mother's side, and settled in the New World at an early date in its history. At nine

years of age he was sent to the academy at Goshen, and at fifteen to the Union College, from which he graduated; afterwards he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1822, and the next year he entered into partnership with Judge Miller, of Auburn. In 1828 he was tendered the nomination to Congress but declined it, and two years later he was sent to the State Senate. In 1834 he was nominated for Governor of the State but lost the election, and in 1838 was renominated and elected by a very large majority. In 1849 Mr. Seward was sent to the United States Senate and remained in that body until Mr. Lincoln's election, when he was offered the position of Secretary of State in the cabinet. which he accepted and held during Mr. Lincoln's administration. Mr. Seward was looked upon as one of the most able men in Congress, though no orator, and not a man who wins friends as did a host of our statesmen—indeed, pure, personal friends he had few, but admirers and supporters he had many. He lacked utterly that magnetic power which controlled the feelings and sympathies of the masses, yet he was for many years the representative man of his party.

JOHN JAY CRITTENDEN.



R. CRITTENDEN was born in Woodford county, Kentucky. His mother was left a widow while he was a child, and with but scanty means for their support. He was, in a great measure, self-educated, and early chose the profession of law, which he commenced at Hopkinville, from whence he removed to Frankfort, where he soon won a reputation and a fine practice.

In 1816 he was chosen representative in the State legislature, and was nominated Judge of the Supreme Court of the United

States by J. Q. Adams, then President. In 1835 he was chosen United States Senator, served a full term, was re-elected, but resigned in 1841 the post of Attorney-General under President Harrison. In the fall of the same year, with every member of the cabinet, except Webster, he withdrew, sending a kind, courteous, and respectful letter of resignation to President Tyler, and was at once chosen Senator in Mr. Clay's place, that gentleman having resigned after the passage of the tariff bill, and was re-elected in 1843 for another full term. In 1818 he was elected Governor of Kentucky, a measure which gave great satisfaction. He was in Mr. Fillmore's cabinet during his term of office, and was again nominated for the Senate for the term ending 1861.

He has always favored the protective policy, voting for the tariff of 1842, and against that of 1846. In 1835 he opposed Mr. Calhoun's bill empowering postmasters to take from the mails documents hostile to slavery. He opposed the annexation of Texas as unwise, unnecessary and unconstitutional, and strove to bring our difficulties with Mexico to a peaceful termination. He also opposed the admission of Kansas under the Topeka Constitution, and in favor of it under Mr. Toombs' bill, and again against it under the Lecompton Constitution, which he pronounced a fraud and contrary to the wishes of a majority of the people. His speech on this subject carried great weight with it, not only from the high position he held, but from his age, and as being the representative of Kentucky. Throughout all the bitter debates, and the daily wrangles over Kansas, Mr. Crittenden never forgot his dignity as a Senator, or indulged, even in the height of debate, in language unbecoming either his position or himself. He was highly esteemed, both in the councils of State and Senate, and was a fine extemporaneous debater.

It is peculiarly pleasant to us now to refer to Mr. Crittenden's course during the war of 1861. Having exhausted his ingenuity to propose or suggest some pacific measure which might heal the wounds and prevent the outbreak, the very thought of which brought pain to his loyal heart, he took his seat in the United States House of Representatives as a member from Kentucky, in the extra session of July, 1861, took part in the debates and work which came up, not as an avowed partisan of the administration, but as something more honorable—as a firm adherent to the gov-

ernment, as one whose nobility of soul, strength and honesty of purpose, and unquestionable patriotism made him superior to party and above prejudice, a man who was so true to the constitution—so true to the Union—as to be ready to sacrifice personal feeling for their preservation. It was during this session that in one of his most eloquent speeches he exclaimed, “Party! *party*!! PARTY!!! in an hour like *this*. *Party!* when the government is being tossed at the mercy of the storm, and any moment may see the Union a wreck. Perish party forever from the green footstool of God, if for it a government like ours must be sacrificed, or for one moment its safety be jeopardized!” And a few weeks before his death he reiterated his firm purpose in these words: “In defeat or victory, my intention is to stand by and maintain the government.” He died at his home in Frankfort, Kentucky, July 26, 1863.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.



ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS was born February 11, 1812, in Crawfordville, Ga., and losing both parents, one in his infancy, the other when ten years old, was reared and educated mostly by his uncle, Aaron Grier. At one time he was strongly inclined to study for the ministry, but later he chose law, and was admitted to the bar in 1834, when twenty-two years of age. He rapidly acquired a fine reputation; indeed, his first case, which he gained against the celebrated Mr. Jeffreys, gave him at once a firm position. His orphan boyhood, his poverty, his struggle for his education and profession, when want and physical suffering battled mightily with the strong will that was, as he said with a grim bitterness, “about all there was of him,”

have marked both the face and character of the man. You read the story in the wistful look of his large, sad eyes, in the sweet and patient mouth—even in the listless, weary droop of the slender shoulders. His birthplace was sold, at his father's death, but he had a love for that spot of earth that has been well nigh the ruling passion of his life, and he set apart the first fruits of his professional labor to redeem it from the hands of strangers. The young neophyte had no paltry pettifoggers to oppose him, but those who had tempered their steel with practice, and whose talents, no less than their legal lore, made them able antagonists. At the very beginning of his career he came in contact with men whose social, political, financial and professional positions were already defined and secured; men who are all gone now—men of yesterday, but who made for their names a place in our memory. There were Sayre, and Thomas, and Dawson, and Tombs; these were the men amongst whom the friendless and penniless boy had to make his way—the men amongst whom he *did* make his way right gallantly. In 1836 he was nominated for the General Assembly of his State, and had a most gratifying majority of votes against a bitter and vigorous opposition, arising from the fact of his well-known, openly expressed objection to the doctrine of nullification, then popular with the people, and his objection to the Vigilance Committees which had been appointed in many counties in the State, and proposed in his district, and which were clothed with unlimited and despotic power to arrest and punish, without trial, any persons who might be suspected of tampering with slaves, or circulating amongst them incendiary sentiments. He appealed to the people with an earnestness which he rarely surpassed, “as they valued, prized, and cherished liberty, to stand by the supremacy of the *law*.” The measure was defeated, but at a cost, for at once he was charged with being unsound upon the slavery question, and some of his most masterly speeches were made in self-defence.

The life and labors of Mr. Stephens have been presented to the public so often, and are so well known, so thoroughly appreciated and admired, it seems unnecessary to enter into details.

In 1837, Mr. Stephens' health, always delicate, gave way completely, and for the next ten years he was so feeble most of the time as to be unable to walk without support; yet he gave up

his work for but one year, when he was compelled to seek relief in travel. In 1839 he was sent to Charleston as delegate to the National Convention, and there met the most distinguished men of the nation. The subject under discussion when Mr. Stephens made his *debut* in the capitol of South Carolina was, the importance to the South of direct communication and trade with Great Britain, and the best mode of calling public attention to it. It may not be generally known that South Carolina and Georgia were *always* opposed to each other in everything, as much so as if it had been a settled principle and policy for them to differ, and this point was no exception. They passed the first clause of the subject readily, but upon the second they failed most signally to agree. Mr. Stephens, then comparatively unknown in his own State, was a stranger here, and when the most eminent men of South Carolina had spoken upon the question, and the opposing party was requested to meet their arguments, the request was made in a manner which clearly denoted that they felt there was not a David on the floor who *dare* meet their Goliath. A moment of silence followed the call, and then it was repeated, while the glow of triumph brightened on the faces of the prematurely complacent Carolinians. At length a stranger arose in one of the boxes, a man with a beardless, boyish face, with mournful, deep set eyes, around which pain had traced deep lines—a man who was slender and stooping, who clung to the box as if for support, and whose general appearance, as he glanced over the assembly, brought forth a smile of pitying contempt. But, says that magnificent writer, John Savage, “The hour and the man had come, and no one who heard that speech delivered, ever forgot it. His voice was soft and rich and penetrating, and scarcely had he commenced when every head was raised, and every eye was fixed in wonder. The contrast between his physical delicacy and his intellectual strength, between his masculine thoughts and melodious intonations, produced the greatest astonishment, and this in turn changed into intense admiration of his quick wit, his keen powers of analyzation, and his overwhelming replies. It was a bold proceeding in a stranger, to measure swords with such antagonists as he met there, but it was a still more memorable exploit to obtain, as he did, the victory over them in argument. The speech, in which he snatched their laurels from the most brilliant states-

men present, was the wonder of the day, and the topic of eulogy; and he, modest and quiet, was the observed of all observers."

In 1843 he was nominated for Congress, and it was in this campaign that he met and spoke in opposition to Judge Colquitt, the eminent candidate of the Whig party. He was elected, and then was compelled to contest for his seat in the Senate, on some trifling quibble, persistently brought forward by his opponent, and stoutly maintained for some time. Mr. Stephens opposed the Mexican war, believing it unwise, unconstitutional, and that it had been brought forward by President Polk to advance personal interests. In 1850 he threw all his strength against the secession movement made in the South on account of the admission of California. In the fall of that year he traveled over the land, everywhere making the most eloquent appeals—*successful* ones, too—to the people, to stand firm for the Union. In 1848 he gave the nomination of General Taylor his cordial support, but when the General's policy met his disapproval, he stated it frankly, as his country's friend should do. Mr. Buchanan's turn came, and though not his choice, and his heart misgave him, he voted for him. The quarrel of the President with Judge Douglas he considered most unwise,—not only impolitic and unjust, but dangerous. He foresaw that if Mr. Buchanan persisted in his course, a disruption of the party at the Charleston Convention was almost certain, and that a national convulsion must follow. Mr. Stephens again retired from political life, for the reason, as he dryly remarked, that "if he sees that the engineer is reckless, and a smash up ahead, he gets off at the first station."

In 1855 Mr. Stephens again stood before the public in the position of antagonist to the most gigantic and unconstitutional piece of injustice ever attempted by Americans—the Know-Nothing movement—which seemed, so silent had been its operations, to spring into life like Venus from the wave, full grown at birth. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, and Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, rallying to the defence, flung out the stripes above the heads of the adopted children of our land, and pointed to the Constitution, which gives all our citizens equal rights.

When the campaign of 1860 called the people again to choose a President, Mr. Stephens was very ill—as himself and every one believed, ready to die—but the great pulsation of the nation's

heart throbbed against his own, and the "impending crisis" roused him into new life, and he went out once more at the call of his country to battle for the Union. His speech in Columbus, Ga., was one of the grandest efforts of his life, and so far was his audience carried by the force of eloquence, that when he called upon them to stand by the Constitution in any or every event, the audience rose in a mass to their feet, and their enthusiasm was uncontrollable. He voted and labored for Stephen A. Douglas, and worked for him with a will and an energy worthy of the object, and when the final and dreadful ending came, he wrought, with an almost frantic desperation, for the cause so dear to him; and through the terrible storm that swept over our land he was as loyal to the Union as ever was needle to the magnet; through the darkness of the night, when the clouds hid the future from less discerning eyes than his own, he saw the rock where dimly burned, like evening vesper star, the light that would guide us safely through the storm, and by that light,—

"Aye, thrill,
Ye pulses, standing still with shame,"

he read the words of the *Constitution*, on whose soundless depths, as on some land-locked harbor, rode safely our noble Union, late washed by waves of blood, torn by contending principles, wept over by Justice and Mercy, but now saved to her worshiping sons; and turning from the vision which to his prophetic and longing soul was the very gate of Heaven, he waited till the whirlwind passed by, then, like the Samaritan of old, gave himself to the work of healing the wounds that came of strife.

It is not strange that Mr. Stephens accepted the position of Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy, for, though he long opposed secession, pronounced it a "wrong and an actual crime," he yielded at last to the demand of Georgia, and became the second officer of the new government, but was a most convincing proof of the truth of the old proverb, that

"A man convinced against his will,
Is of the same opinion still,"

and he declared, both then and after, that he filled the position only in the hope that he might be of use to the country, and that sometime his counsels might prevail.

His faith in the restoration policy of Mr. Lincoln he expressed in no equivocal terms, and he declared in all his speeches that "the whole United States is our country, to be cherished and defended as such by all our hearts and all our arms."

Mr. Stephens' letters and speeches, so far as made public, are well worthy of perusal, and whether read for their literary or political merits, are equally interesting to scholar or politician. His character is symmetrical, polished, beautiful, either as that of a statesman, a patriot, or a Christian gentleman. His biographer says of him,—

"At the first, he was a poor orphan; then, successful lawyer; champion of education; advocate of a great railroad; protector of the weak against the strong, righting wrong and securing justice; benefactor of the poor; faithful ever to the home and graves of his sires; laying aside the robes of office from choice, while in the noon of power; an ardent defender of the Union, as well as devotee of the doctrines of State rights of the school of Jefferson and Madison; ministering spirit at the hospitals and caring for captive enemies as for brethren. Then, a State prisoner, and afterward a Senator elect, dedicating his matchless eloquence again to harmony, wisdom, peace, and Union; hero of civil triumphs and bloodless battles; Christian gentleman and patriot statesman; in a word—Alexander Hamilton Stephens."

HENRY CLAY.



NE of the most distinguished of our southern statesmen was Henry Clay, who bore in youth the soubriquet of the "Mill Boy of the Slashes." His father was a clergyman, but in so poor circumstances as only to allow a very meager education to his son, who, as soon as his attainments would permit,

was put as a copyist in the office of the Court of Chancery in Richmond. With a strong desire for a better education, and with a dim, undefined consciousness of the power that would one day be developed in him, he commenced the study of law at the age of nineteen, and so rapidly did he progress that he was admitted to the bar in the course of the year. In 1797 he commenced the practice of law in Lexington, Kentucky, which was henceforth to be his home. He took a lively interest in politics, and when a convention was called for a revision of the Constitution of Kentucky, the youthful politician rendered himself remarkable for his efforts towards the election of such delegates as were in favor of emancipation of the slaves. Of course this could but be unpopular, and he fearfully hazarded his position by it, but his after course, especially in regard to the alien laws, gave great satisfaction and soon made him a general political favorite. In 1803 he was elected a member of the legislature by a large majority, where his natural powers of eloquence and argumentative ability won him the highest rank. He was chosen, in 1806, to fill the vacancy in the Senate caused by the resignation of General Adair. He was again appointed to the Senate in 1839, when the character of the nation was undergoing a formative process. The problem, whether Federal or Democratic principles should obtain the predominance, was hastening to a solution. The country was ready and waiting for the coming of the man who had the self-centered strength to mark out and fix its subsequent policy. Mr. Clay's term in the Senate lasted but two years, when he returned to Lexington, but already he had established himself in the hearts of the people, and Kentucky could not dispense with services so fitted for public life and legislation, and he was immediately elected to a seat in the House of Representatives; and so conspicuous had his talents already made him, so great was his popularity, that he was at once made Speaker of the House. This could but have been a proud moment in the life of Clay. Owing nothing to birth, nothing to education, nothing to outward circumstances, or to the influence of friends, he was in a position to receive the willing homage of those who could boast of all, and the torrent of applause which greeted the announcement of his election revealed how strong was the love of the enthusiastic crowd of friends who would rally to his support, even as now they had rallied to make his entrance

amongst them a triumph. Meantime arose the difficulty between the United States and England, in 1812, in which Clay took so active a part as to be charged by some historians with having been the principal instigator of it. The gloom which overspread the nation, however, soon passed away, and England, who had been so exultant, was made to lower her tone of insolent superiority, and Clay was chosen one of the negotiators of peace. He returned from Europe with his laurels undimmed, having proven himself as skillful a diplomatist as he was eloquent as an orator, or able as a debater.

Upon his return he was elected to Congress, and took his seat in 1815, and was again chosen speaker. President Madison offered him the position of Minister to Russia; again, upon a vacancy in his cabinet, the Secretaryship of War. Honors poured in upon the rising statesman from every quarter, but believing he could serve his country best in her halls of legislation, he declined every offer. He identified himself with the tariff question in 1819-20, and became the acknowledged champion of domestic industry by his resolute advocacy of protective duties. He was also an active agent in the adjustment of the Missouri Compromise, and in other subjects of national interest.

In 1834 President Jackson's characteristic rashness would have plunged us into a war with France. In the treaty of 1831 France had pledged herself to pay the United States twenty-five million of francs for aggressions made by that power upon our commerce during the wars in which she was engaged from 1800 to 1817. The money was not promptly paid, and Jackson recommended reprisals upon French property. A war would, of course, have been the result of so desperate a step, and in this extremity Mr. Clay stepped in to avert so great a calamity, for at that time we could ill afford it. As Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, he reported a resolution to the effect that it was inexpedient, at that time, to pass any law vesting in the President authority for making reprisals upon French property, or upon the property of any foreign power, in the emergency of provision not being made for the payment to the United States of the indemnity stipulated by the treaty of 1813. At that time, one like Clay, of indomitable courage and Roman firmness, was needed in the Senate to curb the headstrong rashness of the executive. Per-

haps the times demanded a President with the boldness and inflexible will of Jackson, at the same time that it brought upon us danger which we desired to avert, not by compromise of our nation's honor, but by diplomacy, not even by willful or feigned blindness to that which we could afford to see at another time.

Mr. Clay was no less distinguished for his generosity and philanthropy than for other noble qualities. The oppressed instinctively looked to him for redress, and he was the eloquent and impassioned advocate of the wronged and the down-trodden. His position for years was one of conflict, when identifying himself often with the weakest party, he was obliged to stand forever on the defensive. In 1834 the Senate had adopted measures of censure against President Jackson, and in the following year Mr. Benton sought to have them expunged. The Senate refused, by an immense majority; but two or three years after it was brought up, and time had made such changes that now there seemed to be a prospect of success; but Mr. Clay came forward to battle against odds as bravely, and with the same undaunted spirit with which three years before he had hailed the assurance of victory. His speeches before the Senate at that time were full of the bitterest sarcasm and most scathing irony, and the hot indignation of the man was poured out in a burning but eloquent and irresistible tide of invectives against what he denounced as the mean condescension, the groveling sycophancy, the self-degradation, and self-abasement of those who sought to expunge from the nation's archives by a few black lines that which *he* (the President) had not thought it worth *his while* to expunge from the nation's hearts by later acts. One paragraph, or portion of a speech will be a sample of the burning, impetuous, eloquent indignation which he felt and expressed so ably. It was after the wily stratagems of the other party had brought them the victory which he considered disgraceful to the Senate, that the defeated lion of the Whig party stood at bay and exclaimed, while his eyes flashed and his lips whitened with anger: "But why should I detain the Senate, or needlessly waste my breath in fruitless exertions? The decree has gone forth, and it is one of urgency, too. The deed is to be done—that foul deed, like the blood-stained hands of the guilty Macbeth, all ocean's waters will never wash out. Proceed then to the noble work that is before you, and like other executioners, do

it quickly; and when you have perpetrated it, go home to the people and tell them what honors you have achieved for our common country. Tell them you have extinguished one of the brightest and purest lights that ever burned on the altar of civil liberty. Tell them that you have silenced one of the noblest batteries that ever thundered in defense of the constitution, and bravely spiked the guns. Tell them that, henceforth, no matter what daring or outrageous act any president may perform, you have forever hermetically sealed the mouth of the Senate. Tell them that he may fearlessly assume any power he chooses—snatch from its custody the public purse, command a military detachment to enter the halls of the capitol, overawe Congress, trample down the constitution and raze every bulwark of freedom, and the Senate must stand mute in silent submission—and never, now or hereafter, dare to raise its opposing voice. That it must wait until a House of Representatives, humbled and saddened like itself, and a majority of it composed of partisans of the president, shall prefer articles of impeachment—*then*, not *till* then, may it dare to think, or act. Tell them, finally, that you have restored the glorious doctrine of passive obedience, and non-resistance, and if the people do not pour out their indignation and imprecations, I have yet to learn the character of the American freemen.”

Seldom has our country been the scene of such enthusiasm as that which characterized the presidential campaign of 1840. The interests of the country, owing to the success of the banking and sub-treasury scheme, were at the lowest stage of depression, and in a change of policy the people fondly hoped to see business interests revive. The twelve years of worship which they had given to the hero of New Orleans had not been productive of the desired effects, and the expected blessings had not come at the call of the anxiously awaiting people; and now, weary with this state of affairs, they rose with a unanimous movement and demanded other laws and another policy. It was expected, when the convention met at Harrisburg, that Henry Clay would be their choice, but with a blind fanaticism they still desired to be ruled by a military chieftain, and General Harrison received the nomination. All that was noblest in the character of Henry Clay shone bright in this defeat, as, nobly putting aside every personal consideration, he hid, even from himself, his bitter disappointment. and devoted

all his strength and influence to the success of the rival candidate. Harrison was borne into power with an overwhelming majority, but he did not live long to enjoy this crowning honor; he died in one month from the time of his inauguration, and Vice President Tyler took his place at the head of the nation.

In 1844 he was nominated for the Presidency in opposition to James K. Polk, the Democratic candidate, and again defeated, even when his party had not thought such a thing possible. The Kentucky electors, who not only with justifiable pride as a statesman and legislator, but with affection as a public benefactor and friend, immediately waited upon him to tender him their heartfelt regrets for his defeat. Mr. Clay was evidently deeply disappointed, but he bore his disappointment nobly. Again he put aside all thoughts of self, and in his anxiety for the welfare of the country he loved, as a mother loves her wayward child even more tenderly and with deeper solicitude for every pain he costs her, so he waited and worked, and prayed that all might be well.

The annexation of Texas was followed, as he had predicted, by war with Mexico, which was soon subdued by American arms, and once more the people desired him for their ruler, and once more the eyes of the masses were dazzled by the epaulets and laurels of Taylor. Fresh from the fields which he had won, and with all the glory, half fictitious though it was, of having trod, as a conqueror, the "Halls of the Montezumas," he was chosen Chief Executive. Twenty years of reverses had not soured or embittered his disposition, neither had injustice, detraction, or blasted hopes made him a hater of his kind. He was the same ardent and unselfish patriot that he had ever been; and when Kentucky, believing that he was needed now, if ever, in the legislative councils, offered him a seat in the United States Senate, though aged and toil-worn, he accepted the responsibility without one moment's hesitation. It was indeed a time when the country had need of its truest son, for the question of slavery, always a dangerous and fearful one, presented itself with more than its usual terrors. Mr. Clay offered measures of compromise between the North and South, and as he appeared upon the Senate floor, he seemed to regain something of his youthful vigor. His wan cheek glowed again with the flush of excitement, and his eye flashed with the old light before which his adversaries had so often

quailed; while his voice grew soft and mellow—the same seductive tones that had the power to disarm anger. To those who spurned the idea of compromise he exclaimed, “There are those who are very wise in their own esteem, and who will reject the idea of compromise, but that is no reason why compromise should not be attempted. I go for honorable compromise when occasion demands it. Life itself is but a compromise, until the great destroyer finally triumphs. All legislation—all government—all society is formed upon the principle of mutual compromise—concession, politeness, courtesy—upon these everything is based. Compromise is particularly appropriate between members of a republic, as of a common family. Compromises have this recommendation—that if you concede anything, you have something conceded to you in return. Treaties are but compromises made with foreign powers, which is not a case like this. Here, if you concede anything, it is to your own family—your own brethren. Let him who elevates himself above humanity, with its weaknesses, its wants, its necessities, say, if he will, that *he* never will compromise; but let no one who is not above the frailties of our common nature, disdain compromises.”

The debate was continued through many months, and the excitement became intense, both in Congress and amongst the people, and Mr. Clay, disregarding the weakness of age, and the pains of disease, battered on to effect a reconciliation of the opposite principles of the North and the South. Mr. Foot, of Mississippi, and Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, had aided him, presenting each a set of compromise resolutions, which were not favored by the executive, but during the continuance of the agitation, Mr. Taylor died, and Mr. Fillmore was understood to look upon the measure with more leniency, and when, on the thirty-first of July a bill passed entering Utah as a free territory, ignoring the existence, *for a time*, of any other bills, he felt that the day of his triumph was at hand—for his far-seeing eye told him that the Senate did not come to this work without having made up their minds to carry out, separately, every one of the three bills. The irresistible influence of Mr. Clay, so long and so well sustained, had successfully combatted faction in all its forms, and converted opposition into reluctant auxiliary. But the eloquent statesman had combatted error for the last time—the great chieftain had

fought his last battle. He had passed the three-score and ten allotted to human life, and as spring advanced he sank rapidly. Yet even now, his sympathies were warm and quick. The people were running wild over Kossuth, and the greatest interest was felt in that oppressed country. The eloquent and fascinating Hungarian had nearly upset the neutrality policy of our government. The voice which had been lifted so often in behalf of South American independence and the struggling Greeks, was now heard in friendly remonstrance. The dying statesman admitted the enthusiastic Hungarian to an interview. He addressed him with his usual courtesy, and in terms of the highest compliment, but protested against the policy which had been recommended to our people, and demonstrated its impracticability. This was his last service to his country. After this he sank speedily, and intelligence was received daily with mournful interest. The calamity came at last. On the twenty-ninth of June, 1852, it was announced in the Senate Chamber that Henry Clay was no more.

ROBERT TOOMBS.

OBERT TOOMBS was born in Washington county, Ga., July 2, 1810. received a partial education in Georgia, but completed his studies in Schenectady, N. Y., graduating there in 1828. His law course was taken at the University of Virginia, and he began his professional life in his native town. He served under General Scott as captain of a volunteer company in the Creek war, and was a dashing and gallant soldier, who feared nothing on earth—always ready for a skirmish or a frolic. In 1837 he was elected to the State Legislature, and continued a member of the lower house until 1845. In that year he was elected to the Federal House of Representatives, remaining in



ROBERT TOOMBS.

that body until 1853, and was then sent to the United States Senate and served his term, giving such satisfaction to his constituents, that he was renominated and returned. He served on a number of prominent committees, where his fine executive abilities won him the respect and admiration of his associates. He was from the first a member of the extreme Southern party, and strong in his political convictions. After Mr. Lincoln's election, he threw all his strength and influence with the party of his choice. He opposed Alexander Stephens, and at Milledgeville made, in answer to him, November 15, 1860, one of the most brilliant campaign speeches ever listened to.

On January 19th, 1861, Georgia passed the secession ordinance, and Mr. Toombs withdrew from the United States Senate, and became a member of the Confederate Congress. When Jefferson Davis was elected President of the Southern Confederacy, he appointed Mr. Toombs his Secretary of State, and in September of the same year he resigned his office, and it was filled by Robert Hunter, of Virginia. He was better known than many of our Southern statesmen, partly by his brilliant oratory, his impulsive, impetuous eloquence that flashed and blazed out like the swift lightning from the heaped up banks of inky clouds that lie against the horizon of the tropical skies; and by the burning, scathing words that rushed in resistless torrents, like molten lava from the bosom of Vesuvius, and won for this fervid son of the South the *soubriquet* of the "Georgia Fire Eater." Mr. Toombs belonged to the Whig party when first he entered political life, but afterwards became a Democrat.



THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.



THOMAS A. HENDRICKS was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, September 7th, 1819. He studied law in Pennsylvania and was admitted to the bar in Chambersburg, after which he settled and practiced his profession in Indiana. In 1850 he was a member of the convention to amend the State Constitution, and in 1851 he was Representative from Indiana and served in Congress two years with marked ability. Mr. Hendricks was appointed by President Pierce Commissioner of the General Land Office, and during the four years he held the position, *eighty* million acres were sold. In 1860 Mr. Hendricks was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Indiana, but was defeated, and two years later was elected by his party to the United States Senate. In 1868 his was prominent among the names in the New York Convention for the Presidency, and had the party decided upon him to lead in the ensuing campaign he would have been a leader worthy of them. His name was upon the ticket of this campaign for Governor of Indiana, and a second time he was defeated for the position. Mr. Hendricks is one of the most able and popular men in the Democratic party. He is as much marked for the gracefulness of his oratory as for his eloquence, and his audience never weary of listening, while his politeness and good humor in debate make him a general favorite. His speech on the Supplementary Reconstruction Bill was one of his most masterly efforts. Said he, "What objection have you to the Constitutions of the Southern States as amended by the people? For two years you have kept those States out of the Union, so far as representation was concerned; for two years trade, commerce, or business have been afraid to put out their hand, or capital to trust to any enterprise, and the spirit of confidence and harmony have been passing away from both sections of the country because of the strife thus kept up. For what have you done it, and what end have you attained?" * * A republican form of government is one in

which the people make their own laws through legislators selected by *themselves*—execute their laws through legislators chosen by *themselves*—and administer law through *their own* courts. * *

* * Yet what have you done under a constitution that guarantees to the State a republican form of government?"

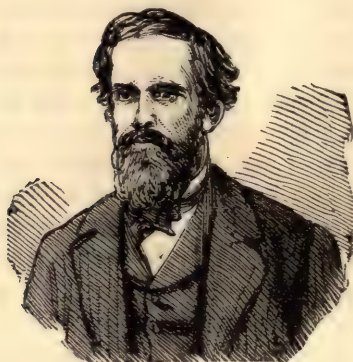
There is no question but that his enthusiasm, beautiful as it was, and seductive as was the eloquence with which he urged the claims of the South, was the honest sentiment of a heart that bled over the misery that war had occasioned, and his ready sympathy had a counterpart in many a noble heart that put aside every consideration but loyalty to the Union and the future welfare of our beloved country.

THIERS.

RESIDENT THIERS was born at Marseilles on the 16th of April, 1797, his father, who was a dealer in clothes, having been ruined by the Revolution. From 1806 to 1814 he studied at the Seminary in that city, thanks to the aid of the Chenier family, relatives of his mother. From 1815 to 1820 he studied law at Aix, and went to Paris in 1821. Between 1822 and 1829 he wrote successively, articles for the *Constitutionnel*, an opposition paper then very successful; a volume of art-criticisms called "The Exhibition of 1822;" "Historical Tablets," written jointly with Jouffroy, Mignet, and Remusat, and his "History of the Revolution."

After the revolution of 1830 he became Counsellor of State, and Secretary General of the Department of Finances, under the celebrated Baron Louis, of whom Mr. Thiers always speaks as his teacher in financial matters. In 1831 he defended the hereditary Peership, in the Chamber of Peers; and, in 1832, having become

Minister of the Interior, he caused the arrest of the Duchess de Berry, during her famous insurrection in *la Vendée*. From 1832 to 1834, having left the Interior Department, he took charge of that of Commerce and Public Works; returning to the former in 1834, and marching personally against the barricades and rioters who appeared in Paris at that time. In 1836, he resigned; but, a month later, he was President of the Council of Ministers and in charge of the Foreign Affairs Office, where he was succeeded by Count Mole in August, 1836. In 1837, he made a trip to Italy, where he created quite a sensation as a liberal patron of art and a liberal Minister. In 1840, as a result of the famous Thiers Guizot coalition, he became Minister of Foreign Affairs and President of the Council, and caused the construction of the fortifications of Paris. At the close of the year he resigned, and traveled in Italy, Spain, Germany and England, until 1845. In 1848, he was Minister for one day, on the eve of the Revolution; and, at the close of the year was elected to the Constitutional Assembly by four Departments. At the *coup d'état* of 1851 he was arrested and sent to the frontier. In 1852 he returned to France. In 1863 he was elected by Paris to the *Corps Legislatif*, and was re-elected in 1869. He was chosen a member of the French Academy in 1833, in the place of Andrieux. In 1847 he published his History of the Consulship and the Empire, which he finished during the reign of Napoleon the Third. His life from 1870 till now is well known.



GEORGE S. BOUTWELL.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL was born in Brookline, Massachusetts, January 28th, 1818. When seventeen years of age he went to Groton and commenced business as clerk in a store. At nineteen he appeared first as a lecturer before the public in the Groton Lyceum. At the age of twenty-one he was nominated by the Democratic party for the legislature, but lost the election. Three years later he was again candidate, and being elected, was continued in the office seven successive years. In 1851 he was elected Governor of Massachusetts and held the office two terms. In 1853 he separated from the Democratic party and became a leader of the Republicans in Massachusetts. In 1861 he was a member of the Peace Congress, was the first Commissioner of Internal Revenue and organized the revenue system of the United States.

He was elected a Representative in Congress and took his seat in March, 1863. He was appointed a member of the Judiciary Committee, and continued on it, and also on the Joint Committee on Reconstruction. At the close of the war he was one of the first advocates of negro suffrage. As a manager of the Impeachment Trial before the Senate, his honest sincerity and eloquence attracted the attention and admiration of the whole country. Mr.

Boutwell had just taken his seat in the Forty-first Congress when he was called by President Grant to take a seat in his cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Boutwell entered upon his duties under many difficulties, and though he pursued a new policy, the practical results of which was doubted by some, the national debt was reduced more than twenty million dollars during his first three months in office. There is no question of Mr. Boutwell's honesty, or of his integrity, while his ability, force of character, vigorous powers and habits of thought, together with an attractive, kindly manner, make him a general favorite and a trusted statesman.





ZACHARIAH CHANDLER.

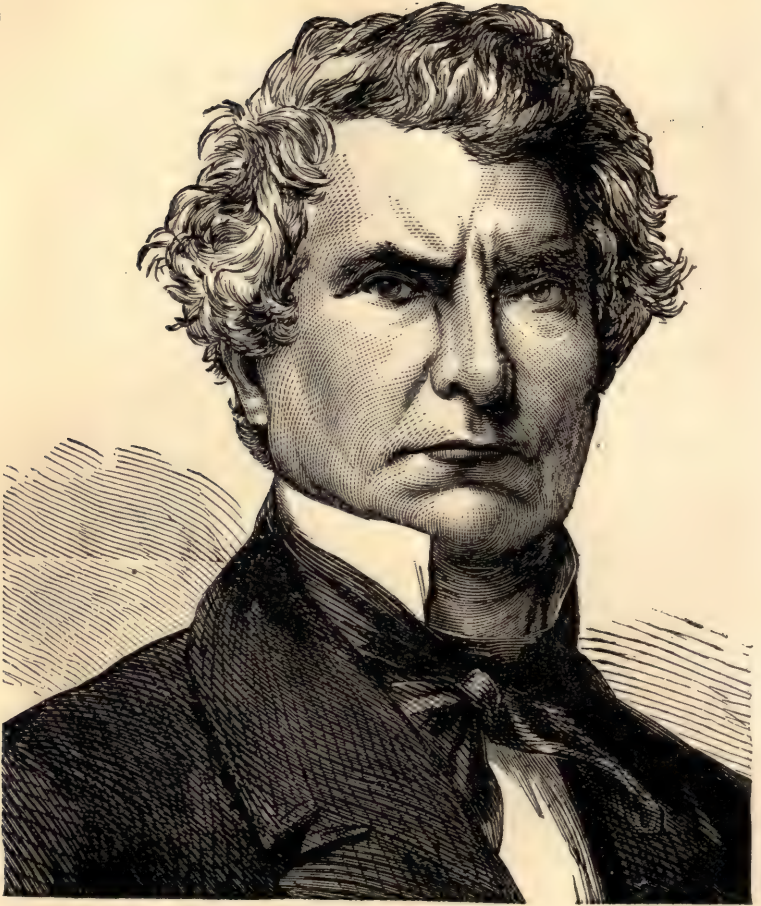
ZACHARIAH CHANDLER.



ZACHARIAH CHANDLER was born in Bedford, N. H., December 10, 1813. He received a good education, and at the age of twenty-two went to Detroit, Mich., engaged in mercantile business, and as the town, then small, increased in size, so also did his business, until he was one of the heaviest wholesale dry goods merchants in the State. He was a whig in politics, so far at least as he was a politician, which was not to any great extent, and he never sought political honors. He was elected Mayor of Detroit in 1851, and in the following year was nominated for Governor of the State, but his fine sense of honor forbade his silence upon what seemed to him vital points of interest to the nation, and he gave his views so plainly and independently as to offend the party in power, and lost the election. In 1856 he was elected to the United States Senate for six years, and during that term was identified with all the leading movements of the day: for a general system of internal improvements, for preventing the further increase of slave territory, and for the suppression of the vices and corruption which disgraced the nation.

One of our finest critics writes of him: "The country does not know how much it owes to his Roman firmness. The people have become too much accustomed to regard him as one of the fortresses of their liberties, which no artillery could breach, and whose parapet no storming column could ever reach, that they have never given themselves a thought as to the disastrous consequences which might have followed had he spoken or voted differently from what he did. When did he ever pander to position, or complain of being unappreciated by his party? Yet no man ever did braver work for a party, and got less consideration than he."

In the rebellion he advocated prompt and energetic measures, not half-way action. He was prompt and efficient in promoting the welfare of the soldiers, and in bringing about an honorable peace.



JOHN C. CALHOUN.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.



HE subject of this sketch was born in Abbeville District, South Carolina, March 18th, 1782, and the luster of his name, which was never clouded or dimmed or disgraced, lent to the glory of the State that gave him birth, that he loved so well, and served so faithfully. His father was the first member elected to the Provincial legislature from the interior of the State, and of this body and the State legislature, he continued a member for thirty years, with the intermission of a single term, and held the office at the time of his death.

At Yale College young Calhoun distinguished himself for breadth of intellect and for his precocious sagacity, and the learned Dr. Dwight, president of the College, with whom he had frequent discussions, was astonished at his depth of thought and power of eloquence, and unequivocally predicted the future of his pupil. He remarked to a friend, "That young man has talents enough to be President of the United States." A high compliment in that day, but which, with the experience that later years has brought us, we are justified in questioning, and we defend our own skepticism and turn wistful eyes backward over time as we cry, "Oh, for the days when men like Calhoun dared to

'Beard the lion in his lair,
The Douglas in his halls!'

When fame's fingers had already begun to weave laurels for his brow, as he stepped forth to meet a Randolph of Roanoke, and in answer to that powerful antagonist, threw back, with fiery impetuosity, concentrated bitterness, and scathing scorn, in the true spirit of the proud sons of the South, the taunts and sneers with which he had been met in the legislature by him.

Those who knew Randolph, and knew how haughty and imperious was his nature, can perhaps imagine his astonishment and rage, when this stripling stepped forth, as confidently as did David to meet Goliath, and exclaimed, in answer to Randolph's pro-

posal of conciliatory measures in regard to our "little unpleasantness" with England in 1811, "Sir, I here enter my solemn protest against this low and calculating avarice entering this hall of legislation. It is only fit for shops and counting houses; and ought not to disgrace the seat of sovereignty by its squalid and vile appearance. Whenever it touches sovereign power, the nation is ruined. It is too short-sighted to defend itself. It is an unpromising spirit, always ready to yield a part and save the balance. It is too timid to have in itself the power of self-preservation. It is only safe under the shield of honor. It is unworthy of our national government, unworthy of our nation." Loving the South with a passionate fervor, he was yet a man so clear-sighted as to refuse to gratify her at the expense of principle and honor, hence, when the embargo was greatly relied on in the troubles of 1811, to which we before alluded, and the enthusiastic South applauded the scheme, the young statesman had the hardihood to oppose it in the most energetic manner. Said he, "I object to the restrictive system, because it does not suit the genius of our people or our government. To make the restrictive system effective, requires the most arbitrary laws. England, with the most severe penal statutes, has not been able to exclude prohibited articles, and Napoleon, with all his power and vigilance, was obliged to resort to the most barbarous laws to enforce this continental system. It is unworthy of our principles—alike insulting to them and our constitution."

In 1817 Mr. Calhoun was appointed by Mr. Monroe to the office of Secretary of War. Entering upon his duties under the most adverse circumstances, but everything was forced to yield to his skill and sagacity. He found upward of forty million of dollars of unsettled accounts, which he speedily reduced to three million; and by the economy and exactness of accountability which he introduced into every branch of expenditure under his control, he saved the government many million of dollars. He was twice elected Vice-President of the United States, on which office he conferred a dignity and character every way worthy of the station and of himself.

On the occasion of his being chosen to fill Mr. Haines' seat in the Senate, he met with the most bitter opposition, and on account of his views favoring State Rights, was even threatened with

arrest, and it was at this time, when treason reared its head in the high places of the land, that some of his most able and eloquent speeches were made. We only wish it were possible to make room for them upon these pages, or even for lengthy extracts. He has been repeatedly pronounced to be the most profound metaphysician of his age; but in setting him at the head of American orators we design to speak more of his clear-sighted wisdom, of his practical application of illustrations and of the purity and exalted nature of his thoughts, as expressed by his unsurpassed eloquence. He was incontestably superior to any of his contemporaries in valuable philosophical accomplishments. The condensing power of his mind, the manner in which he not only concentrated, but intensified thought, making a few well chosen words convey a volume of meaning, was unsurpassed by any public man of any age. Said a writer, who was at a loss for words, as we now are, since language seems so incapable of conveying the true quality of a mind like this: "An indignant, fiery purity pervaded Calhoun's phraseology like heat and resistance in glowing steel." Awed and penetrated by his power, we are loth to deal with his character as with those of a more common stamp. No one could listen to him without feeling that his mightiest power is in clear analogies, suppressed emotion, and lofty earnestness. He was far in advance of his age, and his ardent devotion to the liberties of his country, and his jealous watchfulness of her honor and interests, have been mistaken by some for ambition. Ambition he had, but it was high and noble, and never could exist apart from his ambition for his country. His nullification, so much misunderstood and misrepresented, was, with him, a pure and almost holy devotion to the constitution and to the permanent good of the whole Union, according to his understanding of them. The genial goodness, native to his head and heart, is manifest in the spirit of his public conduct. Everywhere he was as full of thought as an ocean is of brine, but there is no bitterness in his written or living speech. His loftiest abstractions are embodied in that good sense, and keen, fine honor, which forbade him to stop in the dark; while he never resorted to the paltry subterfuge of attempting to apparently enlarge an idea by clothing it in a misty, hazy, ambiguous cloud of words which really only bewilder the listener.

We feel the insufficiency of any mind or pen to present to you a correct analysis of this great man, who stood prominent among the men whose great thoughts possess us like a passion, through every limb and the whole heart; whose words haunt us "as eagles haunt the mountain crags"—thoughts which command all coming times and minds, as from a tower a warden. Carefully avoiding all discursiveness of the imagination, his speeches are characterized by a steady pressure to the point. In debate, a rapid, vehement outpouring of thought and sentiment that carried everything before its rushing tide.

From 1831 until 1843 he was in the Senate, and was then appointed Secretary of State; he was again returned to the Senate in 1845, of which body he remained a member until his death, which occurred in 1850, at Washington, after nearly fifty years of steady labor and of unselfish patriotism.

WILLIAM PITT.



WILLIAM PITT was the second born, but eldest living son of Lord Chatham. He was born May 28, 1759. At the age of fourteen he entered Cambridge, where he made rapid progress in his studies, and, as an English historian says of him, became "saturated with knowledge." He had been taught from his childhood, almost from his birth, that he was the hope of the country, and his ambition, naturally strong, was increased and cultivated in every possible way. He was haughty, reserved, cold and proud, a man while yet a boy; indeed, the writer quoted says he never had a boyhood, but that at the age when others are blushing with boyish diffidence, he had the austerity and assurance of a man of the world, taking up its cares and duties as if he had known them a lifetime.

In January, 1781, he was sent to Parliament from Appleby, and at once threw himself into politics with the spirit of an old debater. He advocated reforms, and all the popular measures of the day, and stood boldly and stoutly for representation of the people. In July, 1782, he was made chancellor of the exchequer, and this, following, as it did, Lord Shelburn's accession to the administration, was equivalent to an invitation to retire from a party who were considered mad to advance in England, or indeed in Europe, a theory so unlikely to succeed, idle as was the dreamer's wildest fancies. His ambition was stronger than his love of reform, and in December, 1783, King George placed young Pitt at the head of the cabinet, and for seventeen years he, more than any other man, ruled the United Kingdom. When first placed in power, it is probable that something of the rose tints with which he had clothed his first love, Reform, yet haunted his vision, for he still talked tenderly of free trade; but the disastrous failure of the French Revolution, whose dedication page was written with the blood of her bravest sons, was a lesson that he was not slow to learn, and henceforth Pitt was the despot of the Parliament, measuring his strength with a boldness that was characteristic of the man, with any or every political power, and his resources seemed inexhaustible. His readiness in debate, and promptness in action, as well as his business capacity, were truly wonderful. Unfortunately he gave himself up to dissipation of every sort, and died of a broken constitution and exhausted vigor, January 23d, 1806.

DANIEL WEBSTER.



HE birthplace of Daniel Webster was Salisbury, Mass., the year, 1782. His father was a farmer, and fought both in the French and Revolutionary wars. Daniel Webster was educated in a school in the wilderness, and fed and grew strong

intellectually on a repast not equal to the crumbs which fall from modern tables. He studied and was admitted to the practice of law in Boston, in 1805; his first practice was in the village of Boscawen, and afterward he removed to Portsmouth, where he struggled awhile with poverty and adversity, was burned out and returned to Boston with the almost hopeless hope of bettering his condition. Now the tide turned, the stranded barque was again lifted to the crest of the wave, and scarcely would it be amiss to wind up with the novelist's oft repeated termination of his romance—"he was prosperous and happy forever after." Poetic justice might be satisfied with this, but in the life of these "Master Spirits of the World," is a lesson too rich to be so easily conned.

Mr. Webster's career in Boston was upward, but he drew himself up the steeps with patient endeavor. For six or eight years he avoided politics, refused to accept office, and devoted himself closely to business. On the 10th of March he made an appeal before the Supreme Court at Washington in behalf of Dartmouth College, and of his efforts it is said: "After his speech was finished there was a perceptible interval before any one seemed willing to break the silence, and not one in that vast crowd doubted that the man who had so moved, controlled, and astonished them had that day vindicated his right to a place at the side of the ablest jurists in the country."

In 1822 he consented to accept a seat as Representative in Congress, and 1826 was chosen to fill a vacancy in the Senate of the United States. It was not as a politician that Mr. Webster made his public life an honorable success, but as an orator, and as "one who loved his fellow men,"—one to whom humanity in any and every phase is dear, and whose whole object and purpose is to elevate it.

His oration at the laying of the corner-stone of the Bunker Hill Monument, before the assembled multitude who stood with uncovered heads, while their feet pressed the turf that had been reddened by the blood of the martyrs who defended it, was one of the most thrilling outbursts of eloquence that ever fell from his lips, and its closing sentences awed the listeners into a silence as if it were a voice from the skies. There was always in his oratory a dignity that amounted to formality and stiffness, and a solemnity that would have been oppressive but for the purity and

beauty of his ideas, and their polish, which, if it made them seem cold, gave them a brilliancy never excelled. One object he had forever in view. It was never lost sight of, no matter how trivial the occasion that called him into action, and that was *moral and intellectual greatness*. It was this, adhered to so persistently, which seemed to lift him above the head of every one with whom he came in contact. It is doubtful if his eloquence lay in speech alone—it was in manner, gesture, look. It was a part of him. He was a most careful speaker, never advancing what he could not substantiate, never raising a pyramid of argument without being sure that the base would support it. He had the power, without the heat of enthusiasm in himself, of arousing it to the highest pitch in others. He reminded one always of the Alpine mountains,

“the mountains,
Round whose snow-clad crest
The clouds forever lie, the clouds
From out whose breast the lightnings flash, and
To whose breast the lightnings leap and hide.”

His audience might sun themselves in the warmth of the fruitful valley; he was towering above them in thought's sublimest realms, cold, strong, majestic, immovable. He died in Marshfield, Massachusetts, in the 71st year of his age.

DEMOSTHENES.



HE father of Demosthenes was a cutler and cabinet-maker, and the great Greek orator was born B. C. 382. His father died when he was but seven years old, and his property, consisting of fifteen talents, was put into the hands of three guardians who were appointed by his father. Upon arriving at his majority he demanded his money, but could not get it, and

at once instituted proceedings against those who held it, and not being able to employ an advocate, pleaded his own case, and obtained a verdict for the sum of ten talents against one of them. The speeches made by himself on the occasion were amongst the finest specimens of his oratory. They were the eloquent, fiery outpouring of his indignation and wrath, the hot, passionate, though almost boyish expression of his sense of the injustice done him, and his impetuous demand for justice from the Athenian court for one of her citizens. Encouraged by his success, and by the admiration he had excited, he now determined to devote himself to lecturing, and at once commenced the work; but his second attempt ended in a failure as mortifying and humiliating as his first had been gratifying. Without the stimulant of that intense excitement which had nerved him then, his voice was weak and feeble, and the impediment in his speech was so great as to render it difficult for him to be understood at all; and he met with only contemptuous ridicule. In no way discouraged by the ill-fated beginning of a public career which he had destined to be life-long, and with an unconquerable determination to succeed, to make his way in the face of every obstacle, and to rise above those whose sneers stung him almost into frenzy, he applied himself to study, going through the most vigorous course of practice, never wearying, and never doubting his ultimate victory. B. C. 355 he reappeared before the public, from which he had disappeared so entirely as to have been forgotten, and delivered two orations against Septimus and Androtion, which were exceedingly fine, especially the first, and these being rapidly followed by others, his fame as an orator spread far and wide, and, as one of those "whose resistless eloquence wielded and swayed that fierce Democrat, he became one of the leading statesmen of Athens, and took an active part in all public affairs. He strongly opposed the expedition to Euboea, and endeavored, without success, to dissuade the people from taking up arms against the Persians. Thenceforth his life belonged to his country, and in anything which could serve her interests, or promote her honor, or add to her fame, he was a zealous and untiring laborer, and any measure which threatened encroachment upon her liberty was watched with jealous and sleepless eyes.

B. C. 358 Philip, of Macedonia, began his aggressive war upon the northern part of the Macedonian possessions, and as their encroachments were patiently borne, and no opposition brought to bear, but the territory quietly given up, there seemed no probability that they would withdraw, or retreat, or give back that which was not demanded of them. The proud and patriotic spirit of Demosthenes could ill brook this insult to his nation, and to rouse his countrymen to a sense of the degradation of their position he uttered his Philipics, probably the most eloquent series of orations ever delivered; and they moved upon the hearts of the people as did the voice of Moses when he commanded the Israelites to submit no longer to the oppression of Pharaoh. The Olynthiacs are equally celebrated, and were delivered with a view to prevail upon the Athenians to aid the inhabitants of Olynthus, which had been besieged by Philip, and which, notwithstanding all the exertions of the orator, was taken the next spring.

Demosthenes was now sent, with nine others, on an embassy to treat with Philip, and concluded a superficial peace, which lasted ten years. At the end of that time hostilities again commenced, and the disastrous battle of Chaeronea left Philip master of the destinies of Greece. Defeated and disgraced, the people yet recognized the heroic efforts of Demosthenes, and his love for the Macedonians remained unabated; but upon the accession of Alexander to the throne, so strong was the power which seated and held him there, that all opposition was overawed; and soon there was a revulsion of feeling, and Demosthenes, who had been the idol of the people, came under their condemnation. Harpacus, who had been left at Babylon in charge of the immense treasure there, absconded with it, and, arriving at Athens, by a judicious distribution of part of it, secured his personal safety. Demosthenes was suspected of being one of the recipients, and was tried for the offence. No proof was found, but he was declared guilty; and the suspicion, and the weight of shame attached to the unsustained charge, almost broke the heart of the heroic old man, and he retired to Trozene, where he remained until the death of Alexander, when he returned to Athens, but was not allowed to remain; he fled again from his ungrateful country to Calauria, where he found refuge in the temple of Neptune. He died suddenly in

this lonely spot, an exile from the land of his birth, an exile from the country to which he had been so true—a victim of “man’s inhumanity to man.” His orations are familiar to every reader, and are pronounced by Hume as being the most perfect of the kind ever given to the world. “His manner,” says the author just quoted, “is rapid harmony, exactly adjusted to the sense; it is vehement reasoning without any appearance of art; it is disdain, anger, boldness, freedom, involved in a constant stream of argument, and of all human productions, the nearest perfect.”

EDWARD EVERETT.

 EDWARD EVERETT, the fourth of a family of eight children, was born in Dorchester, Mass., in 1794. He was educated in the public schools of Boston, to which place his parents removed while he was quite young; prepared for college at Exeter, N. H., entered Harvard August, 1807, and graduated, with the highest honors of his class, in 1811. He was induced to study theology, and in 1812 was appointed Latin tutor in the University. Before he was nineteen years of age he was settled over the Brattle Street Church, Boston, but being appointed Professor of Greek Literature in Harvard, he resigned his pastorate in the third year; and, to improve his health and mind, was assisted by the Corporation of the University to travel, and spent some time in Europe, visiting its old colleges. He was in London when the battle of Waterloo was fought, and remained nearly five years abroad, at the end of which time he returned to his duties. He accepted the editorial charge of the North American Review, and under his care it became equal to any of the foreign Reviews. Mr. Everett’s literary works are numerous, and familiar to every one. In 1824 he was chosen to fill a vacancy in

the Congressional district to which Cambridge belongs, and elected by a large majority. He was returned for five successive Congresses, and his legislative labors were able and effective. For ten years he was on the Committee of Foreign Affairs, much of the time as Chairman. In the spring of 1835 he declined re-election, and took leave of the House of Representatives. On the election of Gov. Davis to the United States Senate, Mr. Everett became his successor in the gubernatorial chair, and in 1836, and again in 1837, was re-elected to the position. He afterwards became resident Minister at the Court of St. James, where he remained several years. On his return he was made President of Harvard College.

As an orator, it is almost needless to speak of Mr. Everett to the people of America. So lately he was in our midst—so late our tears fell as they said, "He is dead!"—that his gifts and his virtues are fresh as is the memory of our loss. He was calm and earnest in his manner, his words and his measure were like a soft, liquid flow, never wearying you with sameness, never startling you with sudden outbursts of passionate rhetoric. He was no eagle, that—

"Bared its bosom to the storm,
And swept where darkest roll the clouds,"

but holding to the world of humanity with tender, clinging grasp, that placed no space between himself and them. While Mr. Everett's ideas combine in themselves every element of strength, they were so finely wrought, so daintily finished, so cunningly woven with sweet fancies, and brodered with all the poet's sweet devices, that in their beauty we forget their grandeur. In after times, the soft raiment with which he clothed them left our mind imperceptibly, as the dew is dried from the rose, nor seen as it exhales; but after this, we saw how massive was the structure that—

"Autumn leaves distained with dusky gold,
And clinging tendrils almost hid."

His taste, his learning, and his education combined powers to enchant his hearers; while his manner, like his matter, was studied, elaborate, but not so much so as to be degraded into a trifling bauble or a splendid fault. Edward Everett died in Boston, Mass. Jan. 15, 1865.



HENRY WARD BEECHER.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.



HIS distinguished clergyman and orator was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, June 24, 1813, and his father, Dr. Lyman Beecher, was quite a celebrated New England divine, who has the honor of being the father of some of our brightest literary lights. In every flock is some weak lamb, and Henry enjoyed the distinction, in childhood, at least, of being considered, both by his family and the neighbors, the "dunce of the Beecher family," a distinction which, we have heard, gave him no pain in those days, and but little since. Although he has taken so kindly to theology in later life, he has declared a never-failing distaste for the doses of catechism and ten commandments which he was forced to take. His memory was very poor, and he had a slight impediment in his speech, and a thick, indistinct utterance, which, together with his aversion to study, rendered it up-hill work to learn anything.

His mother died when he was three years old, and the lady who was chosen to fill her place appears to have been a most estimable person, though gloomy, stern and uncomfortably pious, with an ever-abiding, sense of her responsibility for the brood of little Beechers whose rearing she had assumed.

The father's early choice was, for Henry to be a minister of the gospel. Henry promptly decided that he would be anything else first, and suggested the sea. The boy looked with indescribable longing at the wild, free waves. In other years he understood this—now it is one of the mysteries of life to him; and stirs his soul with a joy that is yet a pain—a vague, subtle charm that, though he loved it well, he could not grasp or hold.

His father was too shrewd and too good a reader of human nature to openly oppose the boy's wish to be a sailor, and accordingly proposed an education that would fit him for the navy, trusting to time, but more to his repugnance to study, to wean

him from his fond fancy ; and he was sent to Mount Pleasant to perfect himself in mathematics, at that time his " favorite aversion." But, stimulated by his desire to be a sailor, he applied himself diligently, and did his teacher credit, not for his proficiency, but for his progress. He also took lessons in elocution of Professor J. E. Lovell, and obtained in this way a control over his voice and utterance, which had been so bad before. He had been a student at Mount Pleasant but a short time, when, at a protracted religious meeting then being held there, he was converted ; and now, with broader views of life and labor, he looked out upon the ocean again, and it was typical to him of life, and of his sphere of action. He remembered the fishermen of Galilee, and how the Master had said, " Follow me—henceforth ye shall be fishers of men,"—and his soul and all that was within him leaped for joy as it recognized and answered the call.

Mr. Beecher's first call was to Lawrenceburg, Indiana, and from thence to Indianapolis, where he remained eight years, when he received and accepted the call to Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.

There are no questions of general or special interest, either to his people, the public, or himself, that he does not inform himself upon and preach about them if he chooses. His church is supported by the sale of its pews, and from a weak organization whose failure was popularly predicted, it has grown to be one of the strongest churches, both financially and numerically, in the East. No description of Plymouth Church is needed. Everybody knows there are grander and more pretentious edifices and yet from that plain red brick building goes out an influence that is felt all over the world.

The unassuming simplicity of his dress, speech and manners might make it well worth while for some of our aspiring young clergymen to imitate—an example every way good. His sermons are the very soul of eloquence—warm, earnest and glowing with the love that fills his great soul—love for God and love for man, love for the meanest creature that ever the power of Omnipotence kindled life in. He is a professional thinker, and a hard student, yet genial and sunny as sunshine itself. In the fullest sense of the term, without exaggeration or flattery, we can say of him, that he is one of the mightiest pulpit orators of the day and one of the Master Spirits of the times.

GEORGE WHITFIELD.



E was the son of an Inn-keeper, and born in Gloucester, England. He, the Wesleys and others formed themselves into a praying band at Oxford University, where they received the sobriquet of "Methodists." Polemical controversy soon divided them into two parties,—Calvanists and Arminians. Whitfield cast in his lot with the Countess of Huntington, and became the most popular preacher in her ladyship's denomination. He ranged the entire length of the United Kingdom, often crossed the Atlantic, traversed nearly every State, and was undoubtedly the greatest preacher that either continent ever produced. He had no family to enrich, no earthly care to distract him, and no wife to divide his time, for his marriage was short and late in life. He was the mere ambassador of God; he carried with him a glowing love and a burning zeal, which frequently broke forth in the most thrilling, dazzling and electrifying eloquence, such as swayed the mightiest masses, until like the awful deep they surged and swelled as though wrought up under the lash of the stormy Eurus. He became at length a living Gospel, full of nothing else but Heaven reconciled and man restored. He overleaped the ordinary bounds and preached at fairs, on commons, in fields, and by the road-side. He could be heard in the open air by twenty thousand people at once; his charming voice being distinctly articulate in the softest strains of music or in rolling peals of thunder. He effected more than the civil magistrate, when he brought the whole rabble of Bartholomew's fair down in crouching submission, wringing every heart with grief and blanching every cheek with terror. By a single sententious stroke he laid open alike the hidden arcana of every man's heart and the unseen realities of the eternal state. A glance would paralyze the hand of a skulking miscreant ready to hurl a brick bat at his head. While furrows on sooty faces

often told that poor colliers were weeping. The quivering of an ostrich plume bespoke its elegant wearer's deep emotion. People often said to him, "I came to break your head, but, through God, you have broken my heart." For years he received a thousand letters, on an average, weekly from such as were convinced under his preaching.

The great secret of his strength was, he invariably preached in the full confidence of accepted prayer. He spoke as one having authority and not as the hired clergy. He addressed the people in the spirit of the old Hebrew prophets. His only argument was, "Thus saith the Lord." He stooped to neither please nor rationalize with the pretended sophist. He flattered no man's vanity and retreated before no amount of threatening. Many more ornate in language have preceded and followed him, but none had his power of electrically darting the truth directly into the conscience, until the whole man quivered and lowered, like a bird struck and rankling with the barbed arrow of the archer firm fastened within. He was strong in the singleness of his aim, the simplicity of his purpose, the directness of his effort and the sincerity of his actions. He was alone the herald of the cross, the ambassador of Christ, the preacher of righteousness, the minister of the New Testament, and the servant of God. Every second thought to him was foreign, an unknown tongue, a grand impertinence, a wicked fraud, and a cruel mockery. To his eye the invisible was more palpable than the visible, heaven and hell were far greater certainties than earth, and eternity was a fathomless, boundless ocean, with which time could no more compare than a point to infinity. But however magnificent and great the character of the man, such he was by no other agency, not even through the least alliance or in the smallest part, than the glorious gospel of the blessed God. He had so adoringly and persistently gazed on the cross, that, as by the principle of induction or assimilation, he was changed into the same image. He frequently found an entire audience pretty much the transfusion and reflex of himself even as he himself was of the message he conveyed. His immense influence lives on, and can never, never die! Countless millions through the cycles of time and the eons of eternity will stud, gem and radiate, like clustering and corruscating diamonds, the victors crown of rejoicing.

REV. C. H. SPURGEON.

T is astonishing that, although we commonly believe the world to be six thousand years old,—and Agassiz is rapidly convincing us that it is at least ten times that age,—she has not yet wearied of producing an endless variety of human beings, among which some are pigmies in intellect and education, while others are grandly gigantic—subjects of our unbounded admiration and wonder. In this latter mood was she when she gave to the nations that sit in darkness the subject of this sketch. When there came to us across the water the first notices of the “Boy Preacher,” we smiled indulgently, and gave the matter not even attention enough to fix his name upon our memory; until fame, with a thousand tongues and a clarion voice, demanded for her favorite the homage that was his due. Then, rousing ourselves to look, we realized that he had sprung, like Venus from the wave, full grown, into power; and in an incredibly short space of time, he ranked with the first preachers of the day.

Mr. Spurgeon was born in the village of Kelvedon, on the 19th of June, 1834, so that he is at present 38 years of age. In his infancy he was much in the company of his grandfather, pastor of an Independent church at Stonebourne, Essex. His precocious piety attracted much attention, and it is said that at six years of age he had read repeatedly the Pilgrim's Progress, Baxter's Saint's Rest, and others of the same class. At fifteen he was sent to school to Newmarket, and while here was sorely tempted to adopt the principles of a freethinker. About this time he heard a sermon preached by a Methodist from the text, “Look unto me, and be ye saved, all the ends of the earth, for I am God, and none else.” Said Mr. Spurgeon, “The command seemed to me as much a direct command to me as if there was not on all the face of the earth another sinner, and I made not one effort to



C. H. SPURGEON.

evade it, but I looked that moment, the grace of God was vouchsafed that instant; and I shall never forget that hour while memory holds its place; nor can I help repeating that text every day of my life."

He preached his first sermon in a cottage at Teversham. From this time his labors as a preacher were incessant. His friends wished him to attend college, to which he also inclined, and the cause of his failure upon this point may be best given in his own words. "I had agreed to go to college, the tutor had come to see me, and I had gone to see him. We were to meet at the house of a mutual friend. I was shown by the servant into one dark drawing room; he was shown into another. He sat and waited for me two hours, and I sat and waited for him two hours. He could wait no longer, and went away, thinking I had not treated him well; and I went away thinking he had not treated me well. As I left the house, the text 'Seekest thou great things? *Seek them not,*' came to my mind, and I declined to go to school." In the autumn of 1853, he was invited to supply, temporarily, the pulpit of New Park Street Chapel, Southwork, which had in former times been occupied by such men as Rev. Benjamin Keach, the well known author of "Scripture Metaphors;" Dr. Gill, the celebrated commentator; Dr. Rippon, of hymn book fame; Dr. Angus, the present highly respected and able President of Regent's Park Baptist College; the Rev. James Smith of Cheltenham, and Rev. R. Walters, now of Newcastle-on-Tyne. Notwithstanding the fact that so many eminent men had at one time or another labored there, the church had almost entirely lost all spiritual life and interest, and the congregation had declined until the young preacher found the chapel so empty as to be almost desolate. He created quite a sensation at once, and at the end of a probation of but six weeks the chapel was full. He was called to the pastorate, and entered upon the office when only nineteen years old. It is impossible to write of Mr. Spurgeon as we would write of common men. He has made for himself more friends and more enemies than any other preacher of his day; and gained for himself an unparalleled notoriety. His congregation is the largest in the world, and hundreds of converts yearly assert the power of the gospel he preaches, while his discourses are regularly published, and circulate all over the world. Yet there are those who de-

nounce him bitterly, and deny his claim to confidence or respect. He is one of the most catholic though one of the most isolated divines of the age. He is a Baptist, and does not attempt to conceal his views, yet is never restricted by them in his Christian sympathies, or his manly genialities, or his religious charities. He is not the pampered idol of a sect or faction of the Church Universal, and has never sacrificed his individuality to partisanship; neither has he submitted to narrow denominational bondage; his time, his talents, and his influence are at the service of those who are engaged in good works. Even in the most stormy weather, when drenching rains fall, or wild winds blow, the Tabernacle, an immense building, arranged so as to economize space, is filled from top to bottom; leaving no doubt of his almost unbounded popularity; and spacious as is the edifice, his magnificent voice fills it without taxing it in the least; it is never husky—never hoarse—never weak, but clear as a bell and soft as a harp; and he speaks as easily to his vast audiences, and reaches each one with as little effort as if he were speaking to a few friends in his own private drawing-room. There is no question but this gives him a very great advantage. No one who judges by mere outward signs, or who never looks below the surface, or has studied the intricate workings of the human heart, can say correctly that they know him. We believe the world generally does not understand him. He has sometimes been supposed to be a flippant egotist—a grotesque humorist—a low comedian in the pulpit, while nothing can be farther from the truth. It would, of course, be absurd to deny that he has a vein of comic humor in his nature, and that his quick appreciation of and relish for the humorous, or for that which may be said to verge upon the ridiculous, are not in accordance with the strictest rules of ministerial dignity; but it is at least pardonable. He has said funny, audacious, and startling things, and provoked his auditors to laughter by the sharpness of the ready wit, that sprang, unpremeditated to his tongue; indeed I doubt if he was aware that he had even been witty. The faults which he has been charged with are even virtues in his case, and lie at the foundation of his great success in the ministry. They are the fruits of a nature and temperament without which he could never have gone through one-half the work he has accomplished. He has an immense fund of animal

spirits, a fecund mind and a racy tongue; quick perceptions, thoughts that come to him, not always with regard to strict propriety, but with most perfect adaptability to circumstances; hence he may be said to have ready wit. The strange sayings in which he indulges are not stock-in-trade, carefully accumulated, preserved, assorted, arranged and labeled for ready use, but the exuberance of a strong, youthful, vigorous and prolific mind—exuberance which only a prude or a Pharisee would punish, but which a friend would seek at once to excuse and restrain; for they are the fruits of superabundant energy, vivacity fluency, verbal aptitude, and unstudied, Saxon simplicity of speech.

In listening to Mr. Spurgeon, one is impressed with a peculiarity of his nature which goes far to account for what some people call his wonderful popularity and power as a preacher. Religious life is with him *real* life. His spiritual experiences are actual, vivid, living and practical. He speaks of his love for Christ as one speaks of a human love; as if it were the most natural thing in the world—indeed the only natural or proper thing. God is not a concealed being, but an actual, living presence, a Being who walks and talks with him; not only at eventide in the garden, but everywhere in life; and heaven is not afar off, but even in his own heart; and he scarcely looks forward to the time when death must open the door and give him a glimpse into that land whose glories eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive. The Songs of Solomon are not difficult of interpretation to him. Their tender and beautiful words of endearment are just what his own soul, with its strong emotional love would prompt him to lavish upon the Saviour. His church work is very extensive, and the Sabbath service, though important, is but a small part of it. Ordinary Christians will be surprised at the extent of Mr. Spurgeon's labors. The zeal to which he has trained his people has always been seconded by his own efforts and by his attractive and encouraging example, being literally first in all good words and works.

In connection with Mr. Spurgeon's church is a college, of which he is himself president, numbering seventy students; and the evening classes number one hundred and eighty-two members. This institution is supported at a cost of 3,000 pounds per year. In addition to the very large Sunday schools, no less than eight

preaching places are regularly supplied. The church is kept in admirable discipline, and exhibits a strength of attachment for their pastor which is little less than idolatry. Though sneered at as a boyish upstart by a few, whose ignorance and prejudice on their only excuse, he is respected by all candid men as an earnest, eloquent, Christian minister of the gospel, full of energy, untiring in devotion, and practical in his godliness, hence triumphant over his enemies. A long and wide extended career of usefulness seems to lie before him. He labors in the fields that are white for the harvest, as one who feels that he was called by his Master, and many of the sheaves which he has gathered, are already garnered in the storehouse of the Lord; and the souls of such as were ready to perish, those for whom no man cared, will shine brighter than the stars of the firmament in the crown of his rejoicing in the day of the Lord.

JOHN WESLEY



HE founder of the Arminian branch of Methodists, John Wesley, was born at Epworth, Lincolnshire, June 17, 1703. His father was rector of that place, and unlike many divines of that day, he was a rigid disciplinarian, and the strict enforcement of church rules and laws created so great a hostility against him that more than once the good man was driven almost to distraction. The education of his son was of an entirely religious character, and at the age of seventeen he became a student at Oxford, and while here formed, with fifteen other young men, a society which soon attracted attention by the austerity of their manners and the fervor of their piety. Their nightly meetings for social prayer and religious converse were held in Wesley's chamber, and from personal improvements they soon began to turn their eyes toward the poor, to whom, in these

days, the gospel was not especially preached, and they visited and labored with them in a systematic way that was productive of much good.

At the close of his university studies he was offered the position of assistant and successor of his father, but declined on conscientious principles, and returned to Oxford to labor amongst the students. In 1735 he was sent to the colonies of Georgia as missionary. He embarked for America with his brother Charles and settled at Savannah. He soon rallied a large congregation, which increased and flourished several years, until his rigid and sudden enforcement of every measure of discipline, raised such a storm of indignant protest from the people that he resigned. He returned to England where he met Whitfield, and the two erected one banner and commenced an active career of field preaching.

At Bristol, in 1739, the first Methodist Chapel was built, under the supervision of these two active laborers. Soon after this a rupture between them occurred on account of a difference which they could not reconcile—Wesley being an Arminian, while Whitfield was a stubborn adherent to the creed of Calvin. Wesley, however, was as undaunted as he was indefatigable, and he preached all over the country, employing lay preachers, and promulgated his doctrines far and near, and in the conversion of thousands of souls he met his rich reward.

It is estimated that twelve million of the human race are taught weekly the lessons of religious experience wrought out in the active intellect of John Wesley; that no part of the known world has been unvisited by his disciples; that the tide of reform set in motion by his pure and lofty energy is still in the ascendant, is moving slowly onward with ceaseless vigor, and shows no traces of decay. Wherever the Anglo Saxon race penetrates it is pursued and softened by the influence of this unassuming saint. In Australia and South Africa, in America and the islands of the Pacific, the genius of Wesley is ever active. His schools and churches have belted the world with an illustrious chain. His writings have been translated into nearly all the languages of Europe, and are made familiar to the worshipers of Bramah and of Buddah. Since Luther, no other man has exercised so wide, so benign an influence upon his race. Nor is it unjust to assert that but for his English successes the Reformation of the German Church

into an empty formalism, at least in England, amidst the corrupting alliance of Church and State. It was the aim of Wesley to withdraw religion from the control of the great and the powerful, of statesmen or of bishops, to make it the light and the solace of the worship and the cottage, the almshouse and the jail; to diffuse its sacred teachings among the people, and preach, with saintly earnestness, the gospel of the poor.

As contrasted with all other successful teachers of a faith, whether true or false, it is a striking trait of Wesley's triumph that he was never aided by the civil power; that his disciples have never wielded the sword of persecution, nor gained any victories but those of peace. History, indeed, has no record of any other great religious movement, except the founding of Christianity, that was not perfected in violence, and sealed with the blood of its opponents. The Greek Church was planted in Russia by the civil power; the Romish Church won its supremacy by bitter wars and endless cruelties. Bernard and Dominic enforced their teachings by the sword; Luther and Calvin were often sustained by the arms of their adherents; the dark and treacherous brotherhood of Loyola obtained its ascendancy by arousing in every land the fiercest flames of religious persecution. But of the millions of devout believers who have lived and died in the simple faith of Wesley, not one has yielded to any sterner influence than the power of Divine love. As the vast wave of reform has swelled from the poor cottage at Epworth over England and America, over the Pacific and the Indian seas, it has never needed a Constantine or a royal protector; has been governed in its holy victories by no human hand.

It is said that the domestic life of the noble reformer was anything but that foretaste of heaven which wedded bliss is supposed to be. At about the age of fifty he married a lady whose beauty of face and form, rather than of mind, attracted him, and she proved to be a shrew and a vixen, and poor Wesley learned to his sorrow that he had caught a Tartar. Her terrible temper embittered and destroyed the peace of his remaining years.

He died March 2, 1791, in the eighty-eighth year of his age, and in the sixty-fifth year of his Christian ministry.

MAZZINI.

OSEPH MAZZINI was born in Genoa, in 1809. His patriotism was marked in boyhood. He died at Pisa in the early part of 1872, quietly in his bed, and on Italian soil; and it was given to him to hear before he died that the King of Italy had proclaimed the work of Italian independence and unity completed, from the steps of the Capitol at Rome. The most eager, restless spirit in Europe is quiet; the most intense and lofty idealist of our times has passed into the world where "things not seen" may yield to him a satisfaction which he failed to find in any of the enterprises and achievements of life. His health had long been broken; the ardent, enthusiastic spirit has worn out at last the frame which he had never spared in the service of his country or of mankind, and which nothing but an indomitable will has kept alive so long. As student, as conspirator, as political chief of a great party, as Republican ruler of Rome, his life had been one of intense, restless activity. No living man, probably, was so ubiquitous, had so many threads of policy in his head, or so many schemes of which he alone held the key. He was trusted with blind confidence by the daring and enthusiastic youth of the party of progress in Italy, in France, and in a measure in England; and he wielded something like the power of a dictator in the revolutionary propagandas of which he was the acknowledged head. No man in Europe was so hated and haunted by established authorities; no man had so many police agents on his track. And yet no man moved about more freely wherever it pleased him, or escaped so constantly the most carefully arranged toils. He bore not a charmed life, but a charmed person. Years ago it was one of the wonders of the time how Mazzini, proscribed by every government in Europe except England, with a price set upon his head, and a host of police agents familiar with his person on his track, could travel through